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**THE POLICE.**—We now bring our remarks on the Police to a close. Last week we gave the general outline of Mr. Halliday's bold and vigorous plan of Police reform, and are happy to find that it meets generally with the approbation of the public writers at this Presidency. We have now only to notice the three minor questions of the River, the Cantonment and the Metropolitan Police.

Nothing can be more defective than our River Police, except it be the Band Police. The range of country embraced by the Report contains more than two thousand miles of navigable river communication, which is constantly covered with the richest freights. The traffic of the Lower Provinces, and more especially of the great emporium of Calcutta, is carried on chiefly by water; there is not a tithe of the goods which the metropolis receives or distributes, which is not conveyed through the high ways of commerce, with which Providence has so abundantly furnished the country in its numberless streams. The property afloat on our rivers may be counted by crores, rather than by lakhs. Yet the fixed establishment of boats for the protection of this vast commerce, and for the security of thirty-two districts, containing a population of thirty millions, is only fifty-four, with forty-one temporary vessels; and the sum expended by Government in the department of River Police amounts to the large sum of *three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine Rupees* a month! Were this sum paid to honest and faithful men, it would still be found miserably inadequate to the interests to be protected; but, unfortunately, the River Police is quite as useless to the community as the Land Police. Happy is the vessel which can escape its terrible protection. It is stated on good authority, in Mr. Halliday's Minute, that the worst decoits in the neighbourhood of the Sunderbuns are the Thannah Guard Boats, and this testimony will be freely corroborated by every one who has any experience on this subject. Mr. Halliday proposes to incorporate the River Police with his own reformed system; to improve its organization, its pay and its efficiency; to divide the vessels into squadrons, each consisting of five boats; one for the Inspector; and the other four to be employed continually in cruising up and down within the beat. Assuming the number of miles included in the lines of communication at 2,285, he proposes to raise 24 squadrons of boats, at an annual expense, exceeding the present outlay, of Rs. 1,38,136.

• The Cantonment Police requires as much improvement as any other branch. It is under the superintendence of a Commissioned Officer, who is called the Superintendent of the Betting Bazar. His jurisdiction is limited to the circle of the Cantonment; beyond which, the Police authority is vested in the Magistrate of the District, and the Cantonment Police is thereby rendered totally inefficient. To take that of Dum Dum for instance, with its wild, undisciplined recruits. These "undisciplined, incontinent youths," as Brigadier Faithful styles them, are allured into the joints of vice and infamy, which

have been established around it, just beyond the line of Military control; and hence the *atrocities* of the Cantonment is unquestionably the worst portion of it. The Brigadier says,

"I would also beg to mention to the Committee that Bazzars have lately been erected and are increasing just without the boundary line of the Cantonments, over which neither the Commanding Officer nor the Superintendent of the Bazar has the slightest authority or control. Every Native wishing to set Military authority at defiance, either to sell liquor, receive the Soldier's kit, which the disaffected characters will sell for a trifle, locate in these places, in preference to coming into the Military Bazaar. Not only these people, but the servants of the Soldiers and of the Officers do the same, as they are then beyond all immediate and Military control. I estimate the Native population in these Bazzars at five thousand persons."

"What I would wish to impress upon the Committee is this, that nearly all the inhabitants residing in the Bazzars immediately on the boundary of the Cantonments, have gradually increased to their present extent, in consequence of the wants and necessities of the persons residing within the Cantonments, and that there is an absolute necessity for bringing them under the same prompt control that takes place within the Cantonments; and until this is done, I do not see that it is practicable for any Commanding Officer to keep that good order within the Cantonments that is necessary for its efficiency."

The Brigadier suggests, that the Military Superintendent of Police in the Cantonment, and the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, should be Joint Magistrates of the 24 Pargannahs, and should be able to apprehend offenders within four miles of the Cantonments. Mr. Halliday's plan is thus expressed by himself:

"I shall only follow out and apply the Brigadier's intelligent propositions if I connect the Office of the Cantonments with that of the Country at large, by extending to Military Stations the same principles of application of functions and of uniform subordination which are the foundation of the present plan."

"The mode of doing this will vary in different Cantonments, and of course a smaller addition to the establishment will be required in some Stations than in others. Generally, however, it would be necessary to station a Local Judge (or Sudder Ameer,) Native or European, in a Cantonment to adjudicate to a certain extent cases not Military within that Cantonment, and in a circle of country round it; and an Assistant Superintendent, with an adequate force of Police," would be required in addition to the establishment of Officers, for which I have already provided."

As it regards the Police of Calcutta, in which the Judicial and Executive functions have already been separated, to the great advantage of the administration of justice, Mr. Halliday proposes that it should be placed under the Superintendent General of Police, and be incorporated with the general system. "In the Districts which immediately surround the Metropolis, the greater crimes all emanate from the Capital, and the Magistrates of the neighbouring Zillahs well know the secure retreat which Calcutta affords to Dacoits, after the commission of robberies in the suburbs." And in like manner it may be said, the Magistrates of Calcutta know well how secure a retreat for crime is afforded by the suburbs to which their authority does not extend. By drawing this line of demarcation around the Capital, both the Police of the neighbourhood and of Calcutta is weakened, and nothing is gained but an impunity for crime.

\* In Stations where European Corps are quartered, European Constables would be required.

In the arrest of culprits time is of the last importance. At present, during the precious moments that are wasted in applications to other Magistrates, and in issuing the process of arrest, offenders find the most ample security; and are enabled to play a kind of hide and seek game with the authorities on either side of the Mahratta Ditch. If it has been found necessary for the perfection of the Police in London, to break down its ancient municipal barrier, how much more necessary must it be in Calcutta, where our arrangements are so very defective, and our Native agency so superlatively corrupt. The establishment of a separate Police for Calcutta is based upon no ancient prescription, or municipal privilege; it was adopted for the greater benefit of the Metropolis, and for the higher security of its vast population and property. The object which dictated the former arrangement now calls for a modification of it. A more efficient and a better connected plan is now required, in order to wipe out the disgrace which has so long hung upon the Metropolitan Police, and to cast into oblivion the homely observation, that the only reason why the Police of Calcutta is not the worst in the world, is because there is no Police at all.

Mr. Halliday closes his Minute with the following summary of the principal alterations he proposes to make:—

"1. To discover the Judicial from the Executive functions of Magistracy, and to vest the former in Civil and Criminal Judges and Sudder Ameen, and the latter in the Officers of Police.

2. To take into the hands of Government the funds now applicable for the payments of Village Police, and adding to them the amount now expended on the Police, to organize a complete and connected body of Police Officers, under the controul of a Superintendent General.

3. To establish as a part of the same system, and in full communication with and subordination to the same heads, an organized River Police on the chief lines of water communication throughout the Provinces.

4. To extend this system without interruption over the Lower Provinces, by incorporating and assimilating with it the Establishments of Cantonment Police.

5. To bring under the same head and the same system of controul the Police of Calcutta, making in its organization such slight changes as are required to assimilate it with the Police force proposed for the rest of the country.

6. If possible to complete the unity of the Police Establishment by amalgamating with it the Preventive Service of the Opium and Salt Departments.

7. To separate the Magistracies from the Collectorships, making the consequent necessary alteration in the gradation of the Civil Service, and causing the office of Collector to be an introduction to Judicial duties.

8. To alter the subordinate Judicial Establishment, by abolishing the office of Moonsiff, and appointing a Sudder Ameen to every Moonsiff's jurisdiction, and two to every chief Sudder Station, the salaries of these Officers to rise gradually from 250 Rupees per mensem to 600 Rupees, exclusive of Establishment allowances.

9. To make European British subjects in like manner with Natives, and in all cases, but capital felonies, amenable to the local Jurisdictions."

The additional expense to which this vigorous system of Police is likely to put the country, is estimated at about two lakhs and eighty thousand Rupees.

Mr. Bird, the Chairman of the Committee, has recorded his opinion of Mr. Halliday's plan in a separate Minute, from which we gather that he is unfavourable to its adoption, chiefly, however, upon the ground, that the funds with which it is to be built up, are not available. Mr. Bird says,

"I have read Mr. Halliday's Minute. The plan proposed in it is founded entirely on the assumption that the native community in general, and the Zemindars in particular, would gladly

agree to the imposition of a Police Commutation Tax, to the annual amount of more than 60 lakhs of rupees—an assumption which appears to me to be totally without foundation."

"There are many other grave and important objections to the plan, but as I consider the difficulty of raising voluntarily the sum of 60 lakhs of rupees a year, without which it cannot be introduced, to be insurmountable, it would be giving unnecessary trouble until that difficulty has been overcome, to enter into any further discussion on the subject."

But it should be remembered, that Mr. Halliday proposes, no sudden and sweeping alteration in the mode of raising the tax which the people now pay for the Police. He would not alarm the public mind by any startling innovation. He himself requires that it be introduced *gradually, by as slow degrees as may be thought necessary*. He says, "this is in fact the mode in which it should be introduced. A few districts should be selected, and the commutation made. If it fails, there is no great harm done, and the old system must be at once reverted to." Surely the plan which he has sketched out, is worthy at least of this moderate trial.

Nor must it be forgotten that the plan of the Committee;—the attempt which they propose to make, "to reform the old system before they introduce a new one," carries with it quite as much innovation as that of Mr. Halliday. The reform which they propose is, indeed, a radical one. "The village establishments are to be carefully revised; an adequate allowance is to be assigned to each watchman; which may be done by a new allotment of the allowances, whether in money or land, by reducing the number, in order to increase their pay, by recovering lands which have been misappropriated, or resumed by the Zemindars, and substituting a money payment on the part of the Zemindar, wherever it may be practicable; in fact by re-organizing the whole establishment." Really for boldness of innovation we think the re-organization of the Committee quite a match for that which Mr. Halliday proposes. Indeed when it is considered that, in addition to these fundamental alterations which must interfere so essentially with every branch of the present economy, it is proposed to advance one fearful step farther, and to take the management of one hundred and seventy thousand Police Officers out of the hands of Government, and lodge it in the hands of the Zemindar, who may be a minor, or a defaulter, or an absentee, we almost feel astonished at the moderation of Mr. Halliday's changes. The difference between the plan which he has suggested, and that of the Committee, does not consist in the amount of alterations which they respectively advocate, but in the plan to which they are to be rendered auxiliary. The plan of the Committee proposes to resign the command of the constabulary force to the landholders; that of Mr. Halliday to retain it in the hands of Government, and to give it a new and superior organization. We think Mr. Halliday will have on his side the suffrages of the community, as he has already, the testimony of experience. We have clear and unequivocal evidence in the case of the Thugs, of what may be done for the suppression of crime when Government takes the field with an adequate and well directed force. We have seen the system for the suppression of this vice, organized under one head, and directed by one impulse; and we have witnessed with what ease Major Sleeman's Assistants have tracked criminals through the whole extent of India, and arrested them a thousand miles from the Head Quarters of the Superintendent. Had that officer been constrained to wait for the co-operation of the Native community, long, indeed, would it have been before this crime would have been eradicated. Government depended on its own resources, and the good work has been completed. The Thugs, as an organized body of murderers, have become extinct. We

require for the general Police an executive system, similar to that which has been found so effectual against this branch of crime. We cannot but consider it an auspicious circumstance, that Major Sleeman should have had an opportunity of demonstrating what may be effected for the Police of the country, independent on the co-operation of the people, by wise and energetic measures, just at the time when the necessity of a general reform through every department had forced itself on the notice of Government.

**THE CULNA AFFAIR.**—The trial of Pertaub Chund, the claimant of the Bardwan estates, has terminated in a manner not quite so satisfactory as could have been wished. A difference of opinion has arisen between the Civil and Session Judge and his Mahomedan Assessor, and the question has been referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, the highest Court of Appeal in the country. The opinions of the two Judges, as far as they are known, have been published in a letter addressed to the *Hurkaru*, from which we have transferred them to our own columns. The European Judge is of opinion, that the charge of fraudulent personation has been fully brought home to the prisoner, and that he is liable to a sentence of imprisonment. The Moulavee is of opinion that he is neither Pertaub Chund, nor Kisto Laul, which in fact is no opinion at all. For if he be not Pertaub Chund, he must, even in the Moulavee's judgement, be guilty of a criminal act in having endeavoured, under this false representation, to obtain the property of others. Meanwhile the prisoner is liberated on bail, and has returned to Calcutta with Mr. Shaw, his Attorney.

The object which Government proposed to itself in the present proceedings, cannot strictly be said to be defeated, unless the Nizamut Adawlut should consider the charge of personation, which the friends of the Pretender soften down into the "question of his identity," as a matter for the Civil Courts. We cannot see that, in the course which has been pursued, any blame or dishonour can be attached to the public authorities. It must always have been a matter of comparative indifference to Government who enjoyed the Bardwan estate. The *soi-disant* Pertaub Chund, if he paid his rents regularly, would have been quite as agreeable a Rajah as Mataup Chund; and if the Pretender had, on his appearance, instituted a suit in the Courts for the recovery of his rights in the mode laid down by law, there would have been no cause for the interference of Government. But it was a matter of paramount necessity that the peace of the country should be preserved. That the public tranquillity was endangered by his roaming through the country at the head of a rabble, advancing the most ambitious pretensions, and keeping up the strongest feeling of excitement in the public mind, will not admit of a doubt. It became a bounden duty to bring his pretensions to the earliest issue; and hence it was determined that the charge on which he was to be tried, in reference to the Culna affair, should be so framed, as to bring the general question of his claims to an immediate decision. If, in this examination, his pretensions were found to be unsupported by legal evidence, the fact of his imposture would have been publicly proclaimed, and the Native mind would have been at once disabused. If, on the contrary, he had been able to substantiate his claims, the charge against him would have fallen to the ground, and he would have been placed in a most advantageous position for quietly prosecuting his claims in a Civil Court. In either case the object of Government would have been secured. But the general excitement which the case had kindled, rendered it a matter of little doubt, that no course which Government could have pursued, would have received the approval of those who advocate his cause. We think, however, that those who advised the fair and

impartial trial which the prisoner has enjoyed, have the satisfaction of having conscientiously discharged a great public duty, and may overlook the virulence of party enmity.

If the Nizamut Adawlut should refuse to decide upon the question now submitted to it, under the idea that it is a matter of civil jurisprudence, it is much to be desired that Government would withdraw from all further interference, and allow Poran Bahoo and Radhakissen Byrack to run the gauntlet of the Courts. As to the idea of instituting a Special Commission to try the dispute about the *soi-disant* Pertaub Chund's identity, it is not to be thought of. It would be inconsistent with the dignity of Government, and could only be viewed as holding out a premium for imposture. If the point at issue be altogether of a civil character, there can be no justifiable reason for taking it out of the hands of the regular Courts, and submitting it to a distinct and extraordinary tribunal. Let the parties fight their own battles in the Civil Courts. The cause is not likely to be brought to a final issue in this country. Whether the claim for the restitution of the estates be brought in the Queen's or in the Company's Courts, the vanquished party will be sure to appeal it to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, and to Her most Honourable Privy Council. It is in England, therefore, that the great point will be eventually determined, whether Mr. Shaw's client be the Real Rajah or not. It would be a pity to disturb the prospect of that luxuriant legal harvest, which this rich cause holds out, both in India and in England. Let it be allowed to run its fertilizing course through the various Courts, till it terminates in the Cock-pit.

**THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.**—In the *Madras Missionary Register* for October, which we received a short time ago, there appears a communication from Messrs. Schaffter and Muller, announcing the dissolution of the Tinnevelly Mission. The difficulties with which the Missionaries have had to contend, now greatly aggravated by the unexpected, and greatly lamented death of the excellent Rheinius, together with an unfeigned desire to see divisions healed, induced them to attempt a reunion with the Church Missionary Society. The Madras Corresponding Committee of that Society received the proposition with joy, but stated "that they could not connect themselves with clergymen who had received their ordination from the Church of England, (which is the case with Messrs Muller and Lechler) unless they consented to consider themselves as placed under the Bishop of the Diocese, and subject to his authority in every respect, as are other clergymen of the Church of England. With respect to Mr. Schaffter, being a Lutheran Clergyman, they stated that they saw nothing to prevent his standing to them in the same relation as he did previously to the separation."

Mr. Schaffter felt no difficulty in again connecting himself, on such terms, with the Church Missionary Society; but conscientious reasons prevented Mr. Muller's following the same course. He has, therefore, united himself with the London Missionary Society, through its Travancore District Committee. After the death of Mr. Rheinius, the Mission was divided into two parts; one, including the Congregations and Schools to the west and north of Palamcottah, superintended by Mr. Schaffter; and the other, those to the south and east, superintended by Mr. Muller. Mr. Schaffter, with the former division, therefore, is now united to the Church Missionary Society; and Mr. Muller, with the other, to the London Missionary Society. Mr. Lechler being absent, his brethren cannot say to what decision he may come, respecting his future course. The statement closes with an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Mission to its close, on the 17th October last. There is a small balance of Rs. 794-0-9 in the hands of the Missionaries, which, with any other mo-

ney they may receive, they engage to expend for Missionary purposes exclusively.

We forbear to offer much remark on this event. It is a cause of thankfulness that the operations of the Mission are still to be carried forward, we hope to their former extent, although under a different arrangement. And we trust the brief but interesting history of the Mission, will have a salutary influence upon all engaged in the same work. It affords a memorable warning to Missionary Societies to beware of harassing the consciences and feelings of their Missionaries,—an example of great usefulness with small resources,—and an indication of the right path to be chosen by those who are anxious to plant the gospel in India, without fictitious and disappointing aid. This is an important subject, which we shall take occasion hereafter to introduce more fully to the notice of our readers.

**EIGHTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.**—We remember well the lively impression which the first examination of this valuable Seminary produced upon those who had the pleasure of witnessing it. Every one was taken by surprise. Such numbers of Native youth were before them, quickened into mental activity by the benevolent zeal of their teachers, and freely yielding their minds and hearts to the noblest and holiest truths, that it seemed as if the regeneration of India had made a sudden leap, in advance of all our thoughts and hopes. There may have been some exaggeration in the impression, arising from the insubstantial manner in which, by a multitude of agencies, the work of Native education had for some years been spreading and advancing. The General Assembly's Seminary at once concentrated a great deal that had been scattered and diffused. It was not wholly original, but entered into the labours of others; the fruits of which had been hidden, and by it were brought to light. Nevertheless, it did possess great originality. Instead of merely doing better what had been done by others before, it assumed at once a boldness of design and execution in imbuing our popular education with true religion, and succeeded at the first in shewing that the course it had taken was not only practicable but easy.

The Institution in its continued progress has done too much good, to have it in its power any longer to take the community with the same surprise, as at first. But every year its Examination has shewn an enlargement of its labours in the increase of its pupils, and a gratifying advance in the range of their studies. At the present time upwards of 800 names stand in the Class Registers; and the average daily attendance is about 600; which to our European readers may appear an evidence of great irregularity, but will not do so in the least to those who are acquainted with the habits of India. The studies of the pupils are detailed in a Programme of the Examination, which was circulated amongst the company. It shews so valuable a course of instruction, that there can be no better commendation of the Seminary. We shall, therefore, place it amongst our selections; and next year the record will afford better means than we now possess, of doing justice to the zeal and ability with which the Institution is conducted.

The chief part of the Examination was devoted to the First and the Second Class. The First Class had only six pupils present, who were examined in their Mathematical studies, and the elements of Optics. We could not help regretting that the attainments of these young men could have so little justice done them; for Mathematical demonstrations are matters too abstruse to fix the attention of a large popular assembly, such as was convened at the examination; and in the presence of an uninterested and rather noisy and oc-

fused audience, it is impossible that the minds, either of pupils or examiners, should be sensible of the beauty of Mathematical truth, and so enjoy its exhibition. The disappointment in this respect, however, was fully compensated by the portions which were read of two Essays on the Evidences of Christianity; the one by Beharaj Lal Singha; and the other, by Mahesh Chandra Banerjee. The latter was the successful candidate for a gold medal given by the Rev. Mr. Charles; and the effort of the former was also so creditable to him, that it was rewarded with a second medal. In these Essays the subject was taken up in all its breadth—as it is affected both by the scepticism of Europe, and the heathenism of India: and though the argument was necessarily condensed, it was remarkably just and consecutive. The style of composition was singularly pure, and did great honour to the tuition under which it had been acquired.

Of the Second Class there were about twenty pupils present, who, we understand, may be considered the flower of the Seminary. They are the first who, having received their education wholly in it, have risen to attainments so high. They afford the best illustration yet given, therefore, of the efficiency of that system which the Conductors of the Institution have adopted; and its efficiency they have proved most satisfactorily. They were examined in Astronomy, the Outlines of Science by Macculloch, the Scriptures, and Hume's Evidences of Christianity; and in all they acquitted themselves most admirably. A considerable number of the European part of the company had retired before the Examination advanced so far; and they certainly lost the most interesting and satisfactory portion of the whole. Nothing could exceed the promptitude, the accuracy of conception, and the faithfulness of memory exhibited by these youths in all their exercises. There was no time to examine the other classes with any minuteness; nor was it necessary, to shew the value of the Institution. The whole body of its pupils were seen with sufficient distinctness, rising in successive grades, under a uniform mode of tuition, from the combination of letters in single syllables, to the marvellous elevation of the monitorial class; who, whilst they have been performing the most laborious duties of the whole school, have also been prosecuting the same Mathematical studies as the first class, and have read through Butler's Analogy, and Sir James Mackintosh's History of Ethical Science. What joy would it have given these two illustrious men, could they have known of such an application of their imperishable works: both of which are most happily adapted to purge the Hindoo mind from its subtle sophistry, and instruct it in the nature of truth and the mode of its discovery.

We have great pleasure in knowing that between the excellent Conductors of this Institution, and their fellow labourers, of other denominations, in the evangelization of India, there is no difference of opinion as to the place which it is proper their Seminary, and all others of the same character, should occupy in the system of means by which the conversion of the people is to be sought. They, at least, have no thought of supplanting, theoretically or practically, the ordinances of Divine worship, and especially the preaching of the gospel, by scholastic discipline, as the prime means of conversion to the faith of the gospel. Whilst the effect of the Institution in preparing the way for future triumphs of the gospel is, we have no doubt, beyond all calculation, its success hitherto as an instrument of real conversion to its pupils may almost be said to be nil. We have heard of but one of its students on whom divine truth has had such power as to induce him to make a public profession of faith in Christ. Another seemed to have arrived at the same point, but was forcibly withdrawn from the school, and from all intercourse

with his teachers. The pupils generally scorn the thought of believing in Hindoism; they know the gospel, and admit the truth of its claims; but in few cases are their hearts affected thereby, in such a sort, as to compel their renunciation of sin, and consecration of themselves to God and his service. These are effects which, generally speaking, require for their production a purer, more tranquil, and more genial atmosphere than the best ordered school can afford—the atmosphere of Christian piety and love in the fellowship of the Church of God. These are not our convictions alone. We repeat, they are, we believe, equally the convictions of the Conductors of the Assembly's Institution: and, therefore, without a shadow of reservation, we can and do most heartily wish them all possible success in their labours.

**THE HISTORY OF BENGAL AND LORD CLIVE.**—The little *History of Bengal*, which one of the Editors of this paper has just put forth for the use of children in this province, has been received with a degree of kindness which the writer could not have anticipated. The Editors of the *Englishman* and of the *Literary Gazette*, however, in their notice of it, have regretted, the one, the want of all historical comment; the other, the absence of all imagination, in it. As the author freely confesses both deficiencies, he has only to bend to their decision; but he would take this early opportunity of putting in one plea in lar of their condemnation. He cannot consider it fair to judge of a work so humble in its pretensions, by the higher standard of historical criticism. Whether he be equal to the composition of a work which may be thought worthy of the title of historical commentaries, or of one which shall combine the severity of truth, with the allurements of the imagination, is a question which would soon be disposed of, if it were referred to him for decision; but the author's defence is, that he never indulged in any such ambitious views. The little Outline is intended for children of tender age, and was designed quite so much to assist them in the study of English, as of History. He had heard it remarked with regret, that books were put into the hands of Native children, with the view of teaching them the rudiments of the language, composed of scraps from English works, which were uninteresting from their foreign character, and which conveyed no valuable information to the mind. These remarks suggested the idea of attempting to compile a work in the simplest language, which children might study with ease, and which would imperceptibly fasten a connected series of historical facts on their minds, and lead them to the threshold of general history. By this humble standard should the Outline be judged. Criticism in the present case to be of any solid use to the second edition, which will be put to press without delay, should deal in notices of facts which may be incorrect, or of phrases which are above the capacity of that grade of intellect, for which the book was intended. Be that as it may; the Editor is equally obliged to both classes of critics for deeming so small a work worthy of their notice. Whatever melancholy impression the unfriendly criticisms of the *Englishman* and the *Literary Gazette* may have left on the mind, it has been obliterated by the animating eulogium upon the *History of Bengal*, contained in the following letter from Parbatty Churn Soor.

To the Editor of Serampore Press.

SIR,—I gladly take the occasion to thank the 'The History of Bengal,' which I have just received, in mooted intelligence; and, after glancing at its content, constrained to taste the value of its diction. But the Modern Author's spirit long known to me, from his unrivalled works of imminent condition, so you will send me a fresh copy,—and accordingly, I will pay.

I am, Sir,

Your's humble St. and faithful Servant,  
PARBATTY CHURN SOOR.

This letter the reader will perceive is highly imaginative. Now for facts. The Editor of the *Literary Gazette* has selected one passage from the work for criticism, which will serve to shew how extremely difficult it is to come at historical truths. The *History of Bengal* stated in general terms, that Lord Clive died a violent death. The Editor remarks on this.

"Why not have said at once that heartbroken by the ingratitude of his employers, harassed by his enemies, and wearied of life, he put an end to his existence with his own hand."

But is it a fact that Lord Clive put a period to his existence? We know that such a report has been handed down to posterity. We know also that it was circulated with equal confidence, that his groans, a little before his death, terrified the neighbourhood, and that they were universally attributed to the stings of a guilty conscience. But the authentic cause of his groaning is now established to have been a disease, which, of all others, puts human fortitude to the severest test, and for the alleviation of which, he was in the habit of taking Opium. That he put a period to his existence is on record in no work which was within the compiler's reach. The Indian Histories of Mill and Anber are silent as to the mode of his death. The *Biographical Dictionary* does not mention it. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* simply says, that he died suddenly, possibly meaning to convey some particular meaning, by putting the word in italics. The *Penny Cyclopædia*,—which, for its worth, ought more properly to be styled the Golden Cyclopædia,—is equally silent about his tragical death; and the Life of the hero by Sir John Malcolm, leaves the matter in the dark. Thus no fewer than six authorities give no data on the subject. There are two other authorities which the compiler had not the means of consulting. A Life of his Lordship, by an ungrateful Italian, in four volumes, replete with venom, of which there exists one copy in India, but with whom, it is difficult to say; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1774, a complete set of which journal was brought out some years ago; and, if we mistake not, taken back to England for want of a purchaser. Would D. L. R. kindly clear up this historical point in his next number?

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE ARMENIAN PHILANTHROPIC ACADEMY.**—Patriotic Institutions, such as the above, are sure to gain the sympathy of all persons of right feeling. It has other claims on our regard besides those of a well conducted Seminary. It forms in fact a sort of rallying point to the whole Armenian community in India, in which, though exiles from their native land, they have the means of keeping alive their national associations and literature: which are not only of interest to themselves, but to the whole civilised world. The Armenians form one of the few distinct remnants yet spared to us of the people of ancient days, whom we look upon almost as if they had been conversant with bygone generations, and who, indeed, have a peculiar contribution for us from the past. We have not yet derived from the Armenians all they could add to our knowledge in general and ecclesiastical history, and in sacred criticism; and it is no improbable thing, that the Seminary in Calcutta may hereafter be the very means of our gaining the information that is still locked up in their literature. It is true, the scholars of Germany, France and Italy have entered with zeal on the study of the ancient Armenian literature. A few of the oldest and best authors that flourished in Armenia, about the fourth and the fifth century, have been presented to the world in a Latin dress; and several elaborate essays have been published in the *Journal Asiatique*, on the history, geography and topography of that ancient land, so interesting from its relation to the re-peopleing of the earth after the desolation of the



deluge. But were more numerous scholars to arise amongst the people themselves—Armenians in feeling and familiarity with the literature of the nation, and yet at home also in European literature, and alive to its interests, its wants and achievements, we should, in all probability, get more rapidly what we desire from their researches, and the information would, at the same time, be received with a warmer interest. We hope our friend Mr. Avdall, to whose superintendence the Institution is so deeply indebted, will live to see a generation rise up under his care, destined to gratify him by far outstripping him in the attainments and labours which have won for him the respect he enjoys.

The direct object of the Academy, however, is the benevolent one of giving a valuable education to the Armenian youth generally, and both education and support to the more destitute portion of them. It was at first founded, in 1821, and is still maintained by the liberality of the Armenians themselves, residing in the British and Netherlands Indies. The sum which has thus been contributed in these eighteen years, has amounted, we understand, to about one hundred thousand Rupees. Besides the subscriptions already raised, Mrs. Louwbruggen, a recently deceased Armenian lady of Negapatam, has bequeathed upwards of 10,000 Sierra Rupees to the Institution, for the relief and support of Armenian Orphans. It is no wonder that, having spent so much upon the Seminary, it is an object of the greatest interest to them. The number of youths who have already passed through it, and are now enjoying the benefit of the education it communicated to them, is very considerable; and about eighty are at present under instruction, of whom about thirty are boarded in the Institution, some at the expense of their relatives, and others gratuitously.

The course of instruction adopted in the Academy embraces the study of the classical languages of the nation, an English education, with its usual accompaniments of history, geography, and such like, and likewise the Latin Classics. Now and then, too, some pupil makes an attempt to master the Greek. The progress of the scholars, we have been informed, is very creditable, both to themselves and their instructors.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

The Mails of the 6th October brought by the *Hugh Lindsay*, and which ought to have been in Calcutta on Saturday last, arrived yesterday morning! The state of the East Indian Empire had begun to excite considerable attention in England, and some of the Journals state, that the letters received from Lord Auckland, by the August Mails, contained the most urgent demand for European troops. The East India Company raised the exchange in Calcutta, from 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d. Fifteen lakhs of Rupees worth of Bills on the Treasury of Calcutta had been sold in London, and have come out by this opportunity. London letters state that Major General Canment had not been appointed to Council, but that Mr. H. T. Prinsep was likely to succeed on the first vacancy. Mr. M. Kittoe is to be restored to the Service. It is understood, or it is generally reported, that the despatches which have been received by this opportunity, convey the approval of the Court of Directors of a Burness War, in case Tharawaddie should refuse to receive Colonel Benson.—The *Hugh Lindsay* Steamer which has brought us this intelligence, was one month on her passage from Socra to Bombay.—Moulmein papers state, that a report was current among the Natives, that the young-Prince of Ava was alive and in good health, on the frontiers of Arracan.—Mr. Richardson has been despatched to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, it is said, to endeavour to form a commercial treaty with the Court, and to prevail upon it to allow Chinese trading caravans to come on direct to Moulmein.—Strenuous efforts are in progress in Ceylon, under the influence of Government, to establish a regular steam communication

between that Island and Bombay.—The Governor General took leave of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, on the 31st December. The Maharajah was so ill at the time, in consequence of recent excesses, that the interview was a painful one. We have placed an account of it from the *Englishman*, among our extracts.—The 10th Regiment of Foot reached its destination at Hazareebag; all well.—Letters from the *Aux of the Islands* published in this day's papers, state that the arrangements in the camp were to the last degree defective, more especially those relative to the Post Office. Some time since there appeared a letter in the *Englishman*, stating, that in consequence of the irregularities in the management of the Post Office in the Camp, every one resigned the charge of it had been transferred from Capt. Havlock to Capt. Sage. We gather from the continued complaints relative to letters, that the blame did not rest with the former Post Master, Capt. Havlock.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18.

Jhandi has fallen without a blow. On the 5th of January, as the British troops were preparing to erect their batteries, the Old Lady, with all her Gossains, marched out of the Fort and fled. The English troops marched in, levelled the Gossain flag with the dust, hoisted the English Ensign in its stead, and played "God save the Queen."—A proposal is now in circulation in Calcutta, for building a large Steamer, to be called the *Great Eastern*, to ply between Calcutta and Socra. The estimated cost is six lakhs of Rupees; and it is said that there is every prospect of this sum being raised in Calcutta, without difficulty.—Yesterday's *Scotsman* announced the arrival of the *Duke of Buccleugh* from Portsmouth, the 15th of September.—A *Penny Gazette* of the 23rd December, states that Mr. Salmon, the Resident Councillor, had proceeded to Quedah, to ascertain whether there was a sufficient Siamese force near that place, to whom it might be made over, if we compel the Malays to retire from it.—The Honourable Mr. Ross embarked at day break yesterday morning, under a salute from the ramparts of the Fort William.—A melancholy event has occurred in the family of Dwaraknath Tagore, which has plunged him into the greatest affliction. His son, a sweet tempered and very promising youth of thirteen, died on Saturday, and on the following day the father was doomed to still deeper suffering, in the loss of his wife.—The number of covers forwarded by the last Steamer, the *Atlanta*, from Bombay, was 10,374.—A very erroneous statement has gone abroad, relative to the affair of the Elephant at Ferokepore, much to the discredit of Sir Henry Fane. The following is now given as a correct version of the affair. The Commander-in-Chief was close to the Governor General's Durbar Tent, having descended from his Elephant, Mr. Colvin ordered his mahout to hurry forward to fulfil some request of, we believe, the Commander-in-Chief's himself. The mahout pressed his animal on the Commander-in-Chief, who was not able, from the crowd behind, to retreat. Captain Hay was at the Commander-in-Chief's side, and seeing, as he has since declared, that the danger to His Excellency of being crushed was most imminent, drew his sword and offered it point to the farther approach of the Elephant. The Commander-in-Chief also, half drew his sword, but did not even elevate the point. Captain Hay's threatening attitude and weapon frightened the beast, who turned away from the path he was pursuing; and thus the danger was removed; but not one scratch was inflicted on the mahout or the elephant by either weapon.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19.

The Madras papers state, that a bark had arrived at that port with some very superior New Zealand spars to dispose of, said to be equal to the lower masts of vessels of a thousand ton burden. It is to be hoped, that in the ensuing Session of Parliament, a Bill for the colonization of this Island, which promises in the lapse of time, to be the England of the Eastern Seas, may be allowed to pass.—The *Englishman* of this morning has a letter from Darjeling, which holds out a very animating prospect at this Sanatarius. The writer, speaking of the *moory* ranges which is visible from the spot, says, "These are magnificent beyond any thing I can attempt to express; rising to a height in the heavens we have been accustomed to think nothing but a cloud could pretend to; and even varying in their tints, and their hues, and their shades, at every change of the clouds, and pos-

sion of the sun; but always above description glorious."—Letters from Lahore state, that Ranjeet Singh still remains fearfully ill. Lord Auckland and his suite have marched from Lahore towards Ferozepore, and the idle fears entertained regarding his safety have been entirely dispelled.—The particulars respecting the building of a magnificent steamer in Calcutta, to be called the *Great Eastern*, are given in yesterday's *Courier*. We have transferred them to our columns. We hope the plan will succeed, for independently of the advantages which must result from the possession of such a vessel, we shall then convince England, that we can help ourselves, which is the most direct way of obtaining help from thence.

## MONDAY, JANUARY 21.

The last day of Pertab Chund's trial at Hooghly is now published. In consequence of a difference of opinion between the Session Judge and the Moulvies, the case has been referred to the Nizamut Adawlut. The Judge declared his intention to release the prisoner, on the bail of two persons in 5,000 Rs. each. Mr. Shaw, the Attorney, waited on the Magistrate, and in lieu of bail, offered to make a deposit of 10,000 Company's Rupees, which the Magistrate refused to receive, without an order from the Judge. The Judge was applied to, and ordered the Government Securities to be received; on which Pertab Chund was released, and went off to Calcutta with Mr. Shaw. We have given among our extracts the only account we can find of the opinion of the Judge and the Moulvies.—A rumour was current, says the *Englishman*, on Saturday evening, that a declaration of war against Tharrawaddie had passed Council. It appears, however, to be premature.—Huroochander Lahoree, who has been for four years in confinement, for having in his possession Government Securities for which he could not satisfactorily account, has had the remainder of his sentence of confinement remitted by the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, and has again returned to the bosom of his family.—Letters from Persia state, that the messenger who conveyed the intelligence of the raising of the siege of Herat by the Persians, was expected to reach London via Constantinople, on the 25th of November.—The papers lead us to hope that the Mail, which left England on the 24th of that month, may be expected in Calcutta in another week.—The shipping reports of Saturday announce the arrival of no fewer than eleven vessels.

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 22.

Yesterday's *Semaphore* announced the arrival of the *Ganges* Steamer from Moulemein, the 15th January, with "important dispatches" from Col. Benson. They have not as yet transpired; but letters from Rangoon state, that the Envoy had not been permitted to obtain an audience of the King Tharrawaddie; the only relaxation of the system of insult which he had experienced, consisted in permission to buy provisions. Warlike preparations are said to have been set on foot by the Burmese Government, and it appears almost certain, that the Court has made up its mind to try the issue of the sword. Nothing, however, could be more unfortunate than for the British to be prematurely precipitated into a war at this season of the year.—The Steamer *Madagascar* arrived at the Mauritius on 15th November, having quitted Falmouth on the 18th August. She belongs to the Mauritius Steam Navigation Company, and will be employed in navigating between the island of which she bears the name, the Mauritius and Bourbon.—The letters received at Bombay from England by the present Mail, state that the candidates for the Governorship of Bombay are Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Right Honourable Holt Mackenzie, and Sir Robert Horton, but that Sir James Carnarvon has been individually most likely to succeed.—The *Kellie Castle* has been entirely lost in the China seas. All hands saved.—Intelligence from Penang states, that H. M. S. *Hyacinth* had gone to Quedah, the grave of British honour in the Straits, to see what could be done as it respects restoring the place to the Siamese, from whom the Malays have again conquered it, where the Chiefs declared, "that if the English would take Quedah and appoint a Resident there in the same manner as at Province Wellesley, they would be happy to become subjects of the Company; but if the intention was to drive them out by force and give the country to the Siamese, in that event they had made up their minds to fight to the last drop of their blood in defence of their native land and their

just rights, and that all the blood which might be shed should be upon the heads of the English."

The intelligence which has just been received from China is deeply important. A quantity of Opium which had been packed up in twenty-two treasure chests, and brought up in one of the smuggling schooners, was landed, and in the act of being carried to the stores of one of the foreign merchants, when it was seized by the Mandarins, who had obtained information of it through a spy. The Coolies employed were put to the torture to extort confession as to the vessel from which it had been delivered. They pronounced a name, which sounded like that of an American vessel. The American Captain and Agent were ordered to leave Canton in three days, and the Hong merchant connected with the vessel, Pan-hoy-quan, was seized, subjected to the indignity of the wooden collar, the greatest man of respectability can suffer, and paraded through the fleet at Whampoa. Subsequently it was discovered, that the Opium belonged to Mr. Innes, and that the poor Hong merchant had been most innocently punished. Mr. Innes was immediately ordered to leave Canton; the trade was stopped, and the Chinese authorities, moreover, threatened to continue the stoppage, until "all the foreign householders should have entered into a bond, not to carry on any smuggling trade either themselves, or by implication within the river of Canton."

On the 12th December a very serious affair occurred at Canton. The Governor had seized a poor Native, who had kept an Opium shop, and in obedience to orders from Peking, ordered him to be strangled; but in order to insult the foreign merchants, commanded the execution to take place in the square of their residence. They united together, and insisted that the execution should not take place there, and actually forced the Chinese authorities to remove the apparatus to another locality. But while they were assembled together, a large rabble of Chinese, amounting to between five and six thousand, collected, and made an attack on them. The rabble was twice repulsed, but in the mean time Mow-quan made his appearance, and beckoned to the Europeans to retire, which they did; and the rabble then pursued them, and attacked the houses in which they had taken refuge, which they would have forced, had not a Chinese military force arrived on the ground, and dispersed the mob.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23.

The *Courier* of last night gives the nomination of three officers, who are to command a Corps to be raised immediately for Jaloue.—A Steamer is to start from Bombay for Suva on the 25th of February, and letters may be despatched from Calcutta till the 10th proximo.—The dispatches received from Borneo by the *Ganges* Steamer two days ago, clearly show that affairs continue just as they were in that country.—Influenza is said to have appeared in Calcutta; and the unseasonable weather that has prevailed is thought to promise a harvest to our friends, the doctors.—Counterfeit American dollars are now manufactured, it seems, in Madagascar.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Ct's.	Rs.	As.
Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, .....	to Dec. 1859,	20	0
Lieut. Col. Colvin, .....	to ditto,	25	0
Lieut. H. M. Durand, .....	to ditto,	20	0
The Hon. S. Garling, Esq., .....	to ditto,	20	0
J. F. G. Cooke, Esq., .....	to ditto,	20	0
R. B. Duncan, Esq., .....	to ditto,	25	0
C. Haikes, Esq., .....	to ditto,	25	0
F. M. Gordon, Esq., .....	to ditto,	20	0
Baptist Missionary Society, Boston, .....	to ditto,	11	0
Rev. Mr. Squire, .....	to ditto,	10	0
Capt. J. W. Mitchell, .....	to ditto,	20	0
Major Genl. Oglander, .....	to ditto,	20	0
H. Nibbet, Esq., .....	to ditto,	10	0
J. A. Craigie, Esq., .....	to ditto,	20	0
Col. W. Roberts, .....	to ditto,	20	0
Rev. A. Leslie, .....	to ditto,	10	0
J. H. Crawford, Esq., .....	to ditto,	20	0
W. Stewart, Esq., .....	to ditto,	40	0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A prospect, and we think it certain one, is at last opening to India of securing a permanent Steam Communication with Europe, and we are happy that circumstances have put it in our power to be thus forward in communicating to the public this important intelligence. Several of the first mercantile establishments in Calcutta have determined to contribute largely, and to exert themselves in procuring subscriptions to build a vessel in every respect similar to the *Great Western*. She is to be named the *Great Eastern*, her burden 1200 tons, and her engines 500 horse power. The cost is thus estimated. She is to be built in Calcutta of the most seasoned teak, and at Co.'s Rs. 250 per ton, will cost three lakhs of Rupees. The engines at £5 the horse power, will be 25,000 Co.'s Rs. The outside of the total expense may be taken at six lakhs. The vessel is to run to Cossier, from whence a smaller steamer will convey the passengers to Suva, the distance from Calcutta to Cossier is precisely the same as the distance from Liverpool to New York, but as coals can be obtained at Colombo and Socotra, the steamer need not be so deeply laden with dead weight and by carrying light freight, her draft of water will be less and her speed increased. Under these circumstances, the trip will not occupy more than 12 days.

She can therefore easily perform eight voyages a year. It is calculated that by each voyage she will earn 40,000 Rs. in passengers and 10,000 in letters, parcels, and light freight, making 4 lakhs a year, her expenses will be 800 Rs. a day while under steam, which for 192 days gives 1,53,600 Rs.; and allowing the remaining 40,400 for her expenses when not employed, there will be a clear profit of 2 lakhs a year, on an outlay of six lakhs. We will conclude by given an example of the immense importance to India of such a vessel. At the last Indigo sale in London 12,000 chests were brought forward. A few days after, the intelligence of the shortness of the crop arrived, and before the letters were all delivered, it rose 40 pence, with a certainty of increasing to a shilling, when the news was generally known—taking the chest at 800 lbs., this would have made a difference of 1½ per cent, or eighteen lakhs of Rs. on the 12,000 chests. By the news arriving late, the London purchasers clear this sum, had there been a steamer to carry it quickly, it would have been the profit of the Indian owners, and this profit on the one sale, would have paid for three Steamers.—*Courier*.

## MERGUL COAL.

The H. C. Steamer *Ganges* returned from the Southward on Friday last. It was the want of coal, we hear, that prevented her from proceeding to Calcutta with the Resident's last despatches, there being but a very small quantity in store. Her visit to Mergul was undertaken for the purpose of taking such coal as might be remaining there, and in this we hear she was much disappointed, as but little more was found there than the quantity hrought down a few months ago, as an experiment from the newly discovered coal fields. There must be gross neglect somewhere, that the steamer on the coast should thus be rendered ineffective, that is, as regards communication with the Presidency. We think the authorities here could not do better than take advantage of this neglect of their interests, and set to work in right good earnest and render themselves independent of other depots, by forming one of their own at Mergul. On a calculation of the relative expenses, we think it would be found that the Mergul coal could be brought down and placed in depot there much cheaper than the Burdwan coal can be sent down from Calcutta. We have learnt that the small quantity of Mergul coal now on board the *Ganges*, cost, all expenses included, between 12 and 18 annas a maund, just the sum that is usually paid for freight for this article from Calcutta to this port. But this coal was brought down the river at the worst season of the year, and merely as an experiment. Were a system established for bringing it down regularly and in large quantities, we have no doubt that notwithstanding the distance and the numerous impediments existing as shown by Dr. Helfer's and Captain MacLeod's reports, published in former numbers of our paper, the

coal would eventually be deposited at Mergul at 8 annas a maund. Another 8 annas a maund for bringing it up here, would, we presume, be sufficient remuneration for numerous coasting vessels, so that we might eventually be supplied with the superior Mergul coal at the same rate as is now charged for the inferior Burdwan. We understand, however, that sanguine hopes are entertained of an easier access to the coal fields, through some of the rivers which flow into the sea south of Mergul. One of these rivers, called the Laynia, is said to be navigable for several miles by large sized vessels, and from native report coal is said to be found within these bounds of navigation. This point is, we hear, now under investigation, and we most sincerely hope it will turn out correct, for a discovery more beneficial to the interests of these provinces could not be made. Coal may then be shipped on board vessels for a mere nothing, and conveyed to the most distant parts of India. The Straits, Ceylon, Bombay, the Red Sea and Persian Gulf may thus be supplied with coal, rivaling in quality the best English coal, at rates less than that of Burdwan.

We understand that Dr. Helfer is now conducting his researches along the coast, and among the islands south of Mergul; we have not heard any account of his proceedings. Lieut. Hutchinson, of the Artillery, is engaged in surveying the country between Tenasserim and the site of the coal fields, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of forming a train road for the conveyance to the coal. We hear he has been hitherto unsuccessful in finding a practicable level road, but he has not abandoned all hopes of it. We are glad to see these exertions making towards the eventual working of the Mergul coal fields, but of course they will all be superseded by the discovery, if made, of an open and easy access to another point of them, by water.—*Mountain Chronicle*, Dec. 26.

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LAST VISIT TO BUNJEET SINGH.

*Camp, Duhwara, Dec. 31, 1858.*—The Governor General marched from Lahore this morning, much to the delight of the whole camp, we having had a dull time of it owing to the Maharajah's indisposition. He had been laid up since coming back with fever brought on by his recent exertions; at one time considerable anxiety was felt in the Head Quarter Camp as to his recovery; he was, however, sufficiently well on Saturday afternoon, to receive Lord Auckland to take leave, who went accompanied by Miss Eden, the different Secretaries and Commissioners of the Corps. I understood it was a painful sight, as the old man has again nearly lost his speech, and his delicate interpreter, Assees-oo-deen (alias the Faquyer), experienced considerable difficulty in understanding what he endeavoured to utter. On the presentation of a very splendid trinket by the Governor, being in imitation of a bunch of grapes, composed of emeralds and pearls to the value of 30,000 rupees, I bear, he brightened up considerably. The visit did not last long, and before taking leave, the *Light Star of the Punjab* was conferred on the following, viz. the Governor General, W. H. Macnaghten, Esq.; H. Torrens, Esq.; E. Currie, Esq.; J. R. Colvin Esq., Generals Sir W. Cawceman and T. P. Smith, Honorable Captain Osburne, and Captain McGregor, A. D. C., and paltry kheluts given to the remainder, consisting of swords, bangles, chogras, and worn-out shawls.—*Eng.*

## PERTAB-CHAND'S CASE.

Upon the first charge, that of fraudulent personation, the Judge is of opinion, that the guilt of the prisoner is fully established. He conceives that the evidence as to the death and cremation of the Rajah Pertab Chund is beyond doubt, and that it has not been in the slightest degree shaken by any thing adduced either in argument or in evidence in behalf of the prisoner. The Judge is, of course, aware, that having said thus much, it was unnecessary for him to express any opinion regarding the prisoner's identity with Kato Lal, but he considers, however, that identity established by sufficient evidence, although that evidence is not altogether so satisfactory as the testimony to the death of Pertab Chund. The Judge adds, that, for reasons detailed in his decision, the balance of evidence, even as to the belief of witnesses as to the identity of the prisoner with the late Rajah, is greatly in favour of the prosecution; but being thoroughly satisfied of the death of the Rajah, he rests his decision upon that single fact.

On the second charge, that of obtaining money on false pretence, the Judge finds the fact to be proved; but as Radhakishan Byseck makes no complaint, he is doubtful whether he can convict the prisoner upon it.

On the third charge, that of heading an illegal assembly, and resisting the constituted authorities, the Judge is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty, and that the offence comes within the con-

strution of the law quoted by the Government prosecutor. He finds that no actual breach of the peace was committed, but holds that the prisoner's offences are aggravated by a former conviction on a similar charge.

With reference to the whole case, the Judge recommends, I believe, that the *sot-disant* Rajah should be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than three, and not more than five years. The above is a simple statement of the finding of the Sessions' Judge; I leave it to our readers and to counsel to decide what scope it affords for the exhibition of this morning over the unfortunate Government prosecution.

The Futwa of the Law Officer is somewhat confused, but as far as I am able to comprehend his meaning, it is this; that he does not believe the prisoner is the either Kisto Lall or Pertab Chund, and that he does not know who he is, but that there being doubts whether he may not be Pertab Chund, he gives him the benefit of these doubts. He finds, also, there was nothing wrong in the prisoner borrowing and Hathiakbeen lending money. On the charge of tumultuous assemblage, he declares the prisoner to be guilty, and liable to punishment at the discretion of the Judge. I am not aware of any declaration either by the Judge or the Advocate, that the *sot-disant* Rajah has already been sufficiently punished for the illegal assemblage by the imprisonment he has undergone. There is no such declaration to be found in the official documents recording their respective opinions, and the only remark of the kind that I heard made, was applied, not to the principal offender, but to the prisoners who were charged with having aided and abetted him. These prisoners were all acquitted by the concurrent voices of the Judge and the Advocate, though a perusal of the concluding sentence of this part of the Judge's report, would lead one to infer that he was a good deal influenced in his finding, by the consideration that they had already undergone a long imprisonment.—*Hurkara*.

#### PROGRAMME OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

It is proposed that the Examination be conducted, as nearly as circumstances may permit, in the following order.

CLASSES.		STUDIES.	
14th. ...	Instructor (No. I.)	... ..	4 pp.
13th. ...	Instructor (No. I.)	... ..	the whole.
12th. ...	Instructor (No. II.)	... ..	12 pp.
...	Woollasson's Grammar...	... ..	17 pp.
11th. ...	Instructor (No. II.)	... ..	60 pp.
...	Woollasson's Grammar...	... ..	80 pp.
10th. ...	2nd New School Book...	... ..	30 pp.
...	Woollasson's Grammar...	... ..	the whole.
...	Instructor (No. III.)	... ..	120 pp.
9th. ...	Geography...	... ..	Europe and Asia.
...	Macculloch's Grammar...	... ..	118 pp.
Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity.			
Whately's Rhetoric.			
Elements of Optics (chiefly from Brewster).			
1st. ...	Plane Trigonometry—with application to Heights and Distances, Measurement of Surfaces, and Land Surveying.	...	
...	Spherical Trigonometry.	...	
...	Biconvex and Multiconvex Theorems.	...	
...	Cubic Equations—Theory of Logarithms.	...	
Essays by Mahesh Chandra Banarjya and Behari Lal Sing.			
Historical parts of the Pentateuch, Joshua and Judges.			
Bible. New Testament, (whole, excepting the book of Revelation.)			
Home's Evidences of Christianity.			
2nd. ...	Astronomy, { Fixed stars—general features of the solar system—phases and motions of the moon—eclipses—tides—systems of Astronomy.	...	
Outline of science, as contained in Macculloch's course of reading.			
History of England.			
Bible. Genesis and Exodus.			
Bible. Gospels, Acts and some of the Epistles.			
3rd. ...	Home's Evidences...	... ..	60 pp.
...	Instructive Extracts...	... ..	117 pp.
...	History of England—to the Restoration.	...	
...	Mathematics, { 4 Books of Euclid.	...	
...	Simple Equations, Ratios and Proportion—Arithmetic.	...	
...	New Testament, 3 Gospels.	...	
...	Murray's Grammar.	...	
...	Brief Survey of History, 2nd part, 140 pp.	...	
4th. ...	Instructive Extracts...	... ..	24 pp.
...	Arithmetic, Single and Double Rule of Three.	...	
...	Euclid, 3 Books.	...	
...	Guy's Astronomy—Solar System.	...	

Brief Survey—History of Rome to the Reign of M. Aurelius.	
Euclid—Definitions and 7 Props. 1st Book.	
5th. ...	Murray's Grammar.
Seasonal School Collection, ... .. 116 pp.	
Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions—Rule of Three.	
Brief Survey of History, part I. ... .. 36 pp.	
Seasonal School Collection, ... .. 97 pp.	
6th. ...	Arithmetic—Reduction.
{ Four Quarters—Maps of England, Scotland, Ireland; Mindston and separate Map of Bengal.	
Clift's Geography, ... .. the whole.	
7th. ...	Instructor, No. III. ... .. the whole.
Macculloch's Grammar, ... .. 116 pp.	
Marshman's History of Bengal, ... .. 1st section.	
Geography—Europe and Asia.	
8th. ...	Instructor, No. III. ... .. the whole.
Macculloch's Grammar, ... .. (all the large print).	
All the Classes study the Bengali language with Pundit.	
The first and second Classes study Hindustani.	
The Monitorial Class, besides having studied Mathematics, during the past year, with the First Class, have also read through Butler's Analogy and Sir James Mackintosh's History of Ethical Science.	
The Class Registers, delivered up to the present month, contain upwards of 600 names. The average daily attendance is about 600.	

#### INDIA.

##### RELIGIOUS.

The following is the Speech on Indian Missions of the Right Hon. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, at a late Missionary Meeting in Ceylon.

The Right Honourable the Governor moved the first Resolution in nearly the following language:—

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I have been invited to propose the first resolution for the adoption of this Meeting, and if I rightly understood the expressions of feelings which accompanied its close, and the attention with which you listened to the reading of this excellent report, my task will be an easy and very short one.

The purport of the Resolution is, that you shall approve of, and adopt the report, that you have just heard read.

The report itself exhorts us all here present, and the friends of missionary labours in general, to persevere in their exertions in the right cause, and to extend by every means in their power the sphere of those exertions.

The picture presented to us is on the whole consoling, but I may well spare your time by not dwelling on its details with which the report, in a tone of so much modesty and truth, has amply furnished us. If we cannot say indeed, that *you* have been yet added in the Church of Christ by the labours of Missionaries here, we must not forget, that while the Church Missionary, the Wesleyan and the London Missionary Societies, and your Baptist Missionary Society itself, all have laboured and not yet so extensively run the race of usefulness, as they have done in Ceylon, and that none have had yet a very long career.

Among the idolatries of the benighted population of this Island, the light of Gospel truth has not yet dawned upon their darkened intellect; the voice has not yet gone forth "let there be light and there was light," mental light, to pierce and chase away the clouds of ignorance and idolatry. Your efforts, my Missionaries, and our efforts must not at that account be less strenuous, nor relax; no—they require to be the more ardent and true, to cheer us amidst these labours of love among the heathen, languishing in a miserable state of ignorance, brutality, and degradation, that the Kingdom of the Messiah shall come, and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God.

If Missionary institutions, though not of yesterday, are here but comparatively young and new, let the ardour and freshness and vigour of youth animate you all in your labours, and then shall we witness those labours, cast away from us that dormancy of spirit and unconcern, with which I fear we may all be too justly reproached.

One not least important result of meetings, such as this, is to spread as widely as possible, not only a just report of the proceedings of your society, and of similar societies, but also to encourage a desire and afford facilities to any, who shall feel the inward promptings of religion, and feel so to multiply the channels of feeling, in this vast moral wilderness, any individuals, whose hearts may be illumined by a spark of that divine light, which those apostolic labourers have been the humble means of lighting up, amidst the heathen darkness and superstition, that have enveloped other lands.

Let us then but scatter encouragement here as widely as possible under the guidance of our mild and beneficent religion; let our general efforts of conversion be made under the influences, and under that confidence of success, which our reason as well as our faith assure us will prevail.

But you must continue to watch with unceasing anxiety the

progress of things; what has been effected is only a beginning, and the best impressions will fade away, unless followed up by a series of wise and kind measures all directed to one end; for our cause is one, our aim and object is one, the subjugation of Christians to heathen principles and habits. This we openly avow and must steadily prosecute (not indeed expecting to see that glorious day) until the Kingdom of the Messiah shall be from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.

Reasoning from human experience alone, why would I call on you for these exertions? It is because I have lived long enough to see pass away that unbelief, which would have checked them in an earlier stage; my friend, Mr. Charles Lushington, providing at the late anniversary meeting of your Parent Society in London, in reference to the union of the Serampore mission with it, has taken occasion to bear witness to the alarm, created by the first labours of Marshman and Carey, when at Calcutta. Well do I myself remember now 30 years ago, when the work of conversion in India was denounced as dangerous to the stability of our empire there, then perhaps too doubtful and unseasonable;—when the exposure and correction of the views and falsifications of the natives was repudiated, as making the safety of our power; when the timid worldling, and the sceptical politician, bred in the school of a cold and false philosophy, now past away and almost forgotten, could venture to sneer at the pious labours of a Ward, a Carey, and a Marshman, and predict almost against the very words of truth itself, that such labours as our Missionaries were then engaged in, would not only convert the natives in the east, but that if we succeeded in making millions of converts, (and would converts they above admitted could be made) we should shake, and weaken those habits of morality and decency (such as they were) which their own religion prescribed; and that unable to graft fresh principles of action on the minds of the natives, we should leave them immersed only in doubt and error, as to the tenets of the religion, and those religious duties, we had been striving to inculcate; and we should, to use the words of the old converts of those days, “destroy the old religion, without really and effectually teaching the new.”—Such was the calculating alarmist’s denunciation against Missionary labours, in 1818, when at least they had not been idle, so nearly at the same period, I think as late as in 1800, not one line had issued of the scriptures from the Bengal Press. Such were the predictions of the socialist, which were current and in fashion 30 years ago, but what are 30 years in the history or age of a nation, or of a nation’s religion? In 1808 when those laboured attacks against the Missionaries were sent forth, similar assaults against the discretion and judgment, in the conduct of our Indian affairs, were levelled unceasingly against such among the Directors, as supported the Missionaries: and from those attacks, neither the meekness of life, nor his assiduity and talents devoted to the interests of India as they were for half a century, could protect the late plenipotentiary Mr. Charles Grant. The Missionary at Vellore was, it was said, to be the forerunner of our expulsion from India; but mark the hand that overrules all things; within six short years thereafter, Bishop Middleton went forth from his native land, to immortalize the name of a Protestant Bishop in India, by an exemplary life of piety and virtue—and within the space of but 10 years, from 1822 to 1831, no fewer than four excellent prelates had sunk under the pressure of the peculiar trials and trials, incident to the administration of their office. How vain then the mere predictions of man, how weak these attacks against the Missionary’s labours! what are Mr. Wilberforce’s remarkable words, as quoted by Mr. Lushington at the meeting I have already referred to? “I do not know,” he says, “a finer instance of the moral sublime, than that a poor Collier working in his small shop should convert the idea of converting the Hindoos to Christianity, yet such was Dr. Carey.”

And can we doubt at this time of day, that it was to the encouraging, though slow and limited results of these labours, we owed it that our rulers at home, and our legislatures had at length learnt, that humble though the instruments had been, the work of conversion to Christianity was so widely spread abroad in India, and had been kept alive, and advanced, in spite of every trial and persecution to which the Missionary had been there subjected and exposed; had learnt too that they had not less a duty to perform in whose land, so far as human authority goes, were vested the direction and disposal of the affairs of that vast empire; thus I say was it brought home to their tardy conviction, that the time was arrived, when it was the duty of a Christian Government, and a Christian Legislature to send forth the higher dignitaries of their own church to labour in the same vineyard, in which a Ward, Carey, and a Marshman had been so long labouring to gather but a scanty harvest. Had these pious men, amidst persecutions and revilings slackened in their efforts; were they disheartened, did they not rather continue, faithful Missionaries for converting the heathen even unto death? yes, will be the universal response of all, who know and are acquainted with their lives and their labours in India, eminently useful, pious and blessed as they were.

I, too, with humility be it spoken,—my heart is in the cause, the cause of Christ’s kingdom upon earth. I too would gladly

rank among the Missionaries to this heathen land, and if in my civil capacity, I am permitted to aid in making any of the many barren wastes and jungles, that deface Ceylon, smile with future prospects of plenty; if in this parasitical land, nature’s choicest productions shall be awakened into life by culture and skill, which now lie dormant or hidden in these wastes, how would it rejoice me, if this yet vaster moral and mental desert, where man indeed is vile, shall be made to blossom as the rose; if the withering blight of superstition be staid; and the thick clouds of barbarous ignorance be driven, like the mist before the glorious sun, and this people be at length called to the knowledge of the true God, under the blessed influences of your Missionary labours.

If by my presence here this day, I am permitted to aid you in the conversion of but one sinner from the errors of his way, if but one from among the heathen be drawn by our means from the darkness and shadow of death, into the light of the Gospel of Christ, ye know that the work is of the Lord’s doing, and that it shall surely prosper.

But some of you may ask, perhaps, seeing how small hitherto has been the progress of conversion elsewhere (in India excepted) by comparison with the millions of population, how can you here expect your work to succeed? If I relied not on the scriptures of truth, I might answer you in the words of one, who, then far advanced in years, was about to return to India, after an interval of repose from the great labours. Dr. Marshman at Edinburgh, I well remember, when pressed for a declaration of his sentiments on the success of Missions, when the work of conversion had been then but small, declared that it was not among the exciting race of the adult population, throughout that immense country, that he looked for any very immediate evidence of the truths revealed by the Missionaries, having taken effect; but that he did look with confidence, he said, to the certain influence of the Christian Religion on the rising generation, among whom Religion and Education would be diffused and known, and would necessarily produce the same blessed effects, as Christianity had already done, among the most uncivilized of mankind; and I believe too will be the result here; among the young will the first signs of lasting conversion be evidenced.—*Madras Missionary Register.*

#### EUROPE. MISSIONARY.

**PRIZE ESSAYS ON LAY AGENCY IN HOME MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.**—We have much pleasure in announcing that the Rev. James Bennett, D. D., the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, D. D., and Joshua Wilson, Esq., have kindly undertaken the office of the adjudicators on the merits of the Essays, and the award of the Prizes, pursuant to the offer already advertised in connexion with the Congregational Union of England and Wales, that one hundred guineas will be given for the best essay, and twenty-five guineas for the essay second in merit, on the employment of Christian brethren not regularly devoted to the ministry, in efforts for the spread of the Gospel in our native country. A third umpire was appointed at the suggestion and desire of the donor of the principal prize, on the ground that as the essays are to relate more particularly to plans for the activities and labours of our lay brethren, it might be advantageous and satisfactory that they should pass under the view of some well-informed and competent lay gentlemen; as it is probable, that in judging of their merits, considerations might present themselves to the mind of an intelligent layman, which would not occur to ministers, who view the subject from a different position, and, therefore, possibly, in a somewhat different light.—*Congregational Magazine.*

#### RELIGIOUS.

**THE REV. DR. WARREN.**—It is understood, and indeed there is no doubt of the fact, that the Bishop of Chester has pronounced opinion to the above gentleman, who, it is almost unnecessary to state, was for a time considered as the head of a party which some two years since seceded from the Wesleyan Methodist, and which body has since been designated as the Wesleyan Association. From this party, however, he seceded about twelve months ago, on the alleged ground that the constitution or body of laws by which it is to be governed was too democratic. The seceding gentleman is now taking those preliminary steps essential to his formal recognition as a minister of the Establishment. Sir Oswald Blorey, lord of the manor of Manchester, has generously given a site in Every St. Annville, on which it is intended to erect a church, of which Dr. Warren is to be minister, 1,500*l.* has been promised for this object by the Lancashire Church Building Society; and when this sum is made up to 2,000*l.* by donations (for which no doubt exists, two gentlemen having given 100*l.* each, and another 20*l.*) application is to be made to Her Majesty’s Church Commissioners for a similar sum (out of the half-million grant of 1824), and which is expected to be granted.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**A FINE UPROAR.**—A considerable sensation has been created during the past week among the fair matrons of Wilkeslow

and its neighbourhood, the location of the Rev. John W. Morris, by the circulation of a report, put forth in the *North Cheshire Reformer*, that their reverend pastor had been advocating in Stockport, and urging on the inhabitants to petition for a taxation on wives! The whole village was in an uproar. The females had a consultation, at which the wives said that, if such a tax was levied, it would create family quarrels, and the males justly argued that the chances of marriage would be fearfully increased against them; after which, they came to a resolution to proceed to Mr. Morris's house. Mr. Morris was apprised by one of his friends of the predicament in which he had placed himself, and when he saw the maids and matrons proceeding to his house, his fears were excited, and securing himself by locks and bolts against the injured fair, he went up stairs, and endeavoured to appease their wrath by a speech from the chamber window, in which he laid the blame on the printer for his carelessness in making this misprint. The ladies not knowing any thing about a misprint, separated, assuring him of what they would do when they caught him again on his way to Stockport. [The misprint was twice for wives.]—*Stockport Advertiser*.

**A Rector Voting Against Church-Rates.**—The Divines of Halifax having been able successfully to oppose a Church-rate for the last year, a meeting was held there on the 8th inst., to try if a rate could not be carried. On a division the numbers were balanced, and the casting vote remained with the rector, who was in the chair, and who gave it against the rate. In consequence of this failure, a voluntary subscription amongst the members of the Established Church only was entered into, and a sum sufficient to pay all antecedent expenses, leaving a balance in hand for future expences, was carried. The stock, which had stopped for two years, was adjusted and set going.—*Halifax Express*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Many erroneous statements have been lately put forth with respect to the expense and state attendant upon the proper and dignified discharge of the office of its President. To this large and enlightened class of persons who know the facts of the case, those statements signify nothing—they only excite a smile; indeed the incorrect manner in which many of the distinguished names, mixed up in the anonymous articles in question, are spelt, is quite sufficient to show that the authors know as little of the matter as they do of science or of scientific people. We need not go back to the days when Newton filled the chair of the Royal Society, but date our remarks from the presidency of Sir Joseph Banks. The Society meets, with a short vacation at Easter and another at Christmas, every Thursday evening, from the middle of November till towards the end of June: the expense to each member is one shilling per meeting. When Sir Joseph Banks was president he gave frequent *conversations* in his house (now occupied by the Linnean Society), in one of the corners of Soho-square; these *conversations* were attended by hundreds of scientific and literary persons; Sir Joseph, ardently attached to science, and to suit his own taste, rallied round him every traveller and person of distinction in England; for it is a well known fact that no collector ever left these shores without having a *carte blanche* from him to purchase the rarest specimens in natural history that could be found. As a proof of his successful labours, we refer with national pride to the *Herbarium* of the British Museum, and to Robert Brown, a man distinguished by more scientific honours than perhaps any other British subject. What were the expenses of Sir Joseph's many and well attended meetings? A few dozen cups of tea and coffee, and slices of bread and butter, were the viands! The president and council immediately before each meeting may dine together at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand; it is a small dinner, a bit of fish, chicken, chat, and two or three glasses of wine; the charge for which is about five shillings per head, paid by each person who dines. Sir H. Davy, though rich, gave no *conversations* at all, nor was his presidency less popular on that account. When David Gilbert was president, that kind-hearted and accomplished man, though very rich, had no town house; for years he lodged in a small first floor above Asner's toy-shop in Bridge-street, Westminster. When he was president, he gave no *conversations*; Gilbert invited the fellows and a friend or two to take breakfast with him on the Thursday mornings, during the session, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's; the breakfast was simple to a degree—"a rasher and an egg," we had almost said; it was, in short, the usual breakfast of plain people, a few wain-cresses being the chief luxury. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who succeeded to the chair, gave a series of *conversations* at Kensington Palace; these were numerous and magnificently attended; within the noble building there was scope and verge enough for all comers. The expenses of these meetings, and of the more restricted dinner-parties which preceded them, together with about 45*l.* a session for tea and coffee in the library at Somerset House, were always paid, from the Duke's own pocket; at most of the other scientific societies the latter item is usually paid by the members generally.

His Royal Highness will leave the chair with the respect and affection of every Fellow of the Society; not merely for his urbanity and great kindness of heart, but also for the substantial good he has rendered to the Royal Society. Warmly attached to his brother, his late Majesty, William IV., his royal highness was the means of successfully urging the claims of the Society, and obtaining from that liberal monarch a sum of money to defray the annual expence of the two royal gold medals of 50*l.* each, which had been granted by George the Fourth, but whose illness, and perhaps other causes in which we may not allude, had prevented the investment of a fund to provide for the medals; and, owing to that omission, the Royal Society, for a time, had well nigh incurred the ridicule of our scientific neighbours abroad, to some of whom—the Candolle, Berzelius, Mitscherlich, and others, medals were voted; two or three lesser ones, supposed to contain which were, on the mornings of society anniversaries, handed over to the proxies of the disaffected foreigners with all due form! There are several persons who will remember the annoyance which such a course caused to a high-minded man, whose name we purposely avoid mentioning, and who had to dispenise the honours. "I don't like," he exclaimed, "this beggarly account of empty boxes." The Duke of Sussex, however, was the honoured means of putting all straight; a sufficient sum was invested, a die was sunk, the medals were immediately struck, and forwarded to those to whom they had been voted years before. We could mention many more acts of good done by his royal highness to the Society, but it might savour of flattery, and we therefore abstain.—*Literary Gazette*.

**THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.**—A number of servants and workmen have been discharged at Balkeith, and the princely establishments which his Grace supports in other quarters will no doubt undergo a similar reduction. It is not denied that his object is to repair the harms which he has made on his splendid patrimony by recent great outlays of various kinds. Many of these have been on improvements which are creditable to him, and will ultimately repay him; but there are others so to which justice will be more difficult. Report says that he contributed ten thousand pounds to the funds of the Carlton Club, and expended, besides, thirty thousand in the last election. Even the ordinary expenses of a noblemen like the Duke, who keeps up seven or eight fine mansions in different parts of Britain, must be immense; or, so use the expression of a friend, he must bleed at a thousand pores. It is but justice to him to say, that his abhorrence as a politician is never redeemed by his personal qualities, his cultivation, and good faith, and that he has no more than his own merit to recommend him to the esteem of some of his most decided opponents.—*Scotsman*.

**COMPENSATION REQUIRED FROM RAILWAY PROPRIETORS.**—One of the most unwholesome of all the forms of the spirit of over-reaching, is that prevalent by an individual, who, when some part of his property is required for a public purpose, attempts to exact for that part a price three or four times its value. Some curious examples are given in the second number of a beautifully embellished work, entitled a "History and Description of the London and Birmingham Railway." From the great lord or squire, who stands up in defence of some large tract, to the village Hampden, who has only to protect some field of a couple of acres, or a poor garden connected with his cottage, one spirit pervades all—a determination to extort as much above the value of the property as they can by any means obtain. The struggle is not confined to ordinary bargain-making. The most important part of it takes place in the courts of the legislature, while the railway is as yet only in contemplation. It is by preventing all sorts of frivolous opposition there, that the great proprietors contrive to obtain satisfactory prices for their lands. And such, accordingly, is the difficulty of overruling all those obstacles, that the act for the London and Birmingham Railway cost no less than 72,000*l.* 1*8s.* 1*d.* The bill for this important public work was rejected in 1822, on the ground that the case was not made out; it was passed in the ensuing year—"the means which the directors were obliged to resort to," says the author of the work before us, "must be left to the imagination of the reader." "The compensations," says the same writer, "drawn from the Company by proprietors of land and other premises on the line of the railway, were enormous, and were an injury to the cause. All sorts of payments were required on the most frivolous pretexts. The sum of 3,000*l.* was given for one piece of land, and 10,000*l.* for consequential damages, when instead of any damages being sustained, the land has been improved. Our railier original character sold to the Company some land, and was bought and sold in his outskirts for compensation, rifling the changes on all sorts of damages which the railway could not be said to have done him. His demand was paid, and his complaint was stopped. A few months afterwards, a little additional land was wanted from the same individual, when, surprising as it may appear, for some adjoining parts of this land, so deteriorated by the railway, and on which the Company's works were to have brought utter destruction, he actually required a much larger price than was given him before; and to the Company expressing the surprise which

was natural on hearing such a demand, he very coolly replied, "Oh, I made a mistake then, in thinking the railway would insure my property; it has increased its value, and of course you must pay me an increased price for it." The lost state of consciousness amongst mankind could scarcely, we think, be shown in a more striking light. It appears to be only in dealing with an individual, when we can think how we should like to be used so, that we have distinct notions of justice. In dealing with the abstraction called a railway proprietor, men seem to think themselves entitled to cheat, overreach, and extort without restraint.—*Chamber's Journal.*

**FATE OF COACHMEN.**—Ask the people of Bristol and Chester what saved them up; and they will tell you, while they were asleep, Liverpool ran off with their trade. And if you have a time to go there, ask the first coachman you get alongside of, what he thinks of the railroad; and just listen to the funeral hymn he'll sing over the turpikes. When I was in England last, I always did that when I was in a hurry, and it puts coaches in such a passion, he'll torn to and fro like horses out of spite into a full gallop. He'd say, them that sentenced them to ride to ruin the "pikes (go along you lazy sultan, Charley, and he'd lay it into the wheeler), they ought to be hanged, Sir, (that's the ticket, and he'd whip the leader); yes, Sir, to be hanged—for what is to become of them as lent their money on the "pikes" (Wh-ist, crack, crack, goes the whip.) Hauged and quartered they ought to be. These men ought to be regenerated as well as the shareholders. I wonder, Sir, what we shall all come to yet? Come to, says I, why, to be stokers, to be sure—that's what all our coachmen will end in at last, as sure as you are born. A stoker, Sir, said he (lookin' as bothered as if it was a French furrier that word,) what is that? Why, a stoker, says I, is a critter that draws, stirs, and spouts the fire of a steam-engine. I'd sooner die first, Sir, said he, than I would. Only think of a man of my age and size being a stoker, Sir; I wouldn't be in the fellow's skin that would propose it to me for the best killing that ever came out of the mill. "Take that, and that, and that," he'd say to the off'ward horse (a layin' it into him like mad,) and do your own work, you dishonest rascal. It is fun alive, you may depend.—*Sam Slick.*

#### ADULTERATION OF WINES.

The Lecturer declared it to be his decided conviction, from having narrowly investigated the question, that four-fifths of the wine sold in Great Britain was fictitious, and manufactured without the juice of the grape. According to the entries in the Custom-house books, the quantity of wine shipped from Oporto to Guernsey, in 1812, was 183 pipes and 20 hogsheads, and in the same year there was landed in the London Docks alone, from Guernsey, professing to be port wine, 2,343 pipes and 162 hogsheads. (Great laughter.) In 1820 the number of pipes of wine exported from Oporto to the Channel Islands was 38, and the number sent from thence to London was 293. (A laugh.) In 1827 the number was 39, and the same number of pipes were shipped thence to London. In 1828 the number was 70, which they had manufactured into 75. In 1829 they received none from Oporto, and shipped to London 90. In 1830 they received none, and shipped for London 247. And in 1833 they received none, and shipped to London 862 pipes. (Great laughter.) The Rev. Gentleman then read a receipt for the manufacture of port wine, which comprised red beet-root, brandy, sugar, logwood, rhatany-root, &c., and related an anecdote of a carpet-manufacturer who, on hearing the list read exclaimed—"Oh, now I understand why, when I have gone to the docks to purchase logwood, I have always found one of the principal wine merchants there picking out the choice pieces. (Great laughter and cheering.) Receipts for manufacturing champagne, Madeira, &c., were then read to the meeting, none of these containing any grape juice. A statement which had appeared in one of the London papers a short time since was thereby referred to, relative to the large wine manufacturing establishments at Marseilles. The wine there made were shipped to Madeira, and, after being braided, were dispersed all over the world as Madeira wine, being *minus* merely the juice of the grape. The lecturer then read a list of the ingredients used in the manufacture of fictitious wine, which included, brandy, gypsum, blood, lime, beet-root, bay salt, oyster-shells, egg-shells, lead, white-brown, sweetbrier, white laurel, water, Cambray-wood, red sandew-wood, Brazil-wood, molasses, chips, saw-dust, rhatany-root, damsons, hickory-nuts, &c. &c. The reading of this catalogue excited great laughter.—*Put.*

**BOOKSELLERS' ESTIMATES OF LITERARY PROPERTY.**—At first Miller would not give Thompson a farthing for his "Winter,"—he afterwards gave him three guineas for it. (ave offered half the bookshelves in London the property of the Gentleman's Magazine, they all refused to engage in it, he was obliged to publish it himself. "Burn's Justice" was offered in vain to every publisher for 50*l.* Dr. Buchan offered his "Domestic Medicine" to every principal bookseller in Edinburgh and

London for 100*l.* without obtaining a purchaser; and after it had passed through 25 editions, it sold in 32 stores at 50*l.* each. Brewster offered the copyright of the "Miserics of Human Life" for 50*l.*; it afterwards realised 5,000*l.*—*Put.*

#### DETERIORATION OF THE VACCINE MATTER.

The fatal prevalence of small pox is to be ascribed, we think, to the criminal neglect by parents of vaccination; and, in a certain degree, to the failure of vaccination itself as a preventive. We know that for years, no matter from what source, genuine vaccine matter had not been obtained from the cow itself; and now, when the mortality from small pox is awakening inquiry as to the causes which occasion its re-appearance, we are glad to find that the medical profession is also becoming sensible to the necessity of adopting means for its eradication. Dr. Charles Severn, Registrar of the Medical Society, Boli Court, has just published "An Inquiry into the Causes of Failure in Vaccination; with suggestions relative to the means of insuring its full protective influence," for the avowed purpose of calling the general attention to the present state of vaccination. He says—

"As small pox is kept up solely by infection, it is highly probable that, but for the circumstance of its having been disseminated by interested persons, it could now be known in England only as matter of history; and that the most certain method of extinguishing it is to render the protection afforded by vaccination as secure as possible.

"In considering this subject I have been led to the opinion that, in the transmission of lymph taken from a granitic-room animal through a long series of thousands of human constitutions, and at a distance of so long a period from the original source, it may have lost some of its properties, acquired others, or become so modified, as to afford a less perfect protection than when taken immediately from the animal; and that, therefore, the first few constitutions so peculiar, that small pox inoculation itself, with all its dangers and disadvantages, would fail to protect. To avoid the degeneracy to which all the arrangements and products of animal organisation are peculiarly liable when detached from the circumstances and situations in which they are formed, it is, I think, unreasonable to place undivided confidence on lymph already transmitted through a long series of human beings; the infinitely varied influence of constitution and temperament may, and probably does, affect the power on which its preserving efficacy depends.

"A recurrence to the cow as the genuine source for fresh and unchanged lymph would, in all probability, afford the best and most perfect security. The progressive deterioration of vaccine inoculation was wholly overlooked by its first discoverers, and is not admitted to have taken place by many practitioners at the present day—who argue, that because small pox possesses the same degree of virulence as in former ages, and produces the same destructive ravages, except when modified by the influence of vaccination,—vaccination itself has undergone no change; forgetting that small pox remains in the human constitution where in it is naturally developed, it therefore has undergone no alteration, and lost none of its virulence in the last 200 years. If small pox were communicated to another species of animal, and after being transmitted through a series of 70,000 of them in descent, were then found to possess all its original properties, and manifest precisely the same appearances, the cases would then be similar, and the inference just; but as the two diseases exist at present, none can be more perfectly distinct in their origin, nature, circumstances, and peculiarities, and, consequently, no just inference can possibly be drawn from a comparison between them. To render the circumstances analogous it would be necessary to inoculate 70,000 cows in descent with small pox matter, and to wait forty years for the result—the cases will then be parallel, but at present there is no analogy between them whatever. Indeed all analogy seems to be in favour of the progressive deterioration;—a plant indigenous, and thriving in one soil and climate, when introduced into another, and under new circumstances, when removed from its original situation and transplanted in another foreign to it; and, if it retain existence at all, by a law which appears universal, it becomes changed by the novel circumstances in which it is placed, and the unaccustomed influences to which it is exposed, from which it was in its original situation wholly exempt."

"After stating the practice consequent on the promulgation, by Dr. Jenner, of vaccination, Dr. Severn proceeds to say that, "the present day, when the practice of vaccination is almost, if not exclusively, confined to educated medical practitioners, its failures have become far more common and remarkable" than they were at earlier periods. He subsequently observes—

"It will appear from these considerations that the preserving efficacy of vaccination was, at its commencement, far more general and more perfect than at the present day; and that it has gradually undergone a diminution, not, indeed, of vital consequences, as it will usually obviate the fatal effects of the most fatal form of disease, and render it a comparatively trifling ailment. If the explanations, offered as to the degeneracy of vaccine virus be correct, it is obviously our duty to render

the protection afforded as secure and lasting as it was when Jenner first brought it into notice, by procuring lymph immediately from the animal, using only that which is recent, and which has not been exposed to the modifying influence of a long series of human constitutions. This I have at length, after much delay and many disappointments, succeeded in obtaining, and shall be happy to vaccinate gratuitously with the lymph.

Mr. Severin's successful efforts in procuring and supplying vaccine matter from its original source, namely, the living animal itself, deserve the thanks of the profession and of the community. His tract should be read generally.—*Pat.*

#### TRAGICAL EVENT.

*Five children and their Mother killed by poison, wilfully administered by the Mother.*

Happy, for the state of morals in this country, and the sober and social tone which, in a national sense, characterises its community, it seldom falls to the lot of a public journalist to lay before his readers the details of so heart-rending and so horrifying a tragedy as that of which we read in this week our melancholy duty to communicate the particulars.

The scene of the shocking occurrence to which we refer is a small hamlet, called Fairburn, in the township of Gossanburgh between eight and nine miles from this town, and about six miles from Garstang. Edward Sanderson, his wife and their five children, residing at Fairburn, in which place Sanderson has lately been occupied as a day labourer. On Thursday morning last, Sanderson went to his work, but was not expected home to dinner; he left his wife and five children in their usual state of health, and did not observe any thing particular in the demeanour of the latter. About half-past 12 o'clock at noon of the same day (Thursday), Mr. John Brewer, of Little Ingelwhite, was passing Sanderson's house, when he was called in by Mrs. Sanderson, who stated to him, that if, (suspecting herself and children) had eaten some pudding for dinner, and she was afraid there was something in it which had poisoned them. She also requested him to go for a surgeon. Mr. Brewer, at this time saw the children, and they, as well as their mother, appeared to be sick, and the younger children were vomiting.

A medical man, resident in the neighbourhood, was in attendance before one o'clock, and he found both the mother and children in so dangerous a state that he was induced to send for Messrs. Smith and Andrews, surgeons, of Garstang, both of which gentlemen rendered their assistance with all possible promptitude. The medical gentlemen, by use of medicines and other means, exerted themselves in every possible way during the afternoon, to mitigate the suffering, and, if possible, preserve the lives of the ill-fated family, but unfortunately to relate, their efforts were unavailing and unavailing.

The names of the children were—Eleanor, 12 years of age; Daniel James, 11; Margaret, 6; Robert, 4; and William 2 years of age. Previous to the shocking affair of which we write, they were all flourishing children, and in the enjoyment of good health. About five o'clock, Robert, the youngest boy but one, after enduring the most acute suffering, died; a very short time afterwards, William also expired in great agony. At this period, we understood from an intelligent informant, who was present during the whole of the time the dreadful drama was in progress, that the scene was at once awful and harrowing. The groans and sobs of the three surviving children—the ghastly, terrified, and death-stricken appearance of the dying mother—the despair and alternately wild and subdued distraction of the afflicted father—the lifeless remains of the two poor infants who, a few hours before, were "all gay with life"—and the significant and horror-excited silence of the spectators, presented, in their united influence upon the mind, the effect of that appalling thrill and heavy emotion which we may sometimes see portrayed in the pages of romance, but which are rarely used as the representatives of reality.

The next two children, Daniel James and Margaret, languished in great anguish for about an hour longer, when they also died nearly simultaneously. Not a long period elapsed after the period of life were closed upon the two last named victims, ere Eleanor, the eldest of the ill-fated family, breathed her last. Long before her dissolution, it had become quite plain that the true hand of death was fast enrolling within its grasp the mother of the five murdered innocents. Before her death this unhappy woman stated, that in consequence of her being in debt her neighbours had come on her, and that she had, therefore, put some arsenic into the pudding to poison herself and children. She also made some communications to the Rev. Mr. Grundwell, but we have not heard to what effect. The poor creature died in excruciating torture, between 9 and 11 o'clock. She was 34 years of age.

The dreadful catastrophe has, as may be well supposed, created the strongest degree of consternation and excitement in the locality where it occurred. We understand that, a short time ago, Sanderson kept a small shop, which was principally managed by his wife. They were not successful in business, and were obliged to discontinue the shop, having incurred debt to the amount of about 40*l.*, which they were unable to discharge.

This, it appears, preyed upon the mind of the deceased woman, and she has frequently of late been heard to express the most melancholy forebodings.—*Preston Chronicle.*

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, Financial Department, the 26th January, 1939.*

Mr. J. G. R. Lawrie is appointed to officiate as First Assistant in the office of the Accountant General, in the room of Mr. McClintock, until further orders.

*ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.*

*Fort William, General Department, 2d January, 1939.*

Mr. J. K. Ewart, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival from England at Bombay on the 25th October last, and his return to this Presidency on the 25th ultimo.

*26th January, 1939.*

Mr. J. Thornton, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the *Barque Sylph*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 2d instant.

The Reverend W. Sturrock, lately employed in the North Western Provinces, is transferred to the Bengal Presidency from the 15th ultimo, and appointed to Patna.

The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to the Rev. T. K. Allen, Chaplain at Hapur, leave of absence for one month's leave of absence, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d October last.

Mr. T. P. Morton assumed charge of the office of Joint Agent and Superintendent of Tanakpur Salt Works on the 1st instant.

*11. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.*

*The 26th December, 1938.*

Baboo Jash Chunder Chatterjee has been appointed Deputy Collector. Baboo Kaleprasad Ghosal, and Baboo under Regulation IX. of 1938, Moulvie Alice Hui-sin Khan Ba. (in Zillah Midnapore).

Baboo Rudinath Dey, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1938, has been transferred from Cuttack to Midnapore.

*The 27th December, 1938.*

Mr. Lee Warner, Civil and Session Judge of Bhagulpore, has obtained leave of absence for six days, in extension, to enable him to join his station.

*The 3d January, 1939.*

Mr. W. Taylor, Special Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Khair Mohal in Hooghly, Burdwan, Berhampore and Dinapore, has obtained leave of absence for one week, on private affairs.

The Honorable J. C. Erskine, Collector of the 24 Pargannas, has obtained leave of absence for two weeks, on medical certificate, commencing from the date on which he delivered over charge of his office to Mr. G. P. Leyland.

Mr. T. Taylor, Magistrate and Collector of Bardhaman, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 1st instant until the sailing of the Ship Earl of Harwich, on which he has taken his passage for England, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 26th October last.

Mr. R. Williams, Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the present date, on private affairs.

*The 4th January, 1939.*

Mr. F. Stauffer, Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Berhampore, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st ultimo, to the 10th instant, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d August last.

*The 5th January, 1939.*

Mr. H. F. James, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate, from the 11th ultimo. The leave granted to him on the 26th October last is hereby cancelled.

*The 7th January, 1939.*

Mr. E. A. Semmell, Magistrate of Hooghly, has obtained leave of absence to the 11th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22d ultimo.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Civil and Session Judge of Behar, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the date on which he may deliver over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. J. Reid.

*The 8th January, 1939.*

Mr. E. R. Barrett, officiating Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1926, for the Division of Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, preparatory to his retiring from the service. Mr. A. Dick will assume temporary charge, until relieved by Mr. J. Curtis, who has been appointed to officiate in that office.

Mr. K. Barlow has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly, vice Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. T. Wyatt has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of East Burdwan, vice Mr. K. Barlow.

Mr. G. Shakspeare has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Midnapore and Haldighati, vice Mr. M. S. Ghose.

Mr. F. B. Kemp has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Boondelshur, vice Mr. G. Shakspeare.

Mr. J. Wheeler has been appointed a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2d grade in Zillah Rajshahi.

Mr. W. M. Dixon, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahi, has obtained leave of absence from his station, for one month, from the 10th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Mr. J. Wheeler will officiate as Magistrate and Collector during Mr. Dixon's absence.

Messrs. A. J. Young and H. M. Reid have been vested with the full powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Bhagulpore.

*FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.*

*Camp at Lucknow, the 24th December, 1938.*

Lieutenant Colonel J. Stewart, Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained an extension of leave, on Medical Certificate, for one year, from the 1st February 1939, for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence granted to Captain F. C. Elwell, Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, under data the



23d October last, is to have effect from the 20th October instead of 20th September last.

H. TORRENS, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*  
with the Gov. Genl.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Camp Shahdol, the 19th December, 1838.

The Reverend A. R. Spry is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at Ghazipur, till further orders.

The Reverend W. Sturrock is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Reverend J. H. A. Hoad is appointed Chaplain at Futehgarh.

The Reverend M. Jennings is appointed at Colgaoh, on Medical Certificate of absence, on the 11th December 1838, from the 1st February next, to visit the Hills North of Dehra.

The Reverend R. P. Brooke is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at Cawnpore, during the period of the Reverend Mr. Jennings' absence, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Sutherland is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Ajmer, from the date on which he has been desired, in the Political Department, to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Alves, viz. the 1st January next.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. W. De H. South, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Aligarh, in Orders of 21st July last, is cancelled from the 1st proximo, or such day on which he may rejoin his Station.

The unexpired portion of the extension of leave of absence granted to Mr. H. Ross, Officiating Settlement Officer in Allypore, under Orders of 31st October last, is cancelled from the 21st November, the day on which he assumed charge of the Settlement duties of the District of Allypore.

The 21st December, 1838.

Lieutenant J. A. Kirby, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Commissioner of the 16th Division, during the absence of Colonel Robinson, as a temporary arrangement.

The 23d December, 1838.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, Commissioner of the Court Division, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to the 15th November, 1839, in extension of the leave granted him under Orders of 27th December 1837.

F. CURRIE, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. Genl. N. W. P.*

The 30th January, 1839.

Mr. F. Macnaughten is permitted to reside in the Hills North of Dehra, for the recovery of his health, for a further period of six months, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 15th August last.

The 14th January, 1839.

The appointment of Mr. J. G. B. K. to officiate as Head Assistant in the Office of Accountant General, viz. Mr. McClinton, published in Orders of this Department dated the 9th inst. ut, is cancelled, and Mr. H. H. Minton is appointed to officiate for Mr. McClinton in lieu of Mr. Lawrence.

The 9th January, 1839.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. C. L. Biddington, Esq., M.A., at Dumraon, leave of absence for a period of six months, from the 1st February next, on Medical Certificate.

Captain Pentecost appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Meerut, received charge of the Office from Colonel Caulfield, C. B., on the 3d inst.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

The 14th January, 1839.

The Honourable the President in Council has confirmed the selection of Mr. Daniel Elliot, of the Madras Civil Service, to be a Member of the Indian Law Commission, the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council has by this day been pleased to appoint that Gentleman to be a Member of the said Commission.

J. F. GRANT, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 14th January, 1839.

No. 4 of 1839.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon John W. Dwyer to be Surgeon, from the 5th January 1839, vice Surgeon Kenneth Macquereu retired.

Mr. Creven Hildesley Dirksen is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment as Surgeon in the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of six months, from the 1st February next, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Hugh Donaldson, M. D., of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on the 1st Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Date of arrival at Fort William, 31st December 1838.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate:

Colonel John Dun, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain George Hutton Robinson, of the Regiment of Artillery, Assistant to the Commissioner, Transganga Provinces.

Captain Charles Field, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Thomas Edmund Simpson, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, viz. Bombay.

Lieutenant George Donnanthorne Elliott, of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign James Clarke, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Surgeon Henry Bowditch, of the Medical Department.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel William Parry, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, in General Orders No. 11, of the 16th January 1837, is cancelled from the 1st ult.

Captain Arthur Knyvet, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Executive Officer, Bazaar Division of Public Works, has leave of

absence for three months, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs,—the same to commence from the date of his quitting Bazaar.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Bdg. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 10th December, 1838.

No. 154.—The Commander-in-Chief in India cancels the General Order of the 6th July 1838, and directs, that of the 3d February 1839, be brought into operation.

Leave of absence is granted to Surgeon Murray, H. M. 12th Light Infantry, from the 26th December 1838 to the 31st June 1839, to proceed to Kurnal and Lansdown, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Robertson will assume the Medical Charge of the Regiment during the absence of Surgeon Murray.

Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 10th December, 1838.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

5th Foot.—Ensign J. R. Cumming to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fretsch deceased, 21st November 1838.

65th Foot.—Lieutenant T. D. Prior to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ellis deceased, 10th October 1838.

His promotion vice Corfield has not taken place.

Ensign George Sims to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Corfield promoted, 11th October 1838.

Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 10th December, 1838.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Regiments serving in India:

4th Light Dragoons.—Coronet William Corfield his Promotion, vice Drysdale, who retires, 14th Sept. 1838.

Henry Frederick Hudson, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Drysdale, 14th September 1838.

2d Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Powell, from the half-pay of the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, repaying the difference, vice Moore appointed Pay Master to the 27th Foot, 25th Sept. 1838.

Ensign Henry William Stated to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Powell who retires, 28th September 1838.

Frederick Cornet, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stated 20th September 1838.

5th Foot.—Ensign Edwin Green Daniell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Giff, who retires, 17th September 1838.

John Fries, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Daniell, 17th September 1838.

10th Foot.—Ensign John Francis Esart to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Frew, who retires, 14th September 1838.

Robert Tinsley, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Esart, 14th September 1838.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Light Dragoons.—Coronet W. H. Huddley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Scott promoted, 14th December 1838.

10th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon George Knox, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice McTearney deceased, 20th September 1838.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the appointment of Lieutenant Handfield, H. M. 31st Foot, (re Butts) to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Dennis, from the 1st ult.

His Excellency is further pleased to sanction the appointment of Ensign J. E. Duncan, H. M. 31st Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major General Duncan.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of Captain Marshall, H. M. 31st Regiment, acting as Pay Master of that Corps, during the absence and on the responsibility, of Pay Master Matthews, until the duty of Judge Advocate, on which he is at present employed, shall be concluded.

The leave of absence granted to Captain McManus, 10th Foot, in the General Order No. 1001, dated 9th December 1838, is passed to Lansdown, on private affairs, is to take effect from the 26th of April instead of the date therein stated.

Leave of absence is extended to Brevet Captain Wootton, 44th Foot, from the 10th to the 21st April 1839, the period he was unavailably detained in replying his Corps.

The appointment of Lieutenant William Muir, 36th Foot, to act as Adjutant to that Corps from the 1st ult., during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Sloan, proceeded to the Selkirk Hills, on sick leave, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., to the following officers, are confirmed:

24th Foot.—Lieutenant R. L. Horton, from 1st November to 1st February 1839, to proceed to Bombay.

55th Foot.—Ensign E. Honeywood, from 15th November to 14th February 1839, to proceed to join H. M. 3d Foot, at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Foot.—Captain J. G. Howe, from 15th December to 14th June 1839, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

11th Foot.—Lieut. H. D. Lacy, ditto ditto.

44th Foot.—Brevet Captain Wootton, from the 20th ult. (Nov.) to proceed from Gussapore, to Meerut, on Medical Certificate, instead of, on private affairs, as notified in the General Order of the 23d ultimo, No. 101.

Captain Christie, H. M. 3d Foot, (re Butts) is appointed to take charge of a party of sick men of the 10th and 12th Regts, the Commander-in-Chief, proceeding from Ferozepore to Kurnal.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

B. TORRENS, *Maj. Genl. Adjt. Gen. to Her Majesty's Forces in India.*

Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 13th December, 1838.

5th regt. L. C. The 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, at present 20th regt. L. C. furnish the escort of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

53d regt. N. I. In-Chief, will be relieved on the morning of the 12th 33d regt. N. I. instant, by the detachments now on duty at Ferozepore.

64th regt. N. I. belonging to the corps specified in the margin, and

they will afford protection to the head quarter camp, until further orders, under the command of the senior officer Captain K. F. McKenna, of the 44th regiment of native infantry.

The 27th regiment of native infantry, on being relieved, will rejoin the brigade of the army of the Indus, to which it belongs.

#### Head Quarters, Camp Ferozpur, 14th December, 1838.

The head quarter camp will be struck on the morning of the 18th instant, and the head quarters staff will march, according to a route to be prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, to Meerut.

3. The Commander-in-Chief intends to proceed on the same morning, by boat, down the Sutlej and thence to the Indus, and so to Bombay.

4. The time has therefore arrived for his connection with the Bengal army must cease; but he cannot allow it to be severed, without first bidding that army farewell, and offering his best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

5. The support which he has received from the general officers holding commands, and the generally excellent conduct of all ranks in the army, European and Native, have for some time past rendered his command a task of great ease; and he offers his best acknowledgements and thanks to all, for this gratifying result.

6. He feels that he cannot adequately thank the general staff of the head quarters of the army, for the able and friendly assistance which they have rendered to him on all occasions; and he now takes leave of them with regret, and with feelings of cordial esteem and regard.

The troops belonging to the portion of the army of the Indus, under the command of Major General A. Dewart, will parade in review order, at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, on the ground on which the 10th lancers were encamped, for the public investiture, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the medals and honors by the native officers nominated to the honors of the Orders of British India.

The troops to be drawn up in three sides of a square, and a nominal roll of the native officers to be issued, distinguishing the two classes, to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army, with as little delay as possible.

The Neemuch station order of the 24th of October last, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant General H. Dewart, of the 30th, to act as interim staff of the 3rd and 71st regiments of native infantry, proceeding to Bhow, is confirmed.

Captain Meredith's detachment order of the 4th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. T. Daniel, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter to the detachment of Europeans Invalids, &c. proceeding under his command, to the Presidency by water, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

At a general court martial held at Bhow, on Thursday the 22d day of November 1838, Gunner Henry Edmonds, of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—*For having, at Bhow, on the 21 September 1838, feloniously and wilfully killed Girmah, a hospital orderly, by striking him with his hands, and with a leather strap, of which blows and of rupture of the spleen, caused the death of Girmah, who died three days after.*

*Finding*.—The court having considered the evidence brought before it, and what has been produced on the defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner Henry Edmonds, of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word 'wilfully,' of which they acquit him.

*Sentence*.—The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is specified, are, in sentence him, Gunner Henry Edmonds, of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to suffer an imprisonment of six weeks.

Approved, (signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-Chief, East India. December 12th, 1838. The officer commanding at Bhow will suggest the prison in which the courtier may, the most conveniently, undergo his punishment.

#### Head Quarters, Camp Ferozpur, 15th December, 1838.

The Presidency division order of the 22d ultimo, appointing Ensign T. C. A. Wofsy, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 80th regiment of native infantry at Bureeska, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 31st instant, appointing Lieutenant H. T. Combe to act as interpreter and Quartermaster to the European regiment, vice General appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier A. Roberts, commanding the 4th brigade of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings:—

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Skardon, (on leave) from the 40th to the 4th regiment of native infantry at Agra.

Ensign J. C. Fitzmaurice, from the 3d to the 17th regiment of native infantry, at his own request, to fill a vacancy.

Ensign G. M. Biddle, from the 47th to the 33d regiment of native infantry, at his own request, to fill a vacancy.

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Hart, (on furlough) from the 47th to the 13th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon J. Roddie, M. D., from the 40th to the 47th regiment of native infantry at Agra.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

82d Regiment of Native Infantry.—Ensign F. C. Hayes to be Interpreter and Quartermaster, vice Grant appointed to the survey department.

—D. Murray, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is directed medical aid to the general staff of the army and establishments; several detachments of cavalry and infantry, under the command of K. F. McKenna, of the 64th regiment of native infantry, the camp towards Meerut, also to the sick of Her Majesty's 1st and 13th foot proceeding to Kurnool.

A Surgeon-Messias, of Her Majesty's 10th foot, is appointed to

the medical charge of the convalescent depot at London, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Robertson, on until further orders.

Quartermaster Sergeant John Scott, of the 40th, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 10th regiment of native infantry, (proceeding to Dinapore, vice Condon transferred to the pension establishment).

Quartermaster Sergeant James Green, of the 74th, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 34th regiment of native infantry at Agra, vice Tyld (transferred to Sub-Inspector, Quartermaster Sergeant John Fyfe, of the 63d, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 4th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, vice Park transferred to the pension establishment).

The following non-commissioned officers of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quartermaster Sergeant to the corps specified opposite to their respective names:—

Drill Sergeant Frederick G. Hawkes, of the 2d battalion, to the 1st regiment of native infantry at Saugor, vice Hanson appointed Sergeant Major to the 5th native infantry.

Sergeant John Whelan, of the 3d company 2d battalion, to the 30th regiment of native infantry at Agra, vice Young appointed to 33d Shew's continuance.

Corporal John Waddington, of the 4th company 4th battalion, to the 34th regiment of native infantry at Agra, vice Slack, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Corporal Thomas Chase, of the 3d company 4th battalion, to the 63d regiment of native infantry, under orders of march from Bhow to Lucknow, vice Fyfe appointed Sergeant Major to the 4th native infantry.

Sergeant Robert Nesbitt, of the 2d company 1st battalion, to the 6th regiment of native infantry at Bheramputra, vice Scott appointed Sergeant Major to the 10th native infantry.

Hospital Sergeant Thomas Tanks, of the 3d battalion, to the 74th regiment of native infantry at Nussersabad, vice Green appointed Sergeant Major to the 3rd native infantry.

Corporals Waddington and Chase are promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Garrison staff.—Brevet Major W. Ramsay, Major of Brigade, Delhi, from 10th December to 10th December 1839, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

71st regiment native infantry.—Brevet Major J. S. Marshall, from 10th September to 20th April 1839, in extension, in remits at the Presidency, on medical certificate, and to enable him to regain his regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, J. M. L. MURRY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At Madras, at the Marriage Church, by the Rev. A. C. Thompson, M. A. William Maudslott, in Miss Sarah Clendry.

—3. At Agra, by the Rev. J. J. Moore, Mr. John Parvock, Assistant Agra Bank, to Miss M. A. Albert.

—10. At the Armenian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Anthony Ayck, Mr. G. V. Fraser, to Miss Maria Morrison, the only daughter of Mr. G. A. Morrison.

—11. At Calcutta, John Alexander Crispin, Esq. in Miss Eliza Masterson.

—14. At Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. J. X. Macarthur, Mr. John Robert Keill, Assistant in the office, to Miss Abigail Barnham, daughter of the late Mr. Barnham, of Joware.

—15. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. C. Jackson, H. C. M., to Eliza Grace, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Richmond, Esq. Judge, Planter.

—15. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. A. T. Goodyer, H. C. M., to Helen Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Richmond, Esq. Judge, Planter.

—15. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, John Robert McMillan, Esq. of the 50th Regt. N. I. to Julia, only daughter of the late Captain Vandenberg, of the 6th Regt. N. I. and grand-daughter of the late Colonel Forbes, of the same establishment.

—15. At Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Ven. Rev. Archdeacon T. Deshay, L. L. B. John William Kaye, Lieutenant of Artillery, Dum-Dum, to Miss Mary Catherine Pinkle.

### DEATHS.

Nov. 18. At Sebastopol, the Lady of Captain McCandless, of a daughter.

Dec. 28. At Neemuch, the Lady of Captain E. Winit, 71st Regt. N. I.

Jan. 6. At Aizimburgh, the Lady of Henry Carr Tucker, Esq. G. S. of a daughter.

—11. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Fraser, of a daughter.

—12. At Calcutta, Mr. C. J. Subbarayan, of a son.

—14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Langer, of a daughter.

—15. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Lausius D'Mello, Assistant Assistant Officer, Fort William, of a daughter.

—15. At Bureeska, Mrs. Harcourt, of a daughter.

—16. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Marsden, of a daughter.

—20. At the Government House, in Fort William, the Lady of Major Prescott, of a son.

Nov. 3. At Camp, near Jhansi, Kate, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Tulloch, 60th Regt. N. I.

Dec. 21. At Pulten, Mr. Zachariah Enoch Meyers, aged 63 years, 6 months, and 9 days.

Jan. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. L. M. Zorer, aged 30 years.

—3. At Bureeska, William Shaw, the beloved infant son of James William Mair, Esq. Civil service, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 7 days.

—11. At Hauserbaugh, of fever, Ensign George Pearson, of F. M. S.

—14. At Calcutta, Mr. James Lawrie, aged 27 years.

—15. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Rees, aged 27 years.

—17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Harriett DeCosta, aged 40 years.

Europe.—At Row, North Britain, on the 23d September, 1858, at the residence of Colonel C. Edgar, second son of Dr. John How, of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 16 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18. The English Barque *Camelia*, C. Robertson, from Liverpool 31st August, and Cape 17th November.  
The American ship *Montezuma*, J. & C. Cuph, from New York 17th September.

14. The English ship *Alexander*, W. Ramsay, from Liverpool 16th August.

The English Barque *Kilnaboth*, J. Dewar, from Greenock 14th August.

The English Brig *Spy*, C. R. Smith, from Moulmein 31st December.

15. The English Brig *London*, A. Adamson, from Liverpool 6th September.

The Dutch Barque *Kudammas*, L. Marian, from Batavia 1st November.

16. The English Brig *Patric*, R. G. Morris, from Penang 24th December.

17. The English ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, M. C. Close, from London 16th September.

18. The French Brig *Typhlog*, Desdanges, from Bordeaux (no date), and Pondicherry, from London 25th August, and Cape of Good Hope 2nd November.

The English Brig *Cher*, G. Palmer, from New Castle 27th March, Marcellus (no date), and the Mauritius 15th December.

The English ship *Edna*, W. D. Cook, from Madras 4th January.

The English Barque *Charles Hewitt*, J. M. Hopper, from the Mauritius 25th November.

The English Barque *Jean*, D. McAlpin, from the Cape 14th November.

The English ship *Arctica*, F. Leach, from Rio de Janeiro 24th October.

The English Brig *Arctica*, J. Taylor, from Sydney 18th September, and Penang 24th December.

The French ship *light*, A. Guillemin, from Havre 9th August.

20. The Dutch Barque *Javelin*, L. G. Raels, from Batavia 12th December, and Singapore 4th January.

The English Barque *Besque*, J. J. Marjoram, from the Mauritius 25th November.

#### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Patric*.—Mrs. Thompson and Master Hevly.

Per *Duke of Buccleugh*.—Mrs. Price, Mr. Philbo, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Gogery, Mrs. Somers, and Mrs. Hoer; Misses Walker, Hods, Sarmy, Hill, and E. Hill; Colonel Sir E. Williams; the Rev. J. H. Pratt; Lieutenants Price, Eds, and Philbo; 41st N. I., Ensigns T. Adams, 2nd N. I., and J. W. Cox, 1st N. I.; Mr. 18th Foot; Mr. Hilday, Cadet; Mr. Andrews, Surgeon; the Rev. Mr. Gogery; Mr. Somers and Hoer; Messrs. Kennedy, Johnston, Turner, and Shaw; Misses Gogery and Somers; Miss Gogery; Mr. Matthews and two daughters, Mrs. Evans; Messrs. Erhart and Mart.

Per *Clifton* from London. Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Ransom, and Mrs. Green; Major A. F. Richmond, B. A.; Messrs. Ransom and Morrey.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Burton and five children; two Misses D'Aguiar; Col. D'Aguiar; Major W. H. Murray, B. A.; Dr. Macdonald, surgeon; Lieut. C. E. Burton, 4th Regt. B. N. L.; Miss Ellen Dwyer; troops from England, 65 men, 3 women, and 4 children.

Per *Charles Hewitt*.—Mr. M. Shaw.

#### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13. The *Relief*, R. Wilson, for B. O. d.

The *Alphina*, J. Young, for Singapore.

The *Arct*, W. Warlen, for St. Maurice and China.

The *Clifton*, G. F. Andrew, for Madras.

18. The *Puppy*, D. Mackenzie, for China.

The *Rob Roy*, J. McKinnon, for China.

The *Malabar*, Saccia, for Java.

The *Henry Eliza*, R. Palmer, for London.

The *Edinburgh*, M. McDougall, for China.

16. The *Lord Hargreaves*, H. Saunders, for London.

17. The *Apollon*, H. Langlois, for the Mauritius.

The *Hydroon*, Saccia, for Java and the Malabar Coast.

#### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Madagascar*.—Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Parks and three children, Mrs. Angles, and three children, Mrs. Macneale and child, Mrs. McQueen, and Mrs. Walker; Misses Watson, Coker, and Rushaw; William Macneale, Esq.; Dr. McQueen and McCoish; W. Leslie, Esq.; Lieut. Bird, 12th N. I.; Lieut. Gunther, 6th Regt. M. R. I.; two Misses Carter; Masters Carter, Richardson, Tronson and Giam.

Per *Scotia*.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Mytton, Mrs. Bruce, and Mrs. Freer Smith; J. Shaw, E. Bental, R. H. Mytton, and T. Bruce, Esqrs. G. S.; A. J. Freer Smith, Esq., Major Johnson, H. M. 18th Foot; A. Hartman, Esq., Dr. Inglis, Captain Johnson, W. Hargrave, Esq.; three Misses Shaw, one Master Shaw, Miss Mytton, two Masters Mytton, Miss Bruce, two Masters Bruce, two Misses Smith, two Masters Smith, and Miss Kilman White.

Per *Earl of Hardwicke*.—Lady Grant, Mrs. Pennington, Mrs. Halsted, Mrs. Charters, Mrs. B. Macdonald, Mrs. D. H. Crawford, Mrs. Henning; Miss G. A. Halsted, J. W. Leitch, Esq., William Blunt, Esq., W. Ewer, Esq., Thomas Taylor, Esq., Col. Arthur Charters, Captain Emly, Esq., G. D. Fillett, Esq., J. Clarke, Esq., Misses G. Lindsay, G. Crawford, H. M. Beld, G. Beld, and M. A. Leitch; Masters W. B. Halsted, J. W. Beld, and T. F. Leitch, Esqrs.—Mrs. Lord, Mrs. E. Welch, Mrs. Parsons, and John Slade.

Per *York*.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Croxson, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Covalent Herring, Mrs. Campbell, G. Spottiswoode, Mrs. Hilde, and Mrs. J. W. Burt; R. B. Scott, Esq., B. C. S. Major Croxson, Artillery; J. Jackson, Esq., Captain; Dr. McCosh and Bonfield, B. M. S.; Lieut. J. W. Farlow, H. M. 18th Light Infantry; Mr. Temperley; Masters Scott, J. B. Scott, Esq., Temple, Bates, and Arthur S. Spottiswoode; Misses Maria Croxson, Isabella Burt, Bates, Jenny A. Spottiswoode, Helen C. Spottiswoode, and Mary A. Herring.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Jan. 22, 1859.	To Day.	To Sell.
Second Five per Cent. Loan, 1851 to 1853, 1854 to 1855, 1856 to 1857, 1858 to 1859.	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Second fifth.	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Third and Fourth Fifth.	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Bank of Bengal Shares.	230 0 0	230 0 0	210 0 0
Colon Bank Shares.	215 0 0	215 0 0	210 0 0

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Mrs. BARCLAY, of Serampore, being under the necessity of proceeding to England in two or three weeks, will be happy to take the charge of a few children, of whom she will take the most watchful care. Application may be made to Mrs. BARCLAY, or to the Rev. J. MACK, Serampore.  
24th January, 1859.

### SERAMPORE SEMINARY

For Young Gentlemen,

CONDUCTED BY THE REV. JOHN MACK.

Mr. MACK, on his return from Europe, having been put in possession of the Seminary so long and successfully conducted by the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, solicits a continuance of that patronage with which it has hitherto been favoured.

Mr. and Mrs. MACK will live entirely with their pupils, so as effectually to secure their education and the just foundation of their manners. The course of instruction will include every branch of a liberal education in English, the Classics, and general Science.

#### TERMS.

Board and Education for Pupils under fourteen years of age, ..... Re. 95

For Pupils above fourteen, ..... 95

The only extra charges are for Books, Clothes, and Medical attendance; and for instruction in the languages of India.

The School will open for new pupils on the 1st of February.

#### MR. WILLIAM GREENWAY,

Son of the late Mr. Samuel Greenway, formerly Proprietor of the Bengal Harbours.

Respectfully begs leave to notify to his friends and the public in general, that, under the patronage of the SCARCE BOOK SOCIETY for the North Western Provinces, he has commenced business at AGRA, as PRINTER and BOOKBINDER.

He will be happy to undertake the printing of works of any size, and every description, either in the Roman, Arabic, or Nagree character; and from his experience as a Printer, the excellence of the material with which he has supplied himself, and the able Assistants he has engaged, he has every confidence that the execution of whatever work he may be favoured with, will be found fully equal to that of any Printing Office in India.

JOHN WILKINSON will be attended to with accuracy and despatch, and BOOKBINDING, in all its branches, executed with neatness and durability.

All orders should be addressed to "MR. W. GREENWAY, PRINTER to the AGRA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY, AGRA."

#### AGENCY.

For Constituents in the Mofussil, the undersigned will select and dispatch Wines, and general supplies, at the market price, without any charge of Commission, beyond the usual one per cent. in Account Current. On other transactions of business, the rates of Agency Commission, as established by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will be conformed to.

J. W. ROBERTS.

Calcutta, 21st September, 1858.

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now even, and the opportunity has been enhanced by our contemporaries to discuss the propriety of continuing the lotteries. It was always within the power of Government, during the existence of the debt, to have terminated the lotteries at once, by relinquishing the claim; but the subject is now, by the peculiarity of circumstances, brought more prominently to view. We hope it will be regarded, not in its narrow financial bearing merely, but under the higher considerations of moral responsibility, and that the determination which may be formed, will proceed on principles worthy of a great and magnanimous Government. That the State Lottery of Calcutta is a great public nuisance, there are few in this enlightened age who will venture to deny. It is not merely by the influence which it exerts, through the medium of its own machinery, that this conviction is forced on the mind, but it has gradually become the fruitful parent of a long progeny of evils. It is the minor Lotteries, which are annually increasing, which spread the contagion of vice through every rank of society, and give a fearful energy to the corrupt principle of gambling, in which the whole system rests. The most alluring and fallacious advertisements are put forth to entrap the unwary, while the minute subdivision of tickets, bring the temptation within the reach of all but paupers. Thus the whole circle of society is tainted; and the minds of the people are drawn off from the habits of honourable industry, and involved in a state of feverish anxiety for sudden and adventitious wealth. Disappointment, instead of ending down the path, only gives it a fresh impetus; and not only are the earnings to which a family should look for support cast into the wheel, but debts are contracted, which, in many instances, embitter the remainder of life. When the capacity of borrowing is exhausted, other and more infamous practices are resorted to by the victims of this delusion; and thus immorality and misery in every diversity of form are propagated through the community.

It is not possible, however, for the public authorities to come to the rescue of society, while the evils we have described are fostered by the Government itself. It would be a strange solution to put down the minor Lotteries, while the State kept open its own great gambling shop. While the debt existed, there was some faint pretext, though no excuse, for continuing this mode of paying it off. That pretext is gone; the hypochondriac of the Lottery fund has ceased, and Government is now in a position to wipe its hands of this pollution at once. The improvement of the City of Palaces is now the only object for which the Lotteries profess to be maintained, if they are suffered to exist. But we beg the authorities of the State to enquire seriously, whether the embellishment of the town is not purchased at too high a price, when it is obtained by the sacrifice of its morals? If we were able to ascertain the statistics of crime in Calcutta, and to trace up criminality to its source, we should discover that no small portion of it is derived from that propensity to gambling which is kept alive by the State Lotteries. It is a perfect anomaly for Government, therefore, to manifest so deep an anxiety for Police reform, when this great source of crime is kept open and fed by the public functionaries of the State. Better ten thousand times that the outward improvement of the city should cease, if it can be attained only by wasting the substance, and destroying the habits and morals of its population. A city adorned by such means, is but a painted sepulchre, filled with the wreck of human virtue.

Government cannot, in the present instance, plead the want of a good example. The same arguments which have been brought to the support of the Calcutta Lotteries, were long employed to encourage a similar evil at home. Year after year were efforts made, but in vain, to induce the Chancellor of

the Exchequer to relinquish this nefarious mode of raising a revenue; but the public voice, growing louder every Session, at length constrained Government to abandon it. At the interval of several years France took up and improved on the example, and not only put down all Lotteries, but shut up the Gambling Houses. Here are two noble examples for our imitation; and we cannot reject them without scolding our own conduct. We should be sorry, indeed, to find any individual with the hardihood to advise the Whig Governor General of India to allow himself to be outstripped upon such a question by the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—The papers and notes that Dr. Wise, the Principal of Houghly College, has been appointed Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction. It is matter for sincere congratulation that the advocacy of the Secretaryship has at length terminated, and that the election to this important office has been made with so much discrimination and judiciousness. We are fully prepared to coincide with the eulogiums which have been passed on the late Secretary, Mr. C. C. Sutherland, and have only to regret that, during the entire period of his immaturity, the salary should have been so small as to forbid his devoting the energies of his mind exclusively to this work. We have heard, that the new appointment has been accompanied with such an augmentation of allowance, as to give the Committee some claim on the unimpaired labours of the Secretary. A considerable step has been gained towards the intellectual regeneration of India, by this practical acknowledgment of its importance. But before any large results can be expected, the department of Public Instruction must take a higher position in the economy of our administration, and the system of management must be entirely remodelled. We trust that we shall not be suspected of the slightest disrespect for the gentlemen who constitute the Committee, when we say, that the sooner the management of this department can be assimilated to that of other departments of the public service, the better. Large Committees are a sad thing on business; but when the Committee is not only large, but consists entirely of individuals who are unconnected with other duties of primary importance, the prospect of its efficiency is reduced to an imperceptible point. The Education Board is thus formed of a variety of benevolent and able individuals, who are not fully occupied with other labours, as seldom, or ever, to be able to meet the body for mutual consultation. Proposals are, therefore, sent round to their houses or offices. The first individual whom it reaches, is obliged, out of courtesy, to record his opinion, and the next two, three, or four in succession often follow the bellwether, and content themselves with "a ditto" opposite their initials. Some member at length, perhaps, starts an opinion, in an opposite direction, and those to whom the paper are subsequently sent, are embarrassed by the two tracks which are thus open to their choice. The document is at length returned to the Secretary, who is often, we hear, sorely pressed to discern the sense of the Committee,—we mean the term only as qualifying the presiding vote. Sometimes the Committee happen to be equally divided, and one part neutralizes the other. Now this is not the way to provide for the education of this empire. It is not the way, indeed, in which any business can expect ever to succeed. Were those interests on which the safety of the empire hangs, to be committed to such a system of agency, the Board of Directors would soon be able to make the alarm, and demand the instant reform of a system threatened to destroy the British power in the East, and to interrupt the annual dividends. We could not regard the Education of India as among the most weighty of

its political responsibilities, and to make a *corresponding* arrangement for carrying it forward. Instead of this large and unwieldy Amateur Committee, our ambition for the glory of the British Empire in India will not be satisfied, till a "Minister of Public Instruction" has been appointed, with a salary equal to that of any other political functionary. Napoleon, with all his faults, still taught Europe the great lesson, that public education was an important department of the State; and it will never be bright in India, till his doctrine has been reduced to practice. We are gradually beginning to creep to his conclusion, a quarter of a century after Parliament first ordered that the two hundredth fraction of the Indian revenues should be laid out for its mental improvement. And it is to be hoped, that the system now existing will be gradually modified; till it is resolved into the individual responsibility of one well paid Secretary, and the Council of India consider the department of Public Instruction so much within the circle of their duties as that of Finance or Police.

It has been mooted in the papers, that the post of Principal of Hooghly College is to be made an appendage to the office of Civil Surgeon at Hooghly, a proposal so pre-eminently absurd in its nature, that it is difficult to think of it with patience. It did happen that the most eminent qualifications, both medical and educational, met in the person of Dr. Wise; but many years may pass over before a second Civil Surgeon of Hooghly shall be found fit to take the direction of so vast an Institution; and it would be absurd to entrust it to him, simply because he is able in another department. It would be to degrade the Institution, by the adoption of a principle contrary to the plainest dictates of common sense. It would be an insult to all those who are subalternately employed in conducting the College, and who are supposed to have been selected for their fitness, to put an individual over their heads in the supreme direction of the Institution without the smallest reference to his qualifications. We are happy to hear that the Committee have protested against the adoption of such a principle of action; and we trust their voice will be heard. If Government be anxious to avoid the inconvenience of competition, why not allow the post, when vacant, to be filled up on the principle of seniority. The Institution would then obtain for its President an individual qualified for his post, at least by his long acquaintance with its operations; and the application of this principle on the present occasion would also secure the services of one, who, with every other recommendation, combines the highest intellectual gifts.

**SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA BAPTIST FEMALE SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—This Society undertakes the support of Female Christian Schools, connected with the Missions of the Baptist Missionary Society, in Calcutta, Beahloona, and Cutwa. That in Calcutta is superintended by Mrs. George Pearce. In the first half of 1838, the number of children under her care was thirty; and in the second half, twenty; seven having been married, and others having been taken home for a time by their parents. The following are given as the books used in the School; and, of course, they describe the education bestowed: The Holy Scriptures, Pilgrim's Progress, books on Geography and History, Yates' Elements of Natural Philosophy, Annual Biography, and some smaller works mentioned in former reports: Anecdotes on Moral and Religious Subjects, Bible and Gospel History, the History of Daniel, and Mr. Leechman's Catechism, with Scripture Proofs, have been introduced during the past year. Writing, arithmetic and sewing are also attended to; and the children make good progress, shew a love to reading and thirst after knowledge, and are commended for the

excellence of their general behaviour. The following very interesting statement of still greater good done in the School is contained in the report of Mrs. Pearce: "Mr. Yates kindly examined eight of the girls and baptized them in the Circular Road Chapel, on the 30th September last. The ages of those baptized were from nine to fourteen. Two women were baptized at the same time, who formed a part of the adult School that was mentioned in former reports; one of the women was the mother of one of the school girls, and the other the aunt of another; both of them, we have reason to believe, received the greater part of their religious knowledge from the children in the School."

The School at Beahloona is conducted by Mrs. Williams, and contains twenty girls, who are taken through a course of instruction, similar to that adopted in the Calcutta School, but as yet more elementary. The Cutwa School is under the care of Mrs. W. Carey, and is attended by 36 girls; the greater part of whom are only commencing their education, and taking the place of others who have gone to be married. This School is supported entirely by local contributions, and not from the funds of the Calcutta Society.

The operations of the Society are of great importance in raising the character, both for intelligence and piety, of the coming generation of our Native Christian population; and therefore, they deserve the support of all to whom that is an object of desire.

**SECRETARY OF THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE.**—We have received several letters from Native gentlemen, intimating that some dissatisfaction is felt, in consequence of the mode in which it is supposed the vacancy in the Secretaryship of the Sanskrit College is to be filled up. It is imagined, that Bahadur Ram Kaul Sen, who must now vacate the office, on proceeding to the Upper Provinces, is endeavouring to bring in as his successor, some connection of his own—a man of no such qualifications or standing as himself. If it be so, we cannot but think the Bahadur would be acting inconsistently with his own patriotic character. We should expect from him a disinterested proposal of measures clearly conducive to the improvement of his countrymen—such measures as would both make the system of public education effective in all its parts, and enlist the affections of the most influential of our Native gentry in its success. The Secretaryship of the Sanskrit College on such considerations, it seems to us, should be given to some gentleman whose own education has been such as will enable him with intelligence and interest to watch over the progress of the Institution. He ought to be a person so worthy of the public honour conferred by an appointment of this kind, that his receiving it will give a stimulus to others to aim at similar attainments; and, if possible, his rank should be such as to draw popular respect to the Institution with which he is connected.

**EXAMINATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.**—We are sorry to find we were led into error respecting the distribution of prizes, in our notice of the public examination of the Assembly's Seminary. We stated that Mr. Chander Banerjee had received a gold medal from the Rev. Mr. Charles, and a second had been bestowed on Mr. Lall Singha. The fact, however, is, that the gold medal is the gift of David MacFarlan, Esq., who, two years ago, appropriated a considerable sum for procuring by its yearly interest a gold medal annually as a premium for the best scholar in the Institution. It has been determined that the highest boy in the First Class should be acknowledged the best scholar, and, consequently, be entitled to this reward. In the present year that enviable position was occupied by Bahadur



THURSDAY, JANUARY 29.

The intelligence received from Seinde, by way of Bombay, is not very favourable. Cattle for the use of the army was in great request, and not easy to be obtained. Thirty thousand mounds of gold, would be required for the combined forces, and the Amers were backward in their supplies. Sir John Keane, the Commander of the Bombay forces, had reached the army. He was waited on by the Amers with a present of four hundred sheep, which he refused to accept, until they fulfilled their stipulation of 25,000 British Government, relative to the supplies of cattle. Dispatches had been received from His Excellency, at Bombay, which were dramatically scaled as it regards the public, in consequence of which, various rumours were about; some purporting that there had been a breach with the Amers; others, that an engagement had taken place with a part of Dost Mahomed's army. These, and other rumours are entitled to little credit, it appears evident that the difficulties of marching were greater than had been anticipated, and that large military and pecuniary resources were required. Early in the morning, a formidable and formidable army, composed of the Western Provinces, came to the aid of the army, and had been blessed with abundant stores, and the army was, consequently, promising.—On the 14th January the army was two feet deep in the ground at Sindh, and the British Government was at a loss in the open air.—The Amers, who had just come in from Roos, has a supply of cattle, which are very much appreciated for the approaching hot weather.—Lieut. J. H. Pratt, the son of the Venesside Mr. Pratt, one of the warm supporters of the Church Missionary Society, and a native of London, has just arrived from England, in the *Harpephid*, as the appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta.—The *Harpephid* just after she left Calcutta on Sunday last, for Madras, by the Madras, The *Guinea* will, it is supposed, be despatched with dispatches to Cal. Benson, in the course of the present week.—The *Harpephid* of yesterday carried on board the subject of the Transit Dunes, levied on a ship proceeding down the delta, by the orders of the King of Oude. Not only the few dumb-bell, heavy, but the detention and the vexation to which the Indians are subjected, occasion very serious inconvenience. We have just been awaiting to Mr. Ross the first news of prize which he earned by adding the Transit Dunes in the Western Provinces. Surely Government will be anxious to show this great and beneficial measure to be in reality the interference of a State, which extends only to our soldiers.—The Editor of the *Courier*, who appears to have been summarily dismissed by the Management of the Military Orphan Society, and deprived of "one thousand a year, in which he, of course, considered himself as having a vested interest," threatens to appeal to the army at large. This unfortunate Society appears to be always in hot water with its establishment. Beside, the report tells us, was found in the cloister. In India it seems to have taken up its residence at Kidderpore.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.

The Management of the Military Orphan Society, it is said, have not succeeded in obtaining a new European resident, or a good European. The first are scarce in Calcutta, and the second are scarce in India, and it is necessary to import one direct from England. The Management have, in this instance, are, I suppose, under the usual presumption, that being dissatisfied with the first, when they gave out (Ruppes) a month, they were likely to obtain a superior writer to succeed him at 500 Ruppes a month.—The news from the Indus continues unfavourable. Sir A. Burnes who, we believe, across the Indus at Sikarpore, finds his situation very precarious, and fears he shall be obliged to fall back upon the advanced army. He is urging the advance of which Sir A. is contented with all speed. The Commissariat Officer at Sikarpore finds himself awkwardly situated, in consequence of a proclamation which has been put forth, threatening with the severest penalties all those who should supply the army with provisions. Sir A. Burnes has, however, succeeded in purchasing the Bolan pass, and had about 2,000 Affghans at his disposal, who were ready to follow him to the English. Major Leech, one of the fugitives, we believe, from Herat, has reached Kelat, and prevailed on the Amers of that place to join us.—The following is the latest account from Sunday, dated January 10th:—Sindh is a very fertile and fertile country, and report that heavy rains have been falling for three consecutive days at a place called Kangar Keen, on the Iravaddy, distant four days march to the Indus. The Prince is supposed, or was conceived to have taken place, at, or in the neighbourhood of Rangoon.

For knowledge with thanks the receipt of the following:	
For the Friend of India:—	
Capt. F. Douglas, to Dec. 1838.	25 0
E. A. Blundell, Esq. to Dec. 1838.	25 0
R. H. Murray, Esq. to Dec. 1838.	25 0
M. J. G. to Dec. 1838.	25 0
R. S. to Dec. 1838.	25 0
R. S. to Dec. 1838.	25 0
M. J. G. to Dec. 1838.	25 0
M. J. G. to Dec. 1838.	25 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BY MR. W. H. STURTEVANT.

The Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, A. M., who came on a visit to the Church of Scotland's Mission in Bombay, we have just noticed, remarks on the scene of his former labours in the *Friend of India*. He will quote, we doubt not, a workman who has not been to the same place.—*Bombay Herald* (Church of Scotland).

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who had from another part of the country come to Mangalore to seek further instruction in the doctrines of the gospel which he had previously heard and believed, was, after a short preparation, baptized, and continues to rejoice our hearts both by his increasing knowledge and by a walk worthy of his profession.

Our Society at home, when they saw that the Lord was with us, took courage and determined on sending out a reinforcement of five Missionaries, who, we hope, will ere long be landed on these shores, and will enable us to fortify ourselves in some other important places in the country between Goa, Kallangi, Mertara and Mangalore.

At Hubli, a large town in the neighbourhood of Dharwar, inhabited chiefly by Lingaites, some of us will continue in the course of the next twelve months, and one of our brethren will within a short time settle at Honavar, a port about a hundred and twenty miles to the north of Mangalore. We have not yet commenced establishing schools on a larger scale, as we are afraid of entrusting Mission schools to heathens, when they cannot be carefully superintended by the Missionary himself. We are, however, training up school-masters in an institution established at Mangalore within the last year, which contains at present twenty-four boarders, from the age of six years to nineteen. All of these boys have been surrendered to the Mission by their parents or relatives, and receive a strictly Christian education, being carefully watched and trained by two of the Missionaries who have been set apart for this work. A similar institution for the purpose of educating a number of native girls is under contemplation. We intend, if our Society do not object, to receive about eighty boys and girls into these two institutions. Besides the school connected with this institution, in which English and Canarese, and the elements of Scriptural knowledge, of Mathematics and History are taught, there are one Canarese and one English school established at Mangalore; the number of scholars attending the latter is from thirty to forty, and is slowly increasing. Some twenty or another German Missionary, formerly in connection with a Mission in the south east, joined us and now are occupied by our native Christians, two of whom are preparing for the work of evangelists.

The common language of our Mission is the Canarese, which is spoken by several millions of British subjects. At the same time Telugu, the language of the lower castes in Mangalore and the surrounding country, a language never before studied by Europeans. Marathi spoken by large numbers of Brahmins at Dharwar and to the north of it, and Hindoostanee have been studied by different members of the Mission. Our Society have promised to send, if it please the Lord, next year again a number of Missionaries to carry on our war against the powers of darkness, and we hope that He who has honoured us, His unworthy servants, with the glorious privilege of making His saving name known among our perishing brethren, will move those who are looking and heeding unto the coming of the day of God, to open their hearts and hands to support a Missionary Society which, I trust, in money the poorest, has been richer in men prepared for the proclamation of the gospel among the heathen, than all the rich Societies of Great Britain.

Since 1818, our Society has sent forth into the broad field of the world 180 Missionaries, most of whom on account of the slender means of the Society, have been obliged to enter the services of Foreign Societies; of this number 33 have gone home, 92 are still labouring in connection with several Dutch, German and English Societies. The Missionary settlements in direct connection with our Society are, one on the Western Coast of Africa, established among the Ashantis, and consisting of three Missionaries, one of whom is married; our Mission on this side of India consisting of 8 Missionaries, two of whom are married, and our Mission now establishing at Auluckpore, in the interior of this country, where it is carried on by four or five Missionaries. At Auluckpore is a college under the immediate superintendence of the Committee of our Society, where about 40 students are preparing for their work under the care of four evangelists, one of whom is our much beloved and esteemed principal, G. Binchard, M. A.

Never, as far as I know, have the annual contributions collected by our Society from different parts of Germany and Sweden, exceeded our European contributions, which is not quite equal to £7000. As neither we ourselves nor the other Missionary brethren, connected with our Society, receive salaries, and as all are anxious to manage with as little money as possible, in order to enable our Society to make greater exertions in the cause of our Lord, these small resources have hitherto proved sufficient. And now when the Lord is encouraging our friends at home to send more labourers into the heathen harvest, we are confident that He, who is rich above all, will know how to provide for all. May to all of us, who are proclaiming His holy name, grace and faith be given to enable us, to labour and to suffer, to live and die, to His glory.

H. MOENING.

We most affectionately commend these promising missions to the Christian liberality, and fervent prayers of our readers. We shall be happy at all times to receive and transmit to them any contributions with which we may be entrusted.—*Edin.—184.*

#### THE HISTORY OF BENGAL.

We have devoted it fair to Mr. Marshman to republish his reply to the critique which appeared in this Journal on his elementary History of Bengal. Before we offer any remark on this defence, we beg to remind Mr. Marshman of a circumstance that he appears to have overlooked, although we adverted to it last week, that D. L. R. is not the Editor of this Journal, though as he is one of its most valued contributors, we should have requested him to vindicate his own criticism, or to make such admissions as Mr. Marshman's answer might seem to require; but as he is absent from Calcutta, we must take upon ourselves an office which we should rather have entrusted to D. L. R. himself.

If we have rightly understood the scope of D. L. R.'s remarks on Mr. Marshman's work, which were certainly conceived in no unfriendly spirit, they went merely to object, that it had not been redivided so attractive as it might and ought to have been, and assuming the suicide of Clive as a fact, that ought to have been stated as well as the causes which drove this distinguished man thus to terminate his existence. On the first point Mr. Marshman pleads guilty to the sole impeachment of the critic, but urges that in such a work, designed for children of tender age, and intended quite as much to assist them in English as in history, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that rare and happy combination of "the severity of truth with the allurement of the imagination," which might be looked for, (though it would be looked for in vain in almost every publication with which we are acquainted) in works of higher pretension. We are inclined to think that if D. L. R. had adverted more particularly to the object Mr. Marshman had in view, that he would have been disposed to mitigate, if not altogether, to waive, his objection to the publication; and we are bound to add, in fairness to Mr. Marshman, that on looking more attentively at his work, we do not find it deficient in many of those little innocents, which though not strictly historical, are extremely interesting and attractive, though narrated in a very simple style. As one example we may mention an incident related with respect to the capture of Chandernagore. The French having sunk vessels in the river, and left only a very narrow channel for ships, that channel was discovered to the English by a French inhabitant who was offended with the Governor, and thus the place was taken. This man having afterwards made money in our service, sent some of it to his aged father in France, but the old man returned it and even, as the carriage of a traitor, to his son, who instantly killed himself at his own cost. Incidents of this kind are not merely interesting, but they serve to "point the moral and adorn the tale" of history.

With regard to the suicide of Clive, Mr. Marshman gives very satisfactory reasons for not stating it. He doubts the fact and cannot find it stated in any authority to which he had access, though he mentions its authenticity of high reputation. We have referred to another, Mr. Clive's History of India, and have been unable to trace in that even any mention of Clive's death, much less in the manner of it, so that on this point we hold Mr. Marshman's answer to be complete. We do not know on what authority D. L. R. relied for the fact. Probably he trusted to the general impression which prevails that Clive did commit suicide. At this, we think that he would, on a further inspection of Mr. Marshman's work, be inclined to admit that it was not a dull, though unquestionably an unimaginative production.—*Literary Gazette.*

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S SESSION AT MADRAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

We had the gratification of being present at the second examination of the General Assembly's St. Andrew's School last Thursday, (10th). The examination commenced with the younger classes a little after eleven A. M., and terminated with the older or higher a little after four P. M. This occupied about an hour.

Sir Edward Gauthier presided with the usual courtesy on the occasion, and during the whole exhibition evinced the liveliest interest and untiring patience. We give in our concluding remarks the substance of his address to the boys in the numerous classes at the conclusion of the business of the day. There were many life and gentleness present on the occasion; but what gave life and effect to the scene was the determined presence of Native on the right of the chair; chiefly youths belonging to other Institutions, and who seemed to enter with zest into all that passed before them. The feature that struck us most in each class, in the youngsters as well as oldest, was the thorough understanding of the lessons which the boys displayed. The power of thinking had evidently been called into lively action. The boys in each class cross-questioned each other, and discussed each other's powers; putting past all doubt the reality of the knowledge they had acquired, and the precision and accuracy with which they comprehended the subjects that engaged their attention.

The most deserving scholars in each class, before they passed off the stage, received at the hands of Sir Edward Gauthier the prizes awarded to them; these meanwhile covered the table at which he sat; and in giving them he addressed each boy in an appropriate manner which was evidently appreciated and felt.

The interest incurred as you advanced to the higher classes, and the same system, mutual instruction, under the management of monitors pervade all. In the Scriptures, in History, in Geography and Grammar, they were then fairly situated, and, in regard to the former, it was astonishing the grasp with which they had laid hold of the great principles of religious truth; and none can know the value they set upon them and their just perception of their nature, but those who witnessed the development, and saw that they were able to contrast these with the error and folly inherent in their national superstition.

That they thought and reasoned, the most sceptical must, we conceive, have felt convinced who heard the written essays, portions of which were read by the boys who composed them. We understood not less than 50 essays in writing were given in, and the product was the fruit of meetings that were for some time past been established among the boys in the Wednesday evening of every week; when the subjects for argument were stated, discussed, committed to writing and criticised by the boys themselves; while their teacher sat and moderated their efforts. The next Essayist got for a prize Paley's works in 8 volumes handsomely bound. This subject treated on the impediments that existed to the diffusion of a sound education amongst natives, and discussed at large the question of caste with which the school had recently struggled, and which had cost it 100 boys in the struggle; after all the roll continued 170 boys, and we believe the greatest number of these were furnishing in the respective classes on this interesting occasion.

To the best scholar was awarded Mill's History of India, and all the rest received prizes suitable to their merits. In addressing the monitorial class at the close, Mr. Edgercomb spoke to the following effect: He had witnessed with great interest the progress that had been made, which he was sure had been greatly owing to their exertion in carrying out the system under which the school was conducted, through the superintendence of their teachers. The labour must have been great that could produce such good results, and he had only further to say that they required themselves to his entire satisfaction, he might say, to his surprise.—*Madras Correspondent.*

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

MR. DEAR SIR,—A late number of your valuable paper contains an article headed, "Caste in the Madras Presidency," in which I am about to trouble you with a few observations.

You remark, that caste prejudices are much stronger in this Presidency than in that of Calcutta, and that they extend even to the Christian converts; so that the Brahmin proselyte is served with the sacred elements before his Soudra brethren. The core is in reality, however, much stronger than you have here represented, as a Brahmin convert has rarely or never been known on this side of India; the greater number of proselytes by far is in the Soudra tribe; and next, and nearly equal to them in number, are the Pariah converts; and those vehement and unchristian disputes which so much obstruct the reception and progress of the Gospel, and which are such a source of trial and difficulty to the zealous Missionary, occur between these two tribes: the former refusing to be placed on a footing of equality with the latter. These sentiments are strongest in the Tanjore Mission; and the condition of the body of professing Native Christians connected with it, is, it is to be feared, lamentably dead. This is a question in which it is not very easy to decide on a right course of conduct; on the one hand the minister of Christ cannot consistently or conscientiously recognise any natural superiority of one class of men over another; and on the other, it cannot be doubted, that a zealous, but injudicious opposition to these prejudices, has raised up a spirit of combination and resistance in their support, which makes their eradication more difficult. Really this state of things appears to reduce the indulgence of prejudices and pride of caste *ad absurdum*; and it might almost be hoped, that the higher castes would discontinue to limit on them, when they find themselves thus sped by the lowest; even as, it is said, the nobility and higher classes in England have been in a great measure shamed out of duelling and *crim. con.* actions, since those methods of arranging disputes have been resorted to by tradesmen.

As to the case alluded to, as quoted from the *Madras Spectator*, that arises from another condition of caste, unknown, probably, in Bengal and Hindoostan. The tribe of Soudras is subdivided and re-subdivided in these provinces into numerous

mitations, each branch being distinguished in name, in some trifling observances, and often by the refusal to intermarry with members of the others, from the other branches. These numerous families or clans have, in former times, been divided by the Brahmins into two classes, called the right hand and left hand; and these two parties are continually at variance. In every village and town one party or the other has the pre-eminence, according to the circumstances of its foundation; the predominant party is entitled in such village or town to certain symbols of homage and acknowledgments of superiority from the other party, in the conduct of the public religious observances and other affairs of the village community, and in private marriages and other ceremonies, both from such as are residents in the village and strangers; so long as these customary rights of signiority (so to speak) are duly rendered and received, well and good, every thing goes on peaceably and orderly; but when they are withheld, or when, as less frequently occurs, the superior party demand more than their right, confusion and discord immediately ensue: the fellow claimants of the parties from the neighbouring places frequently interfere, (even if the breach of custom was not the result of their instigation,) and serious and sometimes fatal conflicts often follow.

It is the part, you will perceive, of the Magistracy, after quelling the disturbance, to ascertain which party committed the breach of usage which led to it: this is difficult, because the custom is not ascertained and uniform, but varying in every village; and, therefore, to be established in every individual case by special evidence, where the personal or claimable feelings of almost every person cognizant are interested, and where truth is so little prized as by witnesses in this country, you will readily admit that this is a matter of no easy solution; it would be much more difficult, but that in many instances of this kind, documentary evidence exists in the hands of one party or the other, and were not Brahmins, and some of the higher divisions of the Soudra caste exempt from the chains of right and left hand faction, and, therefore, as far as respects their cast prejudices, neutral.

From the foregoing detail, you will perceive that the resolution stated by "The Spectator" to have been adopted by one of the judicial tribunals on the individual case in question, namely that it must be decided according to general, and not special, usage, is erroneous. It is a principle sanctioned by the highest judicial authorities, and the best informed public officers, that no such general and uniform custom exists. You will perceive, secondly, how futile and unmeaning are the *Spectator's* concluding remarks, when he expresses a hope, that the present necessity may be made useful, by becoming the means of eliciting a legislative enactment to settle all such cases for the future; I have not the papers by me, but this, if I remember right, was the tenor of his remarks. It is easy to fix and ascertain by law such customs as are in themselves general and uniform; but where the reverse is the case, all that can be done by the Legislature towards preserving peace, is to enact, that established usages shall not be infringed; and in this case that is not necessary, as it is the universal practice to uphold such prescriptive rights, and punish their infringement.

These remarks of the *Spectator*, however, show how easy it is to pen a few general and chatty remarks on a subject, of which the writer is in the most perfect ignorance, especially when those remarks are accompanied by a little animadversion and ridicule cast upon a public officer.

These remarks have run, my dear Mr. Editor, to a most unbecomable length, and I must apologise for troubling you so heavily; before I conclude, however, I must take the liberty to correct your derivation of the word "Pariah." Against your etymology there are two objections; first, that it is brought from a language never general in this Peninsula, and not introduced at all, till as late as the Mahomedan invasion; and, secondly, that it does not accord with fact, for the Pariahs are no more Hillmen than any other class of the population. The true derivation is from the Tamul word (பாறு) *Parra*, signifying a drum; hence comes, in strict accordance with the Tamul rules of formation, the appellative noun (பாறுவர்) *Parryavars*: the Pariahs are, indeed, that tribe who, in the village communities of the Carnatic, hold the hereditary office of (பாடி) *Taly*, or (பாடி) *Taly*.





ult in the worst species of democratic tyranny. "What will be the probable result of Universal Suffrage?" inquires Professor Cooper, the President of the South Carolina College, in his Lectures on Political Economy. "I do not mean," he proceeds, "this sparse population like that of the United States at the present moment, but when we suppose a much denser, as it will do in half a century. If Universal Suffrage prevail, the political power of the country will be sooner or later thrown irrevocably into the hands of those who represent the operatives, the labouring classes, the men of no property, to the exclusion of the men who possess property. *This event is now continually expiated by the anarchic meetings of New York and Philadelphia.*" When the people of the country become an object of a solemn legislation to the representatives of the poor, will it be held sacred?"

Again: "The great mass of the community," remarks the Vetterli Professor, "are as yet unfortunately ill-educated, unformed, and unable to judge accurately of the qualifications of candidates. Moreover, they will naturally have a leaning to prefer persons in their own class of society to represent them. With Universal Suffrage, does it never happen that the ignorance of the community is pathetically represented?"

"I do not believe," he adds, "the mischief of that tyrannical and absurd maxim, *the will of the majority ought to govern*, is yet sufficiently understood among us. If so, then the minority has no right, no privileges, no property, no destiny." Suppose the representatives of the nobles, who are now openly advocating an equal division of property among all (Jan. 1850.), to become the efficient legislative majority; if those property would be safe under this system of liberty and equality, enforced by such a majority? What a glorious range of rapine and plunder would present itself to the innocent advocates of the right of robbery! This would be the true millennium of the jail-tantray throughout the civilized world!"

The author of the volume from which we take these paragraphs, published, as far back as 1850, a pamphlet in this country in favour of Parliamentary reform. The Duke of Richmond's proposal of Universal Suffrage was then in vogue among the Reformers. The experience of thirty years having led to a modification of his early political opinions. Mr. Cooper, in 1852, protested against the theory in his Notes to Students' Institutions. His Lectures on Political Economy appeared in 1851. Although they contain doctrines and statements which should we should strongly except and protest, they bear very conspicuous marks of acuteness, extensive knowledge, and independence of thinking. "My present opinions, in old age," says the Professor, "are not in exact conformity with those of my boyhood; but I trust they are equally in favour of the just rights of the people against those who abuse their admitted power." He is strict in his estimate of the right of voting to those who are a year's residence actually paying taxes, not the amount that "there ought to be none. *Real, substantial, localised evidence of a man's stake in the country.*" For persons to be permitted the exercise of a privilege which they possess only in name, and which others can effectually control, is, he justly remarks, "a sinning enormously to the power of the rich and powerful." He shows that "in the last election preceding in Kent England, a secret decision was expressed by master-manufacturers who, in counter the votes of their operatives, had the candidates' names printed in italics!"

The Chairman of the Manchester Meeting (Mr. Fielden) referred to America as a political model. Without saying undue stress upon the authority of the able American Economist, we think that these extracts will furnish a sufficient reply to the challenge. We have given in another part of our column some excellent remarks upon "Limited and Universal Suffrage," from the *Statesman*. Our Contemporary, however, over-rides the working of the American democracy. Ignorance and poverty, "the conditions which render Universal Suffrage unsafe," are, even there, but too extensively prevalent among the masses. "Give us a good, an efficient system of Education, open gratuitously to all, with half a century to try the effect of it," says Professor Cooper. "And I should be strongly inclined to give up my argument." "With knowledge pervading the community, I have no fear." But if knowledge is to govern, and not brute will, how is high physical force resolved itself, knowledge, even when diffused most generally among all classes, will be found the possession of individuals of every class, but not of the many. The government of knowledge must be the government of a minority, although for the interests of all.—*Put.*

Dr. Radcliffe, a celebrated physician in the commencement of the last century, and founder of the Radcliffe Library, at Oxford, entertained but a mean opinion of the practice of physic, and criticised very few books. When Dr. Bathurst, the Master of Trinity College, visited him, he inquired of him where his study was; to which Radcliffe, pointing to a few phials, a skeleton, and a herbal, replied, "Sir, this is Radcliffe's library." He held that the whole mystery of physic might be written on "half a sheet of paper." In after-life he is said to have declared, that, "when a young practitioner, he possessed twenty

remedies for every disease; and at the close of his career, he found twenty diseases for which he had not one remedy."—*Put.*

Two million dozen of eggs have been imported at Dover from France, within one year; the duty paid upon which amounts to eight thousand pounds. Five thousand dozens of eggs have been brought to England, by one vessel, in one year, from Harboure, near Havre.—*Put.*

A RUSSIAN PARSON'S WANTS.—A MAN goes to his minister to inform him of the death of his wife. "What will you give me for burying her?" asks the priest. "I am poor," replies the applicant. "Well, give me your cow." "Nin, a cow is too valuable; I have a goose, you shall have that." "That is no little, I will not bury your wife for a goose; pay me thirty rubles." "I will give twenty." "No, I will take twenty and a shirt." And so the bargain is concluded, but cordially is at an end.—*Elliot's Three Great Empires.*

The Rage for Gin Palaces has spread into the country towns; and one in Hull, which is pompously advertised in the local papers, is surmounted with the royal standard, and has other splendid ornaments and decorations to attract the peccates of the paupers.—*Put.*

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—Died on Tuesday, at his residence, Willow Cottage, near Ritham, Mr. Jonathan Walton, aged 72 years. In early life he formed an attachment to the daughter of a small farmer at Crayford, but his friends being averse to their union, he was sent in the East Indies, where by perseverance he accumulated a considerable property. During 22 years which he was absent, he regularly corresponded with her; but on his arrival in England, he was only in time to pay the last tribute of affection to his beloved, who having expired two days previous. Ever after her death he secluded himself, availing only society except her brother's, by whom he has left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to upwards of £20,000, subject to the payment of two annuities of £75, each to a male and female servant, who were his only domestic for nearly 20 years. His house was built in the cottage style, situated at the extremity of a small grove of willows and poplars, and furnished in the most simple manner. The window-shutters in the front were never suffered to be open. His meals were temperate, consisting of bread and milk for breakfast, one dish of boiled meat and soup for dinner, with which he allowed himself a glass of ale, and coffee in the evening. He would not permit either wine or spirits on the premises, but so far from being penurious, he was a great benefactor to many poor persons in the neighbourhood, whom he supplied with fuel and warm clothing in the winter months. He allowed his beard to grow, except on the upper lip, and his hair, which was light brown, and very long, hung in ringlets over his shoulders. His usual dress was a knee dark gown, and when seen, which was but seldom, he had as much the appearance of a hermit as he was known to many persons in the vicinity by no other appellation. He was a well-informed person, and possessed a most excellent library, which, with his household furniture, he has bequeathed to the medical gentleman who was particularly attentive to him during his last illness.—*Put.*

We have met with the following interesting correspondence between George the III. and Lord North in the Journals we received by the last Mail, and publish it to correct the assertion of Sir Herbert Taylor, that the King's Ministers went freely with him in that unusual warfare. These letters confirm the impression which has long prevailed, that the American War was the King's Own War.—*Ed.*

LETTERS FROM GEORGE III. TO LORD NORTH.  
(From the *Athenaeum*, No. 308, May 9, 1833.)  
We are indebted to Mr. Jared Sparks for the following highly interesting paper, intended to be hereafter published in his great national work, a complete edition of the writings of Washington. Extracts from the letters of George the Third to Lord North, selected by Lord Holland from the manuscripts of Sir James Mackintosh.

1774. September 11th.—"The die is cast, the colonies must either triumph or submit."

November 18th.—"The New England Governments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or independent."

December 13th.—"Dilectus Lord North's proposal of sending commissioners to America is ineffectual."

1775.—"Sundry expressions in favour of coercive measures and rigour, and many assurances of perseverance which prove the King's own determination, and imply by inference that he thought even at that time that Lord North required exhortation to keep

him steady in the pursuit of his object, the subjugation of America. Throughout this year the King was confident of success, and urged Lord North not to relax his endeavours. On the 18th of August blames him for delaying the proclamation to declare American rebels, and forbids all intercourse with them. There are some expressions even in the correspondence of this year that raise a fair inference of a wish in Lord North's mind to quit the ministry, or at least the first place in it. "As to your offer," says the King in a letter of November 7th. "It is very handsome, but I can never consent to it." What the offer was is not stated, but from the context there appears some arrangement, which would have removed him from his employment, "the profits and honours of which," his Majesty observes, "are in the best hands."

1778.—The same spirit pervades his correspondence, but there are few or no extracts distinctly marking any difference between the King and the minister.

1777.—His indignation with the Americans seemed to increase. He is unwilling to believe in France going to war, and presses for vigour in North America to deter her.

1778.—As early as January there are symptoms of Lord North hinting at some offer of peace, for the King says, "Nothing short of independency will be accepted. I do not think there is a man either bold or mad enough to treat for the mother country on such a basis. Perhaps the time will come, when it will be wise to abandon all America but Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Floridas, but then the generality of the nation must first see it in that light; but to treat with Independents can never be possible."

1778, January 31st.—A direct answer to some letter of Lord North, expressing a wish to retire, in which the King, after appealing to Lord North's personal affection to him, and his sense of honour, and bestowing great praise upon him, goes on to say, "You must remember, that before the recess I strongly advised you not to bind yourself in bringing forward any plan for restoring tranquillity in North America, nor from any unwarlike ideas of conditional submission, which my mind never approves of, but from foreseeing that whatever can be proposed will be liable not to bring America back to her attachment, but to dissatisfy this country, which so cheerfully and handsomely carries on the contest, and has a right to have the struggle continued till convinced that it is vain. Perhaps this is the minute that you ought to be least in a hurry to produce a plan, from the probability of a declaration of war from France," and again, "I do not mean to reject all ideas, if a foreign war should not arise this season, of laying a proposition before Parliament."

It is manifest from this letter that Lord North had proposed some overtures, or plan, for conciliation unpalatable to the King, which he was earnest at least to postpone; and it may be reasonably inferred from the words in italics, that Lord North at expressing his wish to retire, had urged the impracticability of obtaining "unconditional submission," which he supposed, and probably with justice, to be the King's determined and sole object.

February 9th.—When it appeared from private information that war with France had become inevitable, the King expresses his anxiety, before "the veil was drawn off by the court of France," that Lord North should "not delay in bringing in his proposition."

Early in March.—He had hesitated reluctantly to a sort of offer, to Lord Chatham (who had recently declared against the independence of America) to join or support Lord North's administration, but positively objected to any application to help in forming an administration. "Should he wish to see me," says the King, "before he gives his answer, I shall most certainly refuse it."

March.—The King's correspondence, throughout the first week of this month, is full of protestations against conditions and changes of ministry, so vehement and so frequent that they prove Lord North to have urged them earnestly and repeatedly. "He would run any personal risk rather than submit to opposition." "He is grieved at Lord North's returning to the painful subject." "He will rather risk his crown than do what is disagreeable." "If the nation will not stand by him they shall have another king, for he never will put his hand to what will make him odious to the last hour of his life." "To give Lord North edge he will accept of the services of those men in his ministry; but rather than be attacked by those desperate men he would lose his crown, and not wear it at a disgrace."

March 22nd.—Calls on Lord North to answer a plain question.—"Is he resolved at the hour of danger to desert him?"

March 23rd.—Is satisfied with Lord North's answer, and always thought "his sense of honour must prevent him from deserting."

March 26th.—Seems to be brought to some disposition to accommodate matters through the commissioners with America, and to close the war with that country.

March 29th, 30th.—Lord North seems anxious to have decided continuing minister further than to close the then existing session, or as long as might be necessary to make arrange-

ments; and the King insists on Thurlow being immediately made Chancellor.

From March to May.—Lord North considered himself as merely holding his office till the session was closed, and his successor appointed; but in May the King earnestly urged him to continue, and prevailed. The King says, on the 5th of May, "Remember the last words you used, 'You did not mean to resign;' but Lord North reverts to his intention of resigning almost immediately afterwards, and the King writes many remonstrances, and shows great sorrow and irritability."

June 10th.—Lord North applies to resign, two days before the prorogation.

In the summer recess, July, Lord North seems to have hinted at negotiation for peace; for the King urges the necessity for war, but protests his readiness to "sheathe the sword when permanent tranquillity can be obtained."

In the Autumn.—"If ministers show that they never will consent to the independence of America, and that the assistance of every man will be accepted on that ground, I am certain the cry will be strong in their favour." In the same letter he remarks that "if any one branch of the empire is allowed to throw off its dependency, the others will infallibly follow the example."

1779.—He again empowers Lord North to accept services, but does not wish any change in the Treasury; and stipulates, in offering the admiralty to Lord Howe, that he shall concur in prosecuting war in all quarters of the globe.

June.—No man in my dominions in my solid peace more than I do. But no inclination to get out of the present difficulties, which certainly keep my mind very far from a state of ease, can incline me to enter into the destruction of the empire. Lord North frequently says, that the advantages to be gained by this contest never can repay the expense. I own that in any war, be it ever so successful, if persons will sit down and weigh the expense, they will find, as in the last, that it has superseded the state entitled; but this is only weighing such events in the scale of a tradesman behind the counter. It is necessary for those whom Providence has placed in my station to weigh whether expenses, though very great, are not sometimes necessary to prevent what would be more ruinous than any loss of money. The present contest with America I cannot help seeing as the most serious in which this country has ever engaged. It contains such a train of consequences as must be examined to feel its real weight. Whether the laying a tax was deserving all the evils that have arisen from it, I suppose no man could alledge without being thought more fit for Hell than a seat in the Senate; but step by step demands of America have risen. Independence is their object, which every man not willing to sacrifice every object to a momentary and inglorious peace must oppose with me in dilating this country can never submit to. Should America succeed in that, the West India trade, which is not in independence, but dependence on America, Ireland would soon follow, and this land reduce itself to a poor island indeed." Throughout the summer the King continued to write to his Minister, strongly deprecating the admission of any man into office who was inclined to acknowledge the independence of America, or to sit with those who lean to independence; and,

June 23d.—He says, "What I told yesterday was the desire of frequent and severe self-examination. I never can depart from it. Before I will bear of any man's readiness to come into office I shall expect to see it signed under his own hand, that he is resolved to keep the empire entire, and that no troops shall consequently be withdrawn from thence, nor independence ever allowed."

November 30th.—He tells Lord North that "if he is resolved to retire he must understand that such a thought necessarily by Lord North, is very unpleasant to me."

December.—He authorises Lord Thurlow to attempt a coalition, promising "to do for his remembrance any events that may have displeased him, provided it is understood by those who join with part of his present ministry, in forming a more extended one, that every means are to be employed to keep the empire entire, to prosecute the present just and unprovoked war in all its branches with the utmost vigour, and that past measures be treated with proper respect."

Though, according to Lord Thurlow's representation of the matter, no proposal was ever made to the persons in opposition, he felt the pulse of some leading men, and as they seemed disinclined to engage for themselves, and still more for others, in the extent of the King's suggestion, his Majesty remarks with some asperity, "I see what treatment I am to expect if I call them into my service. To obtain their support I must deliver up my person, my principles, and my dominions into their hands."

1780, March 7th.—In answer pretty evidently to a hint about American independence: "I can never suppose this country so far lost to all ideas of self-importance as to be willing to grant American independence. If that could be ever universally adopted, I shall despair of this country being preserved from a state of inferiority. I hope never to live to see that day, for, however I am treated, I must love this country."

May 19th.—Earnestly exhorts Lord North not to retire.













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The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donation:—

From A Friend, C/o. R. D., to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION.**—From the intelligence brought by the last Mail, we are much gratified to find that the question of Steam Navigation between England and India is making steady progress. No decisive step has, it is true, been taken towards the actual establishment of a plan which shall embrace the interests of all India, but the subject continues to attract attention. The agitation of it is decidedly on the increase, and in England the steady agitation of any measure which has reason and equity in its favour, is the most certain forerunner of success. Political circumstances have suddenly brought India into notice; and those who have been awakened to a sense of the importance of the empire, are led irresistibly to the conclusion, that the first step towards the salvation of the empire, menaced as it is with another northern invasion, is to bring it into the greatest possible proximity to the resources of Great Britain. It happens also that at this juncture the means of rapid communication, across the ocean by means of steam vessels have been almost miraculously improved; and it is seen at once to be a political duty to embrace to their fullest extent all the improvements so opportunely created, in order to lessen the distance between England and India. The Times has enlisted itself in the cause, and has brought in the aid of its powerful advocacy. Other journals of minor note are beginning also to feel their way to the question, and to perceive that in the great struggle with the Northern autocrat, which Napoleon's prophetic eye fore-saw thirty years ago, and which appears now to be impending, one of the first measures we must adopt is, to unite India with England by a bridge of steamers.

An article, in the forthcoming number of *Purbury's Oriental Herald*, published in the London *Herald* Extra, calls for individual exertion in this enterprise, from a conviction of the hollowness of the zeal which the East India Company have professed on the subject. The author goes over their policy step by step, and proves that they have never catered into this great question with cheerfulness and alacrity. The stern opposition which, while it was safe, they manifested to the establishment of any communication whatever by steam between India and England, and as well as the reproaches which they heaped on the Governor General whenever he ventured to send the *High Lighthouse* up the Red Sea with dispatches, is now matter of history; and the page which contains it will be turned up and read with no friendly feelings, when the removal of the Charter is again brought before the public. Principally, there has been no subsequent exhibition of zeal in this cause, which might have assisted in lessening the remembrance of that impetuous opposition; and even the triumphs of the *Great India* have failed to excite one spark of animation in Leadenhall Street. Several vessels have, it is true, been sent out, but they are utterly inadequate to the duty, and the benefit they confer is confined to one part at the extremity of India. The Court ap-

pears to be as fully determined that the idea of steam communication shall not be extended directly to Ceylon, Malacca, Calcutta, and the Eastern Islands, as they once were that it should not be bestowed even on Bombay. With the experience of several years before them, that the communication between Bombay and Suez cannot be kept up for more than two-thirds of the year, the Directors would rather that the intercourse should be interrupted during several months than that an experiment should be made to steam from Calcutta, which might prove successful. When Lord William Bentinck waited on Sir John Campbell, the President told him that authority had been given to the Government of India, to make the trial of a direct communication between Calcutta and the Red Sea; when the Deputation waited on the Chairman of the Court of Directors, he said, that *nothing whatever had been done on the subject*. There is a heartiness in this proceeding, which would lead the mind to wonder that the destinies of a hundred millions of the human race should be committed to the heads and hearts of such men, did we not see constant tokens of an invisible, but Almighty power which brings good out of evil, and succeeds out of opposition.

In March, 1857, the Court state that they have observed that the Government of India has adopted arrangements, for the acceleration of the dawk, by which packets may be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta in from eight to ten days, and which the Court consider to be a much more rapid and certain, and unquestionably a much more economical mode of communication than a steam conveyance. Twenty-two months have since elapsed; and during this period in no one instance has the journey been made in ten days; instead of any acceleration, the dawk has been steadily and regularly becoming more and more tardy. To take an instance of the most favourable month, that of January, for dawk travelling. The *High Lighthouse* reached Bombay on the 1st of January; yet many of her packets did not reach Calcutta till the *sixteenth* of that month. Instead of having letters conveyed in this most friendly month in eight days, *seven* days elapsed between the receipt of the first and the last packets brought by that vessel. So much for the acceleration of the dawk. It is a fact beyond controversy, that an adequate steamer built upon the last model would actually convey the mails, four thousand eight hundred miles, from Suez to Calcutta, in four or five days less than that is now consumed in conveying them, eleven hundred miles, across India, from Bombay to Calcutta. And it is equally certain that the expense of such a steamer would be lessened by an immediate increase, to twice or three the extent, of letters; far not only is the Metropolitan of British India obliged at present to put up with this detestable and irregularity, but to pay for it into the bargain. Every letter sent from Bombay to London costs *ten and sixpence*; every letter from Calcutta, costs nearly double the amount, or *four and sixpence*.

**PRINCIPAL OF HUGGLEY COLLEGE.**—Dr. Carbyn has taken up our remarks on this subject in the last number of his *India Journal*, and stated that in his opinion the wish of the Committee of Public Instruction, to expedite the appointment of Principal of the Huggley College from that of the Civil Surgeon, is very unwise; but surely no man can be so fit as a medical man to hold the situation alluded to, if he possess a

disposition and other qualifications to instruct. The good Doctor thus unwittingly neutralizes his own opinion, and gives us his vote, while he fancies that he is all the time voting against us. We do not object to the appointment of the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly to the highest post in the Hooghly College, *provided he has all the necessary qualifications*. But to make the Principalship an appendage to the situation of Civil Surgeon, is to establish the principle that the Surgeon shall preside over the College, whether he possesses the necessary qualifications for managing its multifarious and important details or not : and to this we would offer the most strenuous opposition.

Again, Dr. Corbly thinks that those peculiar qualifications which fitted Dr. Wise so eminently for both situations arose from no individual endowments of mind, but grew spontaneously out of the nature of his professional education ; and that any other individual who had received the same education as a Physician, would have been equally capable of doing justice to both posts. Here the Doctor returns again to the *ex-officio* qualification principle. But the ink is scarcely dry before he turns round and knocks his own assertion again in the head. He adds immediately after, that he agrees with us that the appointment of any Civil Surgeon indiscriminately to the situation of Principal, by virtue of his office of Civil Surgeon, might be prejudicial, unless, in addition to his professional education, he possessed temper, zeal and ability,—which is the very position for which we are contending. It appears, then, that although the sole cause of Dr. Wise's fitness arose from his professional training, yet there are other qualifications necessary, without which it would be prejudicial to deliver the College over to the Surgeon. We fear that Dr. Corbly has dashed off this article in the heat of the moment, without considering whether his arguments would pull together. Indeed, we are almost quite sure that such must have been the case, for he talks of "connecting the duties of the Civil Surgeon with that of Principal," which is altogether to reverse the position for which he is apparently combating. This new and startling proposal of making the Principal *ex-officio* the Surgeon, will demand grave deliberation, and we recommend it to the examination of the Medical Board at its next sitting. Dr. Corbly has, however, done the side we advocate a most essential service, by this transposition ; for we are certain it will appear to that learned body, quite as absurd that the Principal of the College should be *ex-officio* the Civil Surgeon at Hooghly, as it appears to the Education Board that the Civil Surgeon should be *ex-officio* the Principal. On the one hand, if the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly happens to possess, as in the case of Dr. Wise, all the necessary qualifications, no one could object to his nomination as Principal, merely from the fact of his being the Surgeon ; but on the other, it would be unwise to degrade the College, by placing at the head of it a man totally unqualified by nature, disposition, talents, and education, simply because he happened to be the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly.

THE WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER IS DEAD.—None of our contemporaries have recorded the fact in their obituaries, and the task of communicating it to the public devolves on us. At the beginning of the week we received a letter from Mr. Stanhope to inform us that the Journal had been discontinued. That its exit might correspond with its advent, which was accompanied with a pious announcement that the Editor was a man of illustrious family, and traced his pedigree back for seven centuries into the dark ages, Mr. Stanhope's letter was sealed with a broad seal of red wax, with an Earl's coronet, and the ancient motto

*Dem spiro spero*. It came directed to the Editor of the *Friend of India*, in company with the letters of the overland mail ; and we opened it in the anticipation that the representative of some historical family in England had condescended to patronize our humble labours ; but it turned out to be merely the necrology of this abortion of the Indian Press.

Before the *Weekly Political Register* passes into oblivion, we claim the ear of our good friends for one remark on our newly acquired Liberty of the Press. The appearance and death of this Journal affords, we think, a strong proof that this freedom is not so dangerous an enemy to the British Empire in India, as some of the best friends of the country have erroneously supposed it to be. The *Political Register* was started at a period when the political horizon in India was obscured with clouds, and when the shades which appeared to be settling upon the empire afforded a fit theatre for the dark designs of treason. With all the venom, though without any of the life and genius of Calhoun's celebrated paper, of which it usurped the name, it addressed the worst passions of our nature. It attacked the most venerated names in the Indian administration with the most virulent abuse ; it left no element of any note untouched ; and it endeavoured to stimulate the Natives to unequivocal revolt. Those who disapproved of the great measure of Sir Charles Metcalfe's reign, fancied that the occasion had now arisen, which would demonstrate the incompatibility of this "freedom of unlicensed printing," with the safety of the empire. Some are supposed to have counselled a public prosecution, and rumours were industriously circulated that consultations had been held with the Advocate General. We profess to know nothing which could either confirm the truth or expose the fallacy of these reports. But this we do know, that Government took no notice whatever of the paper or of its author ; and we know that nothing tended so strongly to hasten its dissolution. Government calculated rightly that treason bore no premium, even in the Native community, and that the European portion of the Press, notwithstanding its fondness for an occasional growl, was sound and loyal at heart, and had manifested its fidelity to the best interests of the State on this occasion, by treating the *Register* with silent contempt. Government, therefore, steadily persisted in refusing the Editor the crown of martyrdom or a charter party passage to England ; and the consequence has been, that the paper, after having burnt its resources down to the socket, has gone out, leaving not even a wreck behind. As to any effect it may have left on the Native mind, this may be fairly estimated from the fact that, the Editor employed his expiring numbers in abusing the Natives of India as the most ungrateful of all creatures, in allowing the only real friend they had ever possessed, thus to sink to the ground under the weight of his patriotic struggles. Here, then, is another ordeal through which the Freedom of the Press has passed, and it issues from the crucible brighter than ever. The time is not come when the Liberty of the Press can be politically dangerous ; and we question whether such a period ever will arrive. We have seen the Native Persian paper, which endeavoured to poison the Native mind, rendered innocuous by the raising of the siege of Herat. It was from no susceptibility of disaffection in the Native community, that it became in the smallest degree formidable. Its power of mischief was borrowed from the difficulties of our empire, and ceased when those difficulties disappeared. And if no such paper had existed, yet, in the circumstances in which we stood three months ago, rumour with her thousand tongues would still have been busy in exaggerating our troubles. A strong Government in this land has nothing politically to fear from the Press ; and a weak administration will totter and reel, though no Press should assail it.

**EXERCISES ON THE BOOK OF GENESIS, WITH PRACTICAL REMARKS, DESIGNED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE YOUNG.** By SARAH THOMPSON.—We blame ourselves for delaying so long to introduce this little volume to the notice of our readers. It is intended as a help to parents, and to others, in the religious instruction of their children, and is well fitted for the purpose. Although it will be found exceedingly useful at any time, Christian mothers and elder sisters will find it particularly so in enabling them to devote a portion of their Sabbath Day's retirement to the spiritual culture of the younger branches of their families. A child suffers a great loss who does not early learn to make a difference between the Sabbath and common days. At the same time the Exercises which distinguish it ought to be made as much as possible interesting to the curiosity, and alluring to the affections of the child. The Sabbath should not be made a weariness, but a delight, to the little learner; and an ample store is furnished by the Bible narratives for use in this way. The best recommendation of Miss Thompson's Exercises is, that they show how a portion of those narratives should be used; and any person who goes through Genesis with her assistance, will be able to go much farther afterwards without it. The style of the book is easy and simple; its sentiment generally just, and its spirit highly affectionate and pious. Our readers may judge of it for themselves, from our of its sections:

"Part XXXI. Jacob's Journey to Egypt, and his meeting with Joseph.

"1. When Joseph's brethren had arrived in Canaan, what did they say unto Jacob their father? They said, 'Joseph is yet alive; and he is governor over all the land of Egypt.'

"2. How did Jacob receive the news of Joseph's being alive? He could hardly believe them, till he saw the waggon that Joseph had sent to carry him and his family into Egypt; and then his heart revived; and he said, 'It is enough: Joseph my son is yet alive: I will go and see him before I die.'

"3. Did Jacob go with all his family into Egypt? Yes: there was Jacob and his daughter Dinah; his eleven sons and their wives; fifty grand-children and four great grand-children; which do the number of his family seventy-five, including the wives of his sons.

"4. When Jacob came to Beersheba, what did he do? He offered sacrifices to the God of his father Isaac.

"5. What did he mean by offering sacrifices? They were offered by way of thanksgiving and praise for the late happy change in his family, for the good news he had heard concerning Joseph, and the hopes he had of seeing him before he died. They were offered no doubt with a humble desire for God's approbation and protection in the important journey, which he was now making, with a desire that God might be with him in the way in which he went.

"6. During this journey who spake to Israel in the visions of the night? God spake to him.

"7. What did God say? 'I am God, the God of thy father. Fear not to go down into Egypt; for I will there make of thee a great nation.'

"8. Why was he afraid to go into Egypt? His concerns for the best interests of his family might lead him to fear that they would be drawn away by the pomp and vanities of Egypt, to forsake the true God; but we may safely venture ourselves in any situation, if God promise to be with us; and we ought not to go into any place or company where we cannot expect the presence and blessing of God to accompany us.

"9. Jacob must have been greatly comforted by the visions which he had, to proceed on his journey and go down into Egypt? He had not only comfort, but encouragement to go forward: for the promise was a sufficient encouragement to Jacob to trust that He would do all things well.

"10. When Jacob was drawing near to the end of his journey, what did he do? He sent Judah before him to tell Joseph that his father was come to Goshen.

"11. What did Joseph do when he heard this? He made

ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel his father; and a very affecting interview it was.

"12. What did Israel say to Joseph? He said, 'Now let me die, since I have seen thy face, because thou art yet alive.' This was uttered from the fulness of his joy on this happy event.

"13. Where did Joseph conduct his father and his family? He conducted them to the land of Goshen, called also the land of Ramesses. It was situated in the eastern part of Egypt, being that side that lay nearest to the land of Canaan."

"Practical Remarks.

"How wonderfully did God bless Jacob; and show him that he was under the divine protection, and that he would still keep him. Let us set the Lord 'always before us,' and 'sanctify him in our hearts,' and 'make him our fear;' and then we shall be delivered from the fear of others. Joseph as a brother, showed respect and love to his brethren, notwithstanding all the unkindness he had formerly received from them. Though he was a great man, and they were comparatively mean and despicable, especially in Egypt, yet he owned them. Our Lord Jesus, like Joseph here, is not ashamed to call us brethren. Observe what humility; what matchless grace resides in the blessed Saviour, when he condescends to call poor sinful creatures, such as we are, his brethren. O Lord, make us not thy brethren in name only, but in spirit and in truth. Remember the pious remark of David, 'That the angel of the Lord encampeth around those who fear him.' Good men of old, and the blessed patriarchs were now and then favoured with visions of these heavenly guards, and there can be no doubt, that though they are invisible, they are the agents of God, and employed for the good of God's servants. May it be our happiness to be made like them to Abraham's bosom. Let us always learn to trust the promises of God, as Jacob did, being assured, that faithful he who hath promised, and will also do it. Let us cheerfully resign ourselves to his disposal, in the belief of the delightful promise, 'That all things work together for good to them that love God,' to them who are the called according to his purpose."

**REPORT OF THE LADIES' NATIVE FEMALE SCHOOL SOCIETY, in connection with the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, for 1888.**—This Society devotes its care to a Female Christian Institution, under the superintendence of Mrs. Campbell and her Sister, formed after the same plan as those we had the pleasure to notice last week, as connected with the Baptist Mission. The Committee give this very sensible account of the state of their interesting School, and the principles on which it is conducted: "When the last Report was offered to the public, there were connected with the Society, 30 orphans and Christians: since that period there have been admitted eight; married to the young men of our Native Churches seven; died one; withdrawn three; remaining entirely dependent for board and education on the funds of the Society, twenty-seven. Every day these little ones, are instead of being degraded and corrupted by heathen Society, taught to engage in the exercises of our holy faith; and instead of pursuing a mere life of drudgery, ever bending to the earth as beasts of burthen, are engaged in attaining a knowledge of useful and domestic habits, by which their husbands will be able to see, that an instructed woman is a better and more comforting companion than an ignorant and untaught being—that education and religion have taught her not only to minister to his wants, but to be a comfort and solace to his mind. With this design in view, the Committee have carefully eschewed the inducing of any habits foreign to the people, or were such of their own country as may be beyond their reach in after life, for their design is not merely to make them better educated than their heathen neighbours, but also more useful. That which chiefly occupies the attention of the Committee, however, is the religious welfare of the girl, and in this they hope that their labour has not been in vain in the word." Several of the children give evidence of ge-

nine piety, and two of them have been baptized during the past year.

The Report states the pleasing fact, that at every station of the London Missionary Society, their fellow labourers have established institutions similar to their own, but maintained by independent funds. At Besauree and Mirzapore, in Upper India, therefore, there are Orphan Asylums; and at Chinsurah and Berhampore an Asylum, Day and Infant Schools.

The Committee do not appear in their Report to have done full justice to their own cause. In the cash account there is an entry of 232 Rs. for the expenses of the year; but of these, certainly inferior, yet, not a word is said in the Report. The Committee are in a prosperous state, and have no need to be in a hand.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31.

General Orders have been issued for breaking up the reserve troops which were left at Ferozepore, and the various corps have been ordered back to Meerut, Kurnal and Ludhiana.—The Draft of two Acts, containing the revised Charter of the Bengal Bank, and the new Charter for the Bombay Bank, the establishment of which the Court of Directors have just sanctioned, appear in this day's *Official Gazette*. Our Charter contains several alterations which will give rise to a stiff course of opinion. In the case of the Bombay Bank, it is ordered, that the whole of the Shares shall be put up to auction and sold; and thus Government will reap a considerable benefit from the premium which its Shares will fetch. The *Gazetted Gazette* gives us a singular specimen of the refinement which the rich Natives have attained. "It is no small thing to find upon the table of a sporting Baboo beautiful English cards with the following address, Baboo — presents his compliments to Baboo —, and requests the pleasure of his company to a Good-bye Fight at Delhi on the 10th proximo. His Lordship will remain there ten days, and then proceed via Umballa and Patwala to Simla. Major Drummond, in the progress of his survey of the Agra and Bombay road, has arrived at Meerut. Much pioneering work in clearing away the jungle will be necessary to the completion of this great national undertaking.—The assent of Government to the Petition of the Landholder's Society, on the great question of its suspension, has been given, and the Society has determined to transmit it to the Native Landholders, and to circulate it among the members throughout the country. It gives a series of strong and cogent reasons for refusing their request.—It is said that not a single proposal was made up on Tuesday, (the last day for receiving them,) for the office of Editor of the *Courier*, at 500 Rupees a month. There may be two reasons for this, either Editorial talent is scarce and dear in Calcutta, or no man can be found who will place his prospects at the disposal of the fickle Management, to be advertised unceremoniously out of the concern at the lapse of a twelve-month.—The Fifth Meeting of the Mechanics' Institution was held on the 26th instant, at the Paragon Academy; a couple of rules were read and considered, and it was resolved to convene a public meeting in a few days, for the purpose of determining on the establishment of the Institution.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The long-looked-for supply of Ice has at length been landed, and with it a choice cargo of American apples and pears. Kings' Tindor, whose we have all suspected of having cheated us out of our just expectations, has been as good as his word, and we may now look back to facing the next hot season with some comfort. The ice turns out to be abundant; two other vessels are to follow, and Mr. Tindor promises never to fail us again.—A letter appears in this day's *Englishman* on Burmese affairs, which asserts in the teeth of "IMPERIALIST" representations, that, "the troops and establishment attached to the late Resident of Ava,

were not inducted to the Burmese Government for one grain of rice for upwards of two years, previous to the Resident's leaving Ava."—The Branch Bank of Mirzapore, in connection with the Bank of Bengal, has been effectually established by Baboo Ram Kunal Sen. Business has so enervated briskly, and private bills have been discounted to the extent of *four lakhs* of Rupees. We have now, therefore, three banking agencies at the great mart of the west, at Mirzapore, and the trade in exchange will no longer be monopolized by the Native merchants. This circumstance cannot fail to augment the convenience of residents in the interior, and to give fresh animation to commerce.—The great rate of exchange, however, the less the bank was aided by the Government, the more it was to be feared, that his agents would be unable to meet the demand for the same, and that the Government would be obliged to step in to assist them. It is highly probable that an appeal will be made to England.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

The exhibition of vegetables at the Town Hall yesterday was fully equal to any thing which had been witnessed on previous years. We have given in another place an article from our two morning contemporaries on the subject. For the first time also there was a good show of Cattle, and prizes were distributed to those who produced the best. The dinner in the evening came off well, and was not a little alleviated by the speeches which the members delivered. The flourishing state of the Agricultural Society of Calcutta, affords a pleasing contrast to the condition of kindred Societies at the sister Presidencies. They will recollect that our Society at one time experienced a much greater depression than either of the others; and they have only, therefore, to follow the steps by which it has risen from the dust to its present eminence.—In spite of the District Charitable Society, pitiable mendacity, coupled with great insolence, still afflicts the City of Palaces. One Jacob, an Armenian, who lives by begging, was taken before the Magistrate, charged with having knocked out two teeth from the jaws of one of the constabulary. He pleaded that he was drunk at the time. He was fined *fifty* Rupees, which he paid down with little hesitation. What a profitable trade begging must be in Calcutta!—The *Madras papers* state, that the *flagship* of Mysore lately harnessed two canals which had been previously broken in, to a brouche; each canal having a separate rider. They were driven eleven miles, and at the end of that distance, tried five miles more against a pair of smart gallop horses, harnessed to another carriage; they beat the horses hollow, without being at all pressed. The *winning* in of the canals did not occupy more than a fortnight or three weeks.—The absence of the Bombay Mail for the last three days, gives a hope that the Despatch Overland Mail is on the road.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

The Overland Mail is in, bringing intelligence from England via Marseilles to the 5th of December.

At the Hindoo College, on Saturday last, five Hindoos were publicly invested by Sir Edward Ryan with certificates of qualification to practise medicine, after having studied at the College with surprising success, for a period of three years. We have transferred a notice of the interesting ceremony from the *Englishman*, to our own columns.—The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has appointed Mr. J. P. Grant his Private Secretary.—Saturday morning witnessed the funeral of two gentlemen, who, on the preceding morning, were apparently well, and attended the exhibition of vegetables at the Town Hall, viz. Mr. A. M. Manuk, and the Rev. James Penney.—The last Mail brings a rumour, that the Court of Directors have further advanced their rate of exchange to 2s. 1d. 1/2, some say even 2s. 2d. The Financial Agency in China has been abolished.—In consequence of the unfavourable intelligence from the North West, four per cent. paper still continues depressed. It may now be quoted at a discount of six per cent.—The Tea sent home from Assam has been tried in London, and a letter from the Tea brokers, dated the 4th December, states that the quality of the Tea is good, strong, high-burnt, rather smoky, &c. &c. The delicacy is stated to arise more from the want of proper preparation, than from the quality of the plant.—A paper in the *24th Gazette* states, that the

cause of Lieut. Pottinger's leaving Shik Kamran, of Herat, is a private difference between them; that the Shah has not joined the confederacy of Afghanistan against the English, but continues firm in his friendship to us.—Raz Parsurath Bose, Principal Sadler Amrit in Baidyan, has resigned Government employ, on his having been, it is said, appointed guardian of the young Naldu of Muzardabad, on a salary of 1,000 Rs. a month.—Frambarners received in town on Saturday evening, it appears that the office of Commander-in-Chief is not likely soon to be filled up; for it is quite certain that the Court of Directors have written to Sir Harry Fane to request him to resume the command of the Army of the Indus.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. W. Greenway has just issued the Prospectus of a second journal, to be published by him at Agra, to be styled *Governor's Agents Journal*.—The number of letters sent by the *Hydrabad* from Bombay on her last trip to Suva, was 7,000, which is a falling off of nearly three thousand.—A meeting will be held at Calcutta, on the 28th of the present month, to decide on the transfer of the books and films of the Calcutta Library to the Asiatic Society's Building, when there is no every prospect of seeing printed in Calcutta, in a style worthy of the City of *Universities*.—The *Manchester* *Advertiser* gives us reason to hope, that the long-mooted Law College, &c. &c. qualification of Natives to be employed in the various Courts of the country, is likely to be erected at no distant period. Why should not the same care and assiduity be bestowed on the education of those to whom the initiative of all suits of whatever amount is entrusted, as Government have thought fit to bestow on the training of Medical Students?—The *Englishman* states, that the Governor General will be at Simla during the last week of March.—*Idem*, it is said, have received India, indicating that the Honorable T. C. Robertson would be nominated as the future Governor of the North West Provinces.—The letters recently received from Hyderabad state, that the Government had put Mr. H. C. P. in the position of a private secretary to the Governor.

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#### PRECIS OF EUROPE INTELLIGENCE.

The November Mail, with letters and papers to the 5th of December, reached Calcutta early on Saturday last.

Parliament, it is stated, in the next papers received by this opportunity, would be pronounced to the beginning of February, when it would meet for business.

Lord Durham received the intelligence of the Bill of Indemnity, as might have been expected, with the highest indignation, and instantly determined to resign the Government. In giving publicity to the orders in Parliament, he issued a Proclamation, couched in the most select and choice phraseology, but eminently calculated to irritate the inhabitants of the Colonies. He declared that the Government of the colony was usurped by two or three individuals in one branch of the legislature, and that, deprived as he was of all substitutive power, he could no longer continue to administer the government of the Province. He had determined to return to England by way of America, and to endeavour to strengthen the bonds of union between the two Governments. But having heard from the American Government that an extensive conspiracy had been formed along the whole line of the frontier, by forty or fifty thousand men, to renew the rebellion on the continent,

ment of winter, he hastened home in the *Invincible* Frigate, and arrived in London on the 5th of December. It was said, that he intended to pay his commission at the feet of the Queen, and on the opening of Parliament to enter on the defence of the measures which he had pursued for the pacification of the Canadas, and to develop the plans which he had formed for the future government.

There are various rumours regarding Lord Durham's successor in Canada. The Marquis of Normandy, Lord Spencer and Lord William Bentinck have all been spoken of for the post; but we must postpone all speculation on the subject, till the next Mail shall have put us in possession of more definite information respecting the movements in Canada, and those of Lord Durham in London.

The Right Honourable Mr. C. Fergusson, Justice Advocate General, died at Paris, in the month of November. His remains were to be transported to England, and deposited in the family vault at Cusickbarrow, in Scotland. Mr. Sergeant Arden had been appointed to succeed him, *pro tempore*, and Sir Charles Edward Gray was spoken of as his eventual successor.

The intelligence of the warlike movements in India, which reached England in November, had created no small sensation in the political world; and combined with the movements of Russia in Europe, and turned public attention to the ambitious views of that colossal power. The Russophobes had been again lulled by the Christians; and disquiet from the Russian name had been scarcely frequent. An insurrection had also broken out in Circassia, which the Russian Government abstained himself unable to quell with the 50,000 men under his command. It is stated in the papers of France, that the Russian Government is making efforts to render them as

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Sir Edward Colebrooke expired on the 5th of November.

It is understood, that Sir James Rivett Carnu has been definitely appointed to succeed the late Sir Robert Grant, at Bombay, and that he is likely to reach that Presidency in the month of April.

A suit is at present in progress in the Ecclesiastical Court at Winchester, against Mrs. Mary Winstley, for erecting a tombstone in the Church Yard with this inscription. Pray for the soul of Joseph Winstley.

The Duke of Sussex had been put in nomination for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow, but Sir James Graham had been elected by the young Tories at that University.

The Thames Tunnel is complete to within 110 feet of low water mark, and there is no uncertainty that this great national undertaking will be completed.

Joseph Lancaster, the celebrated founder of the system of education which goes by his name, died of an aneurism at New York, on the 21st October, at the age of 61.

A great number of resolutions have been proposed upon the different rail-roads, which will call for the immediate attention of Parliament.

The affairs of Spain are in the same unsatisfactory state as



ever. Don Carlos had married, by Papal dispensation, his own niece, who was smuggled into France in the train of a female Carlist. Great commotions have taken place in Madrid, where the Government appears to be in a most unsettled state, but the tumults were put down by military authority. Cabrera on entering on Villanueva, brought out the garrison, consisting of 35 soldiers and shot them. The Valencians instantly brought out 35 Carlist prisoners and shot them.

At a Court of Directors, held at the India House, on the 7th, Major General Sir William Cassement, K. C. B., was appointed provisionally Member of the Council of India, to take his seat therein on the termination of Colonel Morrison's services, or upon the death, resignation, or coming away of that officer.

Intelligence had been received in England that the siege of Herat had been raised, and that Dr. McNeill had resumed his functions as Envoy at the Court of the Shah of Persia.

The re-election of Mr. Van Buren was considered certain. Her Majesty has signified her intention of standing sponsor to the infant daughter of Lord John Russell; she is to bear the royal name of Victoria.

It is stated that a gentleman of the name of James Brook has started an expedition to explore the Eastern Archipelago, in his own yacht, and at his own expense, with the view of obtaining more accurate knowledge of that vast region, its geography, natural history, and inhabitants.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sum for the Friend of India:—

Co's Rs. As.	
Lieut. H. H. Say, .....	to Dec. 1889, 21 0
M. R. Gubbins, Esq., .....	to ditto, 21 0
Rev. T. Caldwell and T. Craig, Esq., .....	to ditto, 20 0
C. Lashington, Esq., .....	to ditto, 20 0
W. Lambert, Esq., .....	to ditto, 21 0
Capt. C. M. Mackenzie, .....	to ditto, 20 0
A. Johnson, Esq., .....	to ditto, 20 0
W. S. Kehall, Esq., .....	to ditto, 20 0
B. H. Tulloch, Esq., .....	to ditto, 21 0
Jas. Dounthorne, Esq., .....	to ditto, 21 0
W. E. Money, Esq., .....	to ditto, 20 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### CIVIL SURGEONRY OR NOBILITY.

We learn that it is the wish of the Committee of Public Instruction to separate the appointment held by Dr. Wise, at the Hooghly College, from that of the Civil Surgeon. Such a resolution, if we may run on a word, is exceedingly *unwise* in our opinion. Surely no man can be so fit as a medical man, if he possess a disposition and other qualifications to instruct, to hold the situation alluded to. By having a man of science as superintendent of education, the pupils will receive lectures in the various branches of Natural Philosophy—the importance of which must be obvious to every one who will give the subject a moment's consideration. We are glad to learn that the President in Council is decidedly in favour of connecting the appointments, but out of courtesy probably to the expressed opinion of the Committee of Instruction, this separation will be made, unless the members of that committee reconsider and change their resolution.

Our contemporary, the *Friend of India*, is of opinion that making the Principal of Hooghly College an appendage to the office of Civil Surgeon at Hooghly, is prominently absurd, *ergo*, the appointment of Dr. Wise as Principal of that College was preeminently absurd! O no, adds our contemporary, "It did happen that the most eminent qualifications, both medical and educational met in the person of Dr. Wise, but many years may pass over before a second Civil Surgeon of Hooghly College be found fit to take the direction of so vast an institution," and why did it so happen that those eminent qualifications, medical and educational, met in Dr. Wise? is a question our contemporary does not seem to have attempted to investigate. Why? on no other grounds than those of Dr. Wise's education having been that of a physician, which embraces every branch of Natural Philosophy, and which combine in the physician, generally, qualifications medical and educational; therefore the fittest person for the office alluded to, is most likely to be found in the extensive Medical Department on this side of India; and when found, he may safely, as by experience, connect the duties of Civil Surgeon with those of Principal in the College. We agree with our contemporary that the appointment of any Civil Surgeon, indifferently, to the situation of Principal by virtue of the office of his Surgeonry, might be precise, unless temper, zeal and ability added to his Medical knowledge.—*India Journal*.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Of the exhibition of vegetables yesterday at the Town Hall, we can only say, that if it did not surpass those of the last preceding years, the only reason that we can assign is, that the "force of Nature" in the vegetable kingdom, could no further go, than in these two seasons. The display would have done honour to the ancient and honourable calling of gardeners and husbandmen, in any country or climate. We did not unfortunately see the whole show of cattle; nor are we very competent to speak learnedly on such subjects, but we are informed that it was a very good "first appearance."

The prize for the best cow was awarded to a fine animal, straight backed and short in the legs, the property of Mr. Pattle. Beside the competitors for the prizes, we saw a very fine cow and calf, bred in this country, from English stock. This cow is the property of Mr. Rose, of the firm of Hunter and Co., and we are informed that, when in full milk, it gives fifteen *seers per diem*. This, we think, might suggest to the consideration of the Society, the beneficial effects that might be expected from the institution of prizes for the best native bred cattle, from imported stock. Such a cow and calf as Mr. Rose's, the former giving the quantity of milk above-mentioned, are the very object for which importations are made. We may make the same remark in respect to sheep, and, indeed, all importations of live stock, with a view to the improvement of breed.

A Report of the proceedings will be found in another column.—*Harbuz, Feb. 2.*

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The exhibition of vegetables at the Town Hall yesterday, must have satisfied the visitors, (who were numerous,) that very great good has been done by the Agricultural Society, at least in one branch of its labours. Such gigantic cabbages, huge carrots, brooding magpies, and monstrous celery, we have never seen since our last visit to Conant Garden Market,—while the specimens of mull-koll, brinjals, and onions were of an excellence un-surpassed any where.—The cattle exhibited were not very numerous, but their appearance was a sufficient proof of the existence of a disposition on the part of some farmers to take some trouble to improve the cow, bulle, and sheep of more favoured countries, if properly encouraged. We are very happy to see that Mr. Pattle has gained the prize for the best cow.—*Eng. Feb. 2.*

### MEDICAL COLLEGE.

One of the most interesting spectacles it has ever been our lot to witness in this country, was exhibited on Saturday, at the Medical College. Five young Hindoos were publicly invested with certificates of qualification to practise medicine, after having studied at the College with surprising success for a period of about three years and a half, and passed the ordeal of a very severe examination.

At eleven o'clock the interesting ceremony commenced, the Theatre of the College being then crowded to excess by all classes of Europeans and Natives. Sir Edward Ryan took the chair, supported by the Honourable T. C. Robertson, the Lord Bishop, and Sir H. Seton, and surrounded by a number of eminent men, amongst whom we noticed Col. James Young, Mr. Halliday, Mr. H. M. Parker, Dwarkanath Tagore, Mr. Mangroo, Dr. Martin, Dr. Macleod, all the members of the College Council, the Professors, and many gentlemen of the Civil and Medical Services.

Professor O'Shaughnessy opened the business of the day, by reading a letter from the Government, written in March of last year, calling upon the Committee of Public Instruction to report the names of four students qualified to take certificates of Diplomas in Decca, Moorabuland, Patna and Chittagong. "The reply to this letter followed, and if anything could be wanting to convince us of the deep anxiety of the Professors to fulfil the sacred trust confided to them, with credit to themselves and advantage to the country, this document supplied abundant evidence of the fact. Had there been an atom of the spirit of clericalism amongst the accomplished teachers,—and they have been governed by a desire of a wish to exhibit prominently the fruits of their honourable exertions, and so to disarm professional prejudices and jealousies, or temporarily to triumph over an under-current of opposition, they could have seized the opportunity given to them in the invitation of the Government, and sent in four names at once. But no—happily for the honour of the profession—happily for the interesting youths who had patiently and manfully sought the benefit of their instruction,—happy for the interests of humanity,—they rose superior to such unworthy influences, and frankly answered that they were not yet prepared to send forth any of their alumni to perform the arduous, and awfully responsible duties of the profession of their election. They pointed out that the period prescribed in Europe, as the shortest within which a student of medicine could be permitted to practise, viz. four years, had not yet been completed by any of the pupils of the college:—in fact, the Institution had not existed for that space of time, and there had been difficulties to overcome and deficiencies to

supply, with which the Professors elsewhere had not to wrestle. They, therefore, entered further time, and stimulated by the obvious disposition of the Government to render the College subservient to useful State purposes, they renewed their praiseworthy endeavours to advance the students, and found in the ambition and intelligence of these latter co-operation which led to the present most important results. Dr. O'Shaughnessy proceeded to describe the whole course of studies, and to read the reports of the examinations to which these young men, who were prepared to stand the test, had submitted themselves before Drs. Grant, N. Davidson, Carlyle, Martin, St. John and others. All these reports, comprised as they are in an interesting letter from the examining committee to the Government, we shall have the pleasure of republishing in a day or two, together with such other papers, connected with the proceedings of the College as we may be favoured with.

The upshot of the effort has been the thorough qualification of four pupils for the duties required of them by the government. These youths, by name Omachurn Sett, Dwarakanath Dasgupta, Rajkishore Das, and Noidin Chunder Mitre, together with a fifth named Shamsuddin Jinn, who had fitted himself for an appointment in the aquatic gardens of Patna, were seated in front of the table of the Theatre, and received their certificates from the hands of the University, who accompanied the pleasing duty with kind expressions of interests and approbation, which, while they infinitely gratified the successful students, must have produced an excellent effect upon the minds of the many, who were witnesses of the spectacle. We are quite sure that scores of pupils will treasure in their memory the sight of a British Chief Judge, publicly shaking hands with their meritorious fellows, and look to the day when their own endeavours may achieve for them a similar distinction.

When the delivery of the certificates was completed, Dr. Grant addressed a mention or exhortation to the five young men, after the approved usage of the Colleges of Europe. We will not attempt to describe this address. To one who had never heard such a thing before, it was his roasting, his snuff, and offering. We only carry a just idea of its character, by publishing it in a paper which we so frequently find at every date.

After Dr. Grant had read the prices given by our noble and illustrious friends, the Government, were formally delivered to the successful candidates. After which the prizes granted by Government to various degrees of merit and proficiency. The assembly then broke up.

We have not space at present to do more than allude to the highly interesting and useful exhibition of the students, which the Government have allowed to be published. It is a subject of such national pride—such exquisite satisfaction—that were we to trust ourselves to dilate upon it now, we should have no room for the European intelligence, for which our readers are naturally impatient.—*Eng. Feb. 1.*

#### SERAMPORE HOSPITAL.

A General Meeting of the friends and supporters of the Serampore Hospital was held at the King's House, on the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, the 28th January, 1839; at which the Honorable P. H. Hanson, Esq., President. The Report of the progress of the Hospital for the past year was received; and the usual Resolutions respecting it adopted, and the Committee and Office Bearers for the ensuing year were chosen. They are:

**Patrons, H. MARSHALL THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.**  
**President, H. EXCELLENT THE GOVERNOR OF SERAMPORE.**  
**Surgeon, J. F. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.**  
**Treasurer, Rev. J. MACK.**  
**Secretary, J. VOIGT, Esq.**  
**COMMITTEE.**  
**J. F. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.**  
**Rev. Mr. PICKARSE.**  
**BARON REGINO RAM GHORAIN.**  
**BARON PRAX KIRKUSA ROY.**  
**BARON GOEN MOHNA GHORAIN.**  
**BARON RAJ KRISENA DAS.**

#### REPORT OF THE SERAMPORE HOSPITAL, FOR 1838.

The Committee of the Serampore Hospital have much pleasure in rendering their account of the progress of the Institution for another year. Opportunity was taken in the last Report, of stating the circumstances which led to the formation of the Hospital in 1836, and attended its progress to the end of 1837. There is little need for recapitulating the same statements now. At the same time it is proper to keep before the forgetting community, from whose charity the Institution obtains its support, such a brief exposition of its claims as shall enable all to judge of the propriety of their listening to its annual appeal.

The Settlement of Serampore contains a Native popula-

tion of about thirteen thousand, and the bank of the river, for several miles, both above and below the town, is crowded with a dense population, in the villages of Ichera, Mahesh, Ballahpore, Chattera, and Bydyanter, which exceeds that of Serampore itself. The whole of this population, both of the Settlement and its neighbourhood, is very closely connected with Calcutta: for a large proportion both of the rich and poor, derive the support of themselves and families from employments in the service of merchants of all classes in the Metropolis. The wants and sufferings of such a population, therefore, justly claim attention from those with whom, in the business of life, they are so closely connected.

That in a population of the extent already described there will be always much sickness, must be evident. The Native of India are not more exempt from disease than European strangers. The advantage they derive from natural adaptation of constitution to the climate, is more than nullified by poverty, ignorance, indolence, want of cleanliness, and other national peculiarities. In fact the Natives are both exceedingly liable to diseases, and quickly sink under it. At the same time they are destitute of medical resources amongst themselves. In cases requiring surgical aid, they are nearly altogether helpless. In general diseases they are the victims of a medical system of unmitigated absurdity. They are well off when their Doctor is a simple quack; for then he may possibly administer something that may do good. But great multitudes have no means of purchasing even the meretricious goods of a Native Doctor's attendance and prescriptions; and in innumerable instances disease runs a direct course for its worst issue, without a single check—in not a few its speed is accelerated by ignorant indulgence.

In these circumstances, there is a boundless scope for benevolent interposition in relieving the Native sick. At times it is so. And every year, at some portion of it, brings disease so general and fatal as to make it unusually peculiarly so. A Native Hospital, therefore, appeals, on grounds the most indisputable, to all who have any sensibility or humanity. The people are generally very ready to take medicine by whomsoever prescribed; and much good may be done by dispensing medicine to out-door patients. In this way, in the two years ended in half during which the Serampore Hospital has existed, there *thousand three hundred and eight* persons have been relieved; of whom *two thousand two hundred and forty-nine* were not inhabitants of this Settlement, but of the British territory surrounding it. But such relief is of no avail in cases of severe illness. In them the Physician must have the patient frequently under observation, and must be able to control his whole diet and treatment. An Hospital furnishes the only means of such assiduous attention. Many of the sick are reluctant to avail themselves of its advantages, not only from the natural feeling of dislike to leave their own home, and place themselves among strangers in their affliction, but still more from the prejudices and fears connected with cost. Nevertheless, the sense of danger and confidence in the skill and humanity of their European succourers, in many instances, counteract this influence. It will be seen by the statements below, that since the Hospital has been in existence, as many as *seven hundred and seven* Patients have been admitted into it, of whom *four hundred and forty* were inhabitants of the British territory. The number of patients in 1838 alone was *two hundred and sixty-nine*; of whom *one hundred and eighty-four* were from the British territory.

The actual good effected by the Hospital will best be seen from the statements of the Surgeon, J. Voigt, Esq., to whose indefatigable and gratuitous exertions the Institution owes all its value.

#### Mortal and Surgical cases treated in Serampore Hospital, during 1-38.

Syphilis, ... ..	39 (3 partially cured.)
Measles, ... ..	52
Carcinoma, ... ..	23 (Died 3. One ran away the day after his reception.)
Fleets, ... ..	31
Fever, ... ..	50 (Died 1. I went away before he had completely recovered.)
Abscesses, ... ..	12 (3 but partially cured, because they would stay no longer.)
Ophthalmia, ... ..	9 (5 had not patience to stay till they were cured.)
Dysentery, ... ..	9 (Died 1)
Wounds, ... ..	7
Splice, ... ..	7 (Died 1)



## Statement of Account for 1838.

Cash in hand as per former account, .....	87	11	0
Collected, .....	1,394	8	3
	1,482	8	3
<i>Expenses, viz.</i>			
1. Monthly expenses, .....	694	7	3
2. Servants wages, .....	288	0	0
3. Medicine, .....	121	6	5
4. Repair of the building, .....	12	11	0
	1,221	12	2
Cash in hand, .....	261	7	1

F. E. HERMING,  
Treasurer.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## PORTRY.

For "The Friend of India,"  
(By a Correspondent.)

He may have lost a friend he lov'd so greatly,  
Or parent of that whose smile was joy to him,  
Or wife who slept upon his bosom lately,  
I know not—but his life of light is but a dream.

Such stricken hearts do oft so surely bleed  
That they do many moans and sobs and sighs,  
Till one who lov'd doth not break this bond of love,  
And who therefore was not quenched this smould'ring fire?

The spring of all his grief I ask'd him not,  
His I could not check, not all in vain;  
And only more with him was rest my lot,  
One day we met—our parting on the morrow.

How were the words he spoke, how often with sighs  
When he could not check, not all in vain;  
As if when he said, surely with tears, his eyes  
Reveal'd—as summer sun thro' clouding rain.

And so it was there was some law within  
Which he lov'd his power with hope of better things,  
His son had been among the peas of sin  
But never a man who lov'd her her wings.

He doth play with some strange gift of God  
His I could not check, not all in vain;  
And since he was a son the chast'ning rod  
Was felt and feel'd soon his control away.

It is so ever—Poets of your own  
Have said the same, though in another vein,—  
Yet when truth such gifts is such we show,  
And then there are who find such loss their gain.

## To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—Considering the duty of every individual to afford his assistance in procuring a clear understanding of the Police question, I hope to be excused in giving, through your columns, the results of my own experience.

I do not think that the union of the Magisterial and Collectory powers has been attended with the evil effects attributed to it. On the contrary, it has given increased efficiency to both departments, and by lending the Magistrate the assistance of the Tahsildars and their establishments, has doubled his Police force, and given him a most valuable check over the proceedings of the Darogahs and subordinate Police. The Tahsildar, a respectable man on his or her own account, with the prospect of promotion to the office of Deputy Collector, on (eventually) 50 l. Rupees, is above any petty corruption—he has the strongest and most direct object in the peace, prosperity and good government of his Perganah; his prompt and easy collection of the Revenue depending upon it, and his influence and general long standing give him great advantages for the prevention of crime. The Tahsildar, in a neighbouring district, who lately received from Government a khilaf of Rupees 1,300 for his exertions in the suppression of female infanticide, is a case in point: no more Police Officer deprived of the Tahsildars revenue influence and weight, could have succeeded to the extent he did. All the people flock readily to the Tahsildar

with their grievances—who decide immediately on the merits, as by reference to arbitrators, most of the trifling quarrels brought before them,—in general to the entire satisfaction of all parties,—and refer other cases, as may appear advisable, either to the Police Darogah for investigation, or to the Magistrate for orders. This system of administration, lately first used by Mr. Thompson, the Magistrate of Azimganj, is much liked by the people, and has quite put a stop to many large disputes and feuds—besides saving the Magistrate much valuable time. Under it, a Magistrate and Collector can only be overwhelmed with work by incessant removals, and the consequent want of method and system in his district; or by negligence and inefficiency on his own part.

As for the size of districts, this need not make much difference, in this neighbourhood, the average duration of cases from the date of complaint at the Thannah, to the arrival of the parties and witnesses at the Sadler Station, is about 5 days—and in the Magistrate's Court they remain about 3 days longer. More speedy justice than this could hardly, under any contraction of jurisdiction, be expensed. When the Magistrate and Collector often moves about his district, communicates freely with the people, and exercises a judicious supervision, through the Tahsildars, but little corruption can take place on the part of the Thannahs or their subordinates. There can be no doubt that all classes of Native Officers are at present much more paid—and that the salaries of Thannahs and Tahsildars should be raised to, at least, double their present amount; within limits or given in each Zillah a full division for such as would most distinguish themselves—thus having done this, I do not think that the introduction of Deputy Magistrates would be productive of any good. These would at a large equal in influence and efficiency to good and well paid Tahsildars, and I would require much more men to manage with, and would deprive the young civilians of the school in which they at present learn their duties.

I may come to the Village Chowkedars, laying aside Mr. Halliday's plan, as unjust towards the Zemindars, who could never be called upon to pay equivalent for the transfer to the present Chowkedars, who would be distressed with out proof of guilt, and thus to base to prey on society—and besides it is expensive, even supposing it practicable, which it would not be in this part of the country. I would remark, that in this, as in every other department of Police, a good system has been ruined by neglect and inefficient supervision. Where the Thannahs are rascals and convicts, little can be expected from the Chowkedars—but where the Thannahs are respectable men of good family, and treated as such; and the Zemindars have been shown that it is for their own interest to appoint active and intelligent Chowkedars and Gorchis, who, receiving high rates of 4 hexagals each, carefully marked out in every village by the Tahsildars, and being removable only on proved misconduct, are independent, and pleased with their situation, it will be found that the Village Police is far from the corrupt and worthless body which it would appear to be in Bengal. In this part of the country they are constantly applied to on the slightest occasions, and are implicitly trusted by the villagers, with whom they are generally on the best of terms. Every Native of India has a natural clinging to the possession of land or property, and I am quite convinced, that the careful demarcation of a sufficient rent-free parcel in every village, is by far the cheapest and best method of paying the Village Watchmen. A money payment, though double in amount, does not bestow the same consideration—and is much more likely to be ill-spent. The four hexagals will produce again sufficient to support the Chowkedar and his family during the year, besides giving them inducements to labour; whereas the greater part of a money payment would be spent in the grog shop. The objection that the Chowkedars and Gorchis, if employed in agriculture, cannot perform their Police duties efficiently, is unfounded—there is nothing to prevent their going their rounds at night, and being always present in the village to prevent travellers, to take charge of criminals, or give information at the Thannah. No Native would ever think of urging such an objection.

The truth is, it is too common only to complain of their tools. When the Magistrate is himself active and capable, and stationed some years in the same district, it will be found

that the present system works as well, and is as efficient as any in Europe. If, on the contrary, the Magistrate is constantly changed, or is indolent and negligent, the Amiah and Police naturally take matters in their own hands—the Chokkedars are disencouraged in the honest discharge of their duty, and oppression and corruption of all sorts prevail; and the whole system “is abhorred and detested by the people.” This, however, is the fault of the mis-management, not of the system; as would be abundantly proved by a careful inspection of the better ordered districts of the Western Provinces.

C.

#### Province of Benares.

#### EUROPE.

#### REVIEW.

Some years since, any one who should have ascribed to the *Vilgin's* Progress higher commendations than that of being a vigorous and whimsical book, would have been set down as either ironical or perverse. Cooper was hardly enough to praise, but not sufficiently so to mention Bunyan, “lest so decided a name should move a sneer.” But this sickliness of taste in instructed readers is happily passed away; and they who have discovered in the choicest treasures of literature the first admit the ensuing invention and fancy of the author of the “*Progress*,” the “*Holy War*,” and the “*Life and Death of Mr. Bedford*,” Mr. D’Israeli calls Bunyan “the *Spenser of the people*,” but, as it seems to us, there is in this comparison an important difference overlooked. No one forgets the allegories in *Spenser*, or enters into them with a personal sense of interest or participation. They are exceedingly beautiful, like the finest tapestry, or a series of pictures in compartments, but the pleasure they give is purely a contemplative one, whereas Bunyan strikes us with the force of his convictions and the realities of his visions. We walk with flesh and blood, in spite of the bold and significant names of our allegorical companions; and our senses, even more than our fancy, are employed in following Christ from the “*City of Destruction*” to the Gate of the Celestial City. We should rather call Bunyan “the Dante of the people.” That both composed a “*Vision*,” and employed *allegorical* objects and beings, is not to the purpose; the resemblance between them lies in the acuteness and the energy of the plastic imagination in each; in making credible, present, and tangible, as it were, their own creations; and in making and underproping them by means of those vivid realities which the bliss of death and an untried existence forever implant in the hearts of all men with a fervor of conviction that supercedes and transcends experience. Dante and Bunyan, dissimilar in their characters and fortunes, and unequal in knowledge and ingenuity, have yet so much in common in their several qualities of intellect, as to render the “*Bedford Tinker*” nearer akin than either *Æschylus* or *Milton* to the descendant of *Cæcilia*.—*British and Foreign Quarterly*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A CANDIDATE'S PERPLEX.**—Immediately after the Rochdale Radical demonstration last week, the clown or fool to the ring at the Rochdale Circus came forward into the middle of the ring, there being not less than 2,000 persons in the house, and, appealing to the audience for their suffrages, called upon them to elect him their member. He said, “Gentlemen, my qualifications are that I am a fool and a beggar; I will promise to fill my own pockets first, and then, if there is any thing to spare, I will bring in bills to do away with all taxes, and keep every poor man out of the public purse without work. Every man shall eat, drink, get drunk, and beat his wife to boot, without paying for it. I will abolish all labour or work, and every man shall have as many clothes as he likes without paying a farthing for them. I will abolish all magistrates, judges, police officers, bailiffs, sheriffs, jails and jailers, executioners, stocks, and whipping posts, as I hold them to be directly opposed to true and rational liberty.” At this stage of the address, the master of the ring, fearing that his fool might in his satire be going too far with the audience, pulled the chair from under the patriot's feet, and whipped him round the ring, exclaiming, “Oh, Sir, you know how to justly pay a patriot's wages.”—*Coventry Standard*.

**SHAKESPEARE'S LETTERS.**—William Nante, the picture-dealer, who was remanded by the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday, saw the person who many years ago discovered an original letter of Shakespeare, written to the Lord Mayor of 1609, who was his intimate friend. The epistle was in verse, and congratulated him on attaining his civic dignity. The letter was found in an old pocket-book, which Nante, among other things, purchased in the City, at the sale of property belonging to a person named Hathaway, a descendant of Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway. Nante advertised the document, and a gentleman visited on him to treat for the purchase; he gave him 100*l.*, and Nante afterwards ascertained that he was no other than Shap-

rian, who had been sent by the Prince Regent. The letter is now in the British Museum, and Nante complains that it ought to have made his fortune. The pocket book he subsequently sold for 1*l.*, making a tolerable man by his discovery.—*Advertiser*.

**A KENTISH TORY MAGISTRATE.**—Mr. Alfred Wigan, of Malling, one of the county magistrates, sent a very sorry figure at the Registration Court on yesterday week. Mr. Wigan has recently been a most strenuous supporter of the “*Choral Union State*.” The Reformers of his district have given him great credit for zeal, but they were scarcely prepared to see the names of two juvenile Wigans, his sons, as claimants for the right of voting in the last list for that district. In the list, however, they were; William Lewis Wigan, freehold house, Mill-street, East Malling, and Alfred Wigan, freehold house, Mill-street, East Malling. As these juvenile Wigans still bear the soft peach down of youth upon their chins—and as the freehold house, Mill-street, East Malling, had, not very long before, been known to belong to Mr. Wigan, some inquiries necessarily took place. A dispute having arisen in Court as to the service of a notice, Mr. Wigan, *sen.*, was examined. Mr. Case, the legal representative of the Liberals, asked whether the two sons of Mr. Wigan were of age? Mr. Miller, who appeared for the Tories, objected to the question, which was, however, ultimately put by the revising barrister. Mr. Wigan then admitted that one of them would not be of age till next month; and the other not till eleven months afterwards!! The revising barrister said—Really, Sir, I do think that this is very improper conduct. It appears very disgraceful that a person should put the names of his sons on the list of claimants when he knows that they are not of age. Mr. Wigan answered that he did not think that he was committing any law now stand. The barrister—The law distinctly lays it down that no person under age shall be placed upon the list.—The claims were of course disallowed.—*Malden Gazette*.

**TRIUMPH OF STEAM.**—Gulls from Bristol, England, reached Cleveland, a town of Ohio, on the shores of Lake Erie, in only thirty days. They were brought in the *Great Western*.—*Put.*

**CAT AND MONKEYS.**—Lately in the enclosure appropriated to the monkeys in the Jardin des Plantes, a cat had found its way among the nimble inhabitants of this vast cage, who immediately made common cause, and assailed the intruder. Puss showed fight, and for a time, by the use of his claws, kept her enemies at bay; but at length his big nose came foremost in the fight, and, seizing the cat by the neck, forced it down with its nose upon the planks, and very scientifically began with great deliberation to bite off its claws, and as he dinked each claw, he put the disarmed paw to his nose to ascertain that all was smooth. This process was continued till the screams of poor puss and the shouts of the spectators attracted the notice of the keepers, who came and put an end to the operation.—*Put.*

**MOZART AND BEETHOVEN.**—Mozart struggled all his life with difficulties, and was obliged to sell necessarily for his daily bread. His widow was saved from destitution by her second marriage with a respectable man, who became, too, a father to her dead husband's children. Her sister, who shared the triumphs of his childhood, and whose name is for ever associated with his memory, died a few years ago in old age, and in such extreme penury, that she was actually supported by charity. Beethoven lived unassisted by the great and neglected by the public, barely able to subsist by a life of labour as a pianist, unknown and unbelieved among his countrymen, even while his name was resounding through Europe; and all because his transcendent genius was accompanied by the suppleness of the courier, and the arts of the man of the world.—*Ibid.*

**PARIS.**—Amongst the Wonders of the day, in the way of what are called practical discoveries, we have the following.—A machine, worked by a single man, which is to perform the service of a sixty-horse steam-engine without fuel; this invention has been purchased by a Paris banker, who calculates that it will produce a clear profit of three millions of francs per annum. A new lamp, imported from England, for burning a mixture of essential oils, and which is to give a more brilliant light than that from gas, at one-fourth of the cost—a modification of the common but unsuccessful mode of burning coal naphtha and kerosene, on Mr. Gaudin's artificial sun, one of which is, from a tower to be erected on the cathedral of Notre Dame or any other high building, to give, on the darkest night, the light of day to the whole of Paris. Mr. Gaudin's sun is mixed hydrogen and oxygen gases thrown upon lime, as adopted in some of our light-houses. It is proclaimed that one of the suns prepared by the method, if placed on an elevated spot, enable a man on the deck of a vessel to read a newspaper 30 miles distant. The King, who has examined and pronounced his plan to be perfect. These grand discoveries do not, however, alarm the gas speculators. An Eng-

ish company has just contracted for the lighting of Versailles by gas. Another gas-work is erecting at Passy, for the supply of a portion of Paris, Strasbourg, Angers, and a dozen other towns, are getting ready for gas-lighting; and the Academy of Sciences has just appointed a commission, composed of Messrs. Barrot, Gay, Lussac, and Dumas, to examine and report upon Messrs. Crox and Morle's apparatus for lighting and warming by gas in the capital. The compressed portable gas, which came out a few months ago at an enormous premium, is not in action, nor is it likely to be, for the last experiment in the presence of the prefect was near being disastrous.—*Pat.*

**A FORTUNATE SOLDIER.**—Some time ago, a notice for the next kin of Francis Braddell was inserted in the newspapers. Braddell was a native of Castleknock, Kilkenny, and left about 40 years ago, and went to America, where he resided until his death. He had amassed about £25,000, and the next of kin, the successor to this immense property, turns out to be a private of the 14th regiment, at present in Cork garrison. His name is Joseph Braddell, and he is nephew to the deceased.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

**WONDERS OF THE INFERNALE.**—Previous to the discovery of the microscope, it was little suspected that animals existed of such minute size as to elude the search of unassisted vision; much less that every drop of water in which animals or vegetable substances have been allowed to decay swarm with numberless forms of living beings; that countless millions inhabit every stagnant pool or running stream; nay, that every drop of the surface of the ocean is in itself a little world, peopled by innumerable active creatures, as various in their outward forms as they are elaborately adapted, by their internal organisation, to the circumstances in which they live.—*Pat.*

**MINUMENT TO THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHERLAND.**—The colossal statue of his grace, which has been four years in progress, will be erected on the summit of Benlurgie, in the course of the ensuing fortnight. It is thirty feet high, and can be discovered at a distance of eighty miles. The artist employed in the work has had a handsome house assigned to them at Dunrobin by the noble relief of the late duke, and a cast of the head of the statue has been placed, at the desire of her grace, in the summer-house of the castle.—*Pat.*

**JEWEL OFFICE.**—Among the mass of valuables in the Crown Jewel-house at the Tower, there are only two presents, both of which are from the county of Devon: the first is a wine fountain, three feet high, and made at the late coronation banquet, which was presented by the corporation of Plymouth to Charles I.; the second a salt-cellar, model of the White Tower—it is a tower 15 inches high, a most splendid jewel, and was presented by the people of Exeter to William III.—*Ibid.*

#### LADIES.

Let every married woman be persuaded that there are two ways of governing a family. The first is, by the expression of that which threatens force. The second is, by the power of love, to which even strength would yield.

Over the mind of the husband, a wife should never employ any other power than gentleness.

When a woman accuses herself to say, "I will," she deserves to lose her empire. Avoid contradicting your husband. When we swell a rose, we expose to injure the sweetness of its odour—we look for every thing amiable in woman. Whoever is often contradicted, feels immensely an aversion for the person who contradicts, which gains strength by time.

Employ yourself in household affairs. Wait till your husband confides in you those of higher importance, and do not give your advice till he asks it.

Never read lectures to him. Let your preaching be a good example. Practice virtue yourself to make him in love with it. Command his attention by being always attentive to him. Never exact any thing, and you will obtain much. Appear always flattered by the little he does for you, which will excite him to perform more. Men, as well as women, are vain. Never wound his vanity, nor even in the most trifling instance.

A wife may not even be too fond of her husband, but she should never seem to know it. When a man gives wrong counsel never make him feel that he has done so, but lead him on by degrees to what is rational with mildness and gentleness. When he is convinced, leave him all the merit of having found out what is reasonable and just; when a husband is out of temper, behave obligingly to him. If he is abusive, never retort, and never prevail on him to humiliate himself, but come to his closet, and pour out your complaints in prayer to God in his behalf.

Choose carefully your female friends. Have but a few, and be backward to follow advice—particularly if inimical to the foregoing instructions. Cherish neatness without luxury, and pleasure without excess. Dress with taste, and particularly with modesty. Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plating hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of

apparel." Vary the fashions of your dress in regard to colours, it gives a change to ideas, and recalls pleasing recollections. Such things appear trifling, but they are of more importance than is imagined.

"Likewise, ye wives, be in subjection to your own husbands," "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church and gave himself for it."—*London's Garland.*

**THE WEST INDIES.**—To the honour of the British Government and Sir Lionel Smith it may be recorded, that on the day when the commissions of the special magistrates in Jamaica expired, the opportunity was taken of purging that body from several individuals whose injudicious and cruddy have gained for their names an unenviable notoriety. Their commissions were declared to have lapsed, while those of the remaining special magistrates were renewed. Lord Glenelg stated to the Anti-Slavery Committee's Deputation lately, that the great body of the special magistrates throughout the West Indies are to be retained in office until measures for a permanent stipendiary magistracy have been matured.—*Lancet Mercury.*

**A DENTIFRICE.**—The Teeth being composed chiefly of earthy matter, such as phosphatic and carbonaceous lime, the residues of strong acids decompose their substance, and leads to rapid decay. M. Cadet de Gassicourt recommends the following compound as a safe and excellent dentifrice, viz. :—*One* white sugar and powdered charcoal, each one ounce; of Peruvian bark, half an ounce; of cream of tartar, one drachm out a half; and of camella, twenty-four grains; well rubbed together into an impalpable powder. He describes it as strengthening in the gums and cleansing to the teeth, and as destroying the disagreeable odour in the breath on often arising from decaying teeth.—*Pat.*

Two young Pursees are on their way to England from India, to improve and perfect their education.—*Ibid.*

The Oldest Scandinavian Church known is that of St. Eric, at Lilla, built in 1118, on the ruins of the celebrated temple of Odin.—*Ibid.*

**A GEOLGICAL WONDER.**—In a coal-mine, near Charleford, at the depth of 1,100 feet, a fresh palm-tree, the trunk of which is 30 inches in diameter, has lately been found in a vertical position, with its fibres fixed to the system of veins. It is ascribed to the Captain of Naara History at Brussels.—*Ibid.*

**THE DALIA MARIA.**—The dahlia is now become a valuable flower: there are many instances of seedlings being sold for 30, 40, and even 50 guineas. Mr. E. Davis, of this city, sold a fine yellow in Messrs. Brown, of Slough, at the High show, for 40 guineas.—*Bath Journal.*

**DISCOVERY OF A NEW CONTINENT.**—Mr. Dumbazel, an officer on board the *Zetia* (the expedition to the South Pole, has written a letter, dated Valparaiso, March 30, confirming the details given by M. D. D'Urville. A new circumstance mentioned by him is the discovery of a great continent to the south of South Shetland. "We carefully explored and determined," says that officer, "40 leagues of coast, notwithstanding the surrounding ice. This discovery is a real service to nautical and geographical science."—*The Constitutional*, Sept. 30.

**SLAVE EMANCIPATION—THE FRENCH COLONIES.**—The Minister of the Marine is stated by the *Messenger* to have received advices from Martinique, urging the necessity of sending out reinforcements to the garrison of that island, in consequence of the agitation produced by the emancipation of the blacks in the English colonies. The transports (*One*, this journal adds, is to sail immediately with troops from Brest.

Mount Etna, according to a letter from Messina, has been in eruption during the whole of August. The volcanic emissions appeared on the eastern side of the cone, at the summit of the grand crater; and the lava ran in a direct line towards Casa Inglesca, but when within the distance of a gunshot from that place, changed its course, and fell into the Val del Boce, where it did no great damage.—*Pat.*

**AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.**—Yesterday the remains of Mr. Ernest Peters, a Native of Switzerland, were deposited in a vault in the church of St. Dunstan, East. The deceased had for half a century been the confidential clerk of Messrs. Hankey, merchants. About ten years ago, symptoms of mental imbecility in their hitherto indefatigable and trustworthy servant induced them to propose his retiring from active pursuits, and they settled upon him 200*l.* per annum for life, to which the Messrs. Hankey added 50*l.* per annum each. The old man soon after returned to his native land, but after a short sojourn there returned to











- Jan. 10, At Lucknow, the Lady of Colonel William Roberts, Oude service, (a daughter).
- 20, At Agra, the Lady of P. J. Chalmers, 8th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.
- 23, At Dhary, the Lady of E. M. Gordon, Esq. of a son.
- 24, At Mirzapur, the Lady of Robert Tagher, Esq. of a daughter.
- 25, At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.
- 26, At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.
- 27, At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.
- 28, At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.
- 29, At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.
- 30, At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.

- Dec. 28, The ladies, near Calcutta, Lieut. Colonel A. Duff, 24 Cavalry, formerly a Major.
- Jan. 10, At Lucknow, Lieut. Henry Scott (now Smith), 2nd N. I.
- 16, At Agra, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.
- 20, At Agra, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.
- 23, At Dhary, the Lady of E. M. Gordon, Esq. of a son.
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- 30, At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Fraser, of a daughter.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- Jan. 25, The French Ship *Revolte*, from Marseilles 19th April the Cape 20, Arrived at Calcutta 21st.
- 26, The English Ship *Deer*, from London, 20th April the Cape 21, Arrived at Calcutta 22nd.
- 27, The English Ship *Deer*, from London, 20th April the Cape 21, Arrived at Calcutta 22nd.
- 28, The English Ship *Deer*, from London, 20th April the Cape 21, Arrived at Calcutta 22nd.
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- 30, The English Ship *Deer*, from London, 20th April the Cape 21, Arrived at Calcutta 22nd.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPANIES AND PRIZES.			
Second Five per Cent. Loan.	To Rs.	To S. H.	To S. H.
Third and New Five per Cent. Loan.	2 4 0 Pm.	2 0 0 Pm.	
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1848-50.	15 0 0	14 0 0	
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	5 0 0 Pm.	
Second ditto.	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Third and Fourth ditto.	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Bank of Bengal Shares.	2000 0 0 Pm.	2100 0 0 Pm.	
Union Bank Shares.	250 0 0	250 0 0 Pm.	

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.  
 Mrs. BARKER, of Serampore, being under the necessity of procuring a large number of children, will be happy to take the charge of a few children, of whom she will take the most watchful care. Application may be made to Mrs. Barker, or to the Rev. J. Mack, Serampore.  
 24th January, 1859.

## GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL, OR POLITICAL AND LITERARY CHRONICLE.

The Journal will be monthly printed, on good paper, in eight pages, of a quarto size, and published every Saturday morning, by Mr. W. Greenway, Printer to the *Agra School Book Society*, to whom all communications, *post paid*, should be addressed. The first number will appear on Saturday, the 2nd of February, 1859.  
 Price to *quarterly* subscribers, ... .. 20 Rs.  
 Price to *monthly* subscribers, ... .. 2 Rs.  
 Subscriptions payable in advance.  
 Agra, 18th January.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Messrs. BATTIGATE AND CO., of Calcutta, having built extensive Chambers for the preparation of Sulphuric Acid, are now ready to supply it from their Manufactory of the finest commercial strength and purity.  
*Nitric and Mariatic Acids* can also be supplied.  
 Messrs. BATTIGATE AND CO. will be glad to enter into contracts to supply any of the above to parties requiring Acids, in large quantities.  
 Chemical Works, Gussorie.

I have examined the Sulphuric, Nitric, and Mariatic Acids prepared by Messrs. BATTIGATE AND CO. at their Gussorie Works, and have much pleasure in certifying that in strength and purity, they are equal to the best European Articles.  
 (Signed) W. B. OSWALD, HENNESSY, M. D.  
 22d Jan. 1859. Prof. Chemistry, Alford College, Calcutta.

AGENCY.  
 For Consignments in the Madras, the undersigned will send and dispatch Wines, and general supplies, at the market price, without any charge of Commission, beyond the usual one per cent. in Account Current. Orders may be sent to the undersigned, the rates of Agency Commissions, as established by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, will be conformable to.  
 J. W. ROBERTS.  
 Calcutta, 21st September, 1859.

SERAMPORE SEMINARY  
 For Young Gentlemen,  
 CONDUCTED BY THE REV. JOHN MACK.

Mr. MACK, on his return from Europe, having been put in possession of the Seminary as long and successfully conducted by the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, solicits a continuance of that patronage with which it has hitherto been favoured.  
 Mr. and Mrs. MACK will live entirely with their pupils, so as to be able to give them the most comfortable and judicious instruction. The course of instruction will include every branch of a liberal education in English, the Classics, and general Science.

TERMS.  
 Board and Education for Pupils under fourteen years of age, ... .. Rs. 50  
 of age, ... .. Rs. 25  
 The only extra charges are for Books, Clothes, and Medical attendance; and for instruction in the languages of India.  
 The School will open for new pupils on the 1st of February.

ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the following rates:—  
 Rs. 10.  
 First three insertions, per line, ... .. 0 4  
 Repetitions above 3 times ditto, ... .. 0 1  
 Ditto above 6 times ditto, ... .. 0 2  
 Columns, first insertion, ... .. 16 0  
 Ditto, second ditto, ... .. 12 0  
 Ditto, third and often ditto, ... .. 8 0  
 It is required that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., or Mr. D'Rosario, Church Mission Press, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 20 Rupees a year, if paid in advance.  
 Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. Annand and Co.; at *Dumfries*, by Messrs. Lockhart and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. Jones and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 216. Vol. V.]

SEERAMPORE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14th. 1839.

{ Price 2 Cts. Its subscription 21  
{ Its weekly, if paid in advance

**THE MORCEST POLICE.**—We publish two papers on the subject of the Mufussil Police; one from the well known and able correspondent of the Madras papers, *Cassandra*; the other from a friend in Orissa.

Our Correspondent of last week stated, that the present system of Police required little or no organic change; that the junction of the office of Magistrate and Collector was wise, and that the chief defect of the system arose from an unaccountable disposition in the Chief Magistrate of the district to engross the whole of his hours, and to deprive his Assistants of all chance of affording him efficient aid. In reply to this, we might state, that the present organization of the Police has been proved by incontrovertible experience to be radically defective. The union of Fiscal and Police duties, though it has increased the inefficiency of the Magistrate to such a degree, that the first step in reform must be to divorce these offices, is yet not the sole cause of existing grievances. If the Magistrate had only his Police duties to attend to, still the district is too large, as it regards extent and population, to enable him, without new arrangements, to afford adequate protection to the people. Both the disturbers and the official protectors of the peace must be brought to feel,—what they do not feel at present,—the ubiquity of unlighted candles, before any confidence can be created among the people.

*Cassandra* writes ably and powerfully on the subject of uniting the Police to the communities; they are to defend, in order to make them not sell the people, and for the people, instead of against them. But, according to his own line of argumentation, the country is not ripe for such a union at present. A complete change, of which time is an essential element, must be wrought in the habits and condition of the people, before they can be fitted to undertake the responsibility of directing and controlling the Municipal Police. "The whole social system,—the masses,—must be pervaded with primary education; and no one should be allowed to vote in the village corporation, till he had acquired the capacity of reading and writing." It must be obvious, that till we have such an intelligent multiplicity, to entrust so serious a charge as that of the Police to the village communities, would only be to render the Police the instrument of evil and not of good. Whether it would be judicious to delegate Police authority to the municipalities, when they have acquired all the necessary moral and intellectual improvement is, therefore, a question which at present it is premature to discuss. The duty of re-organizing the Police, and of making it an efficient instrument for protecting the lives and property of the people, will admit of no delay. We are daily moving on from bad to worse. The confidence of the people in our capacity to prevent robbery is becoming more and more feeble. The public journals teem with reports of dacoities openly committed in the precincts of the metropolis. Not many months ago, within three miles of Government House, a band of robbers, in utter derision of the Police, proceeded by water, with instruments of music, and torches, to the house of a respectable Native, and having plundered it of all they required, returned in triumph to their boats; and to this day we have not heard that a single offender has been apprehended. We cannot wait, therefore, till the village municipalities are ready to co-operate with us. We must apply our own shoulders to the wheel, and that without delay,

or our administration will lose all respect in the eyes of the people, and the country will become a scene of desolation.

We must cordially approve of the plan of primary education, proposed by *Cassandra*, and are willing to admit that we can never be said to have done our duty by the country, till we have vigorously addressed ourselves to this undertaking. Education must be made a component part of administrative duty. It must become as much a department of the States as the Police and Revenue. But to the accomplishment of this object no step whatever has yet been taken. After having held Bengal for eighty years, the preliminary questions, whether the body of the people should receive the simplest elements of education in their vernacular language, does not appear as yet to be decided. *Cassandra* is perfectly correct in saying, that it is motives rather than means that the people want. Even supposing that Government is not possessed of the means of national education, is it just to the country that no motives should ever have been held out to the people to educate themselves? It is here that we are so unequivocally culpable. Incredible as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the simple and obvious measure of requiring a knowledge of reading and writing, as a qualification for the office of peon, or police messenger,—which would have served to diffuse this knowledge through a body of nearly ten thousand men,—has never yet been adopted. The peons cannot even read the writs they are sent to execute. To such an extent, indeed, has this negligence been carried, that it was discovered not many months since, that the Darogah of a large circle, the Chief Police Officer of a district as large as some English counties, was unable either to read or write! Let Government establish a scale of qualifications for even the lowest offices, and education would immediately receive a new impulse.

But here again, in order to effect any real good, in order to establish a system, of which the beneficial influence shall be felt, we want a larger infusion of European agency among the people. For every Magistrate we now possess, we require four, to be judiciously distributed throughout the districts.

We can expect no reform of the village municipalities till we have placed a representative of our own superior views, in a central position among them. We can have no improvement in the Police till we have a larger number of Police Magistrates, on whose exertions dependence can be placed. This multiplication of European Officers enters as much into the plan of the majority of the Police Committee, as into that of Mr. Halliday; and here we may, therefore, make a beginning, at the point where both systems coincide. Our Orissa correspondent shows how much the Natives court the presence of a controlling European Magistrate among them. We know that it would be hailed with gratulation throughout the country. A European Assistant Magistrate would immediately restrain the oppressions of the Native Police Officers, and give confidence to the people, who would not fail to repay this confidence, by giving ample information to him. He would be able to set on foot, without delay, a systematic examination of every village under his control, of its population, and its condition; and this would serve as the basis for subsequent improvements. He would be enabled, through his subordinates, to become acquainted with the people within his circle, to such an extent, as to make the detection of crime easy. He would carry the principles of our administration into the heart of every village. He would institute an en-

quity into the condition, the number, the character, the duties, and the remuneration of the Village Watchmen, and ascertain the centre of responsibility, and the rights of the Zemindars to their service; and thus collect a body of information which should enable the public authorities to carry forward the system of Police reform, with equity and vigour. And these Ministers would become the ministers for adapting the improvements which are daily made in Europe in the Science of Police to the circumstances of this country. Here, therefore, we may begin with confidence, and without delay.

**THE DANISH COMPANY'S GODOWNS IN SINGAPORE.**—During the past week, that fine range of buildings at Singapore, standing on the banks of the river, immediately behind the saluting battery, and formerly occupied as Godowns by the Danish East India Company, has been disposed of. Thirty years ago, the Godowns were filled with the rich merchandise of the Company; but the whole of it became the prize of the fortunate British troops who were sent over early one morning, after the Danish fleet had been seized at Copenhagen, and who captured our town. A simultaneous attack was also made on the unwristing ships in the river. Three rich argosies were anchored at the time in our port, and were captured by the boats of the *Noderle* Frigate, commanded by the Hon. Captain Elliott, the son of Lord Minto, the Governor General. The captures on the river and on shore afforded a larger share of prize money than usually falls to soldiers or sailors. These, and other heavy losses, prostrated the Danish East India Company; and the freedom of trade granted to British merchants by the Charter of 1813, combined with the supercession of the cloth of India, by the application of machinery to the manufacture of cloth in England, gave the coup de grace to the prosperity of this body. When peace was restored in 1814, and the town was given back, the commercial life of this once flourishing Association was found to be all but extinct. One vessel hulked in upon us in 1817, but never returned. Since that period we have been without a single visit; and as there was no longer any prospect of a revival of our trade with Europe, the Godowns were ordered to be sold. Unfortunately for the holders of Danish Stock, landed property has been gradually sinking in value for some years in this town. After our trade had become matter of history, the town still contrived to flourish upon the bankruptcies of Calcutta, which filled it from time to time with refugees; till at length, Mr. Hohlenberg prevailed on his Court to abolish the privilege of sanctuary, which, after the establishment of the Insolvent Court in Calcutta, was likely to be embraced by none but the most desperate characters. At present, therefore, the rent of houses will scarcely cover the expense of repairing them; while to sell them would be to submit to a ruinous loss. Several years ago, one of the finest houses in the town was sold for one-fifth the value which it had cost. In consequence of these untoward circumstances, the Company's Godowns have been sold at a great, but altogether unavoidable, loss. They cost originally about thirty thousand Rupees; they sold for six, which was rather more than their present market value. The wonder is, not that they sold at so very low a rate, but that any one could be found to offer such a sum for them.

**THE COOLY TRADE.**—We are happy to find from the papers which have been brought by the last Overland Mail, that the report of the meeting which was held in Calcutta, in July last, to petition Government on the subject of the Cooly Trade, has excited a most lively sensation in England. Public indignation has been kindled at the intelligence of those nefarious practices, which were brought to light at that

period in Calcutta; and we have no longer any apprehension that the Trade will be suffered to revive, under any denomination or pretence. Public sympathy has been awakened in favour of the victims of this barbarous system; the public mind is fully alive to the enormity and the extent of the evil; and the cause of humanity has acquired a fresh triumph. No art which the abettors of this system can put in practice, will be allowed to delude those who have now been introduced behind the scenes. After having, at an unexampled sacrifice of money, and after an unexampled struggle, succeeded in extinguishing Slavery itself in the colonies of Britain, the benevolent in our native land will not allow a new Slave Trade to grow up in the East, under the pretence of allowing "free men to take their labour to the best market." The people of England are perfectly aware of the cupidity, the policy, and the inextinguishable perseverance of those who have unceasingly profited which are to be derived from the labour of Blacks, in the hands of the Whites. It is no longer a secret, that the West India Planters hanker after the cheap labour of our patient Coolies; and it is well known, that as soon as the prohibition to export them is relaxed, every port in India will become a slave mart, and our coasts, to the extent of more than two thousand miles, will be desolated with scenes of rapine and cruelty, as revolting as those which have depopulated the coast of Africa. By the papers now received, we are much acquainted with the real state of matters in British Guiana, as well as with the hopes and wishes of the planters. The Governor, on opening the July Sessions said,—"It is a proud thing for the colonists, that nothing has occurred to indicate a want of good feeling in the great body of the labourers. It is creditable to them, satisfactory to their employers, and confounding to those who anticipated a different state of things." But though there appears to be nothing in the circumstances of that colony to justify a wish for additional labourers, yet the report that the transportation of H. Coolies had been prohibited, was received with feelings of dismay; and the Planters began to look about to discover by what means the inconvenience which this order was likely to create, might be corrected. The following is the notable plan unfolded in the *Berliner Advertiser*, of the 23d August.

It is to be supposed, that men who can thus unblushingly propose that the British Government should become wholesale slave dealers; that it should purchase up prisoners taken in war in Africa, transport them across the Atlantic in Government slave vessels, and indenture them to the White Planter, will scruple at any atrocity to obtain *immature* Coolies from this unhappy country, if Parliament should open the door of the Cooly Trade, even an inch. Our only safety consists in the total and perpetual prohibition of Cooly transportation, and in the adoption of the most energetic measures to enforce the prohibition. We have incidentally heard that the evidence which has been collected by the Cooly Committee in Calcutta, will serve to shew, not from the testimony of the opponents of this Trade, but from that of its supporters, that neither the public nor the Government can safely dismiss all vigilance, even if the prohibition should be continued in force. We learn that, in order to recommend the establishment of legalized European agency, under certain proposed checks, for the transmission of our Coolies to

\* After marking the article from the *Berliner paper* for insertion, we carefully laid aside, as we supposed, for the Printer, but has been inadvertently lost. After a fruitless search of more than an hour, we were obliged to trust to our memory for the article. The *Journalist of Berlin* states, that it has become the bounden duty of the British Government to do that, which in private hands, would be called *slave dealing*; to secure Hottentots from the Cape; to purchase the prisoners taken in war to transport them in Government vessels to the West Indies, and to indenture them to the Planters for a term of years; in short, to take up; itself the labour of keeping up a regular supply of black labourers for the Colonies,—of course, under proper restrictions.

the colonies, some of the European merchants have exhibited the whole system of villainy practised by the Black Agents or Duffalors, in colours of the deepest die. We are also credibly informed, that still further to enforce the necessity of legalizing the Trade, the plans which may be, why, which have been concerted for continuing the supply of Coolies to the sugar colonies, in spite of legislation, have been clearly developed; and that all the dangers which the Press apprehended, as the inevitable result of the smallest encouragement, will be found to have been fully corroborated. Among the wholesale Cooly dealers in Calcutta, there are some with a larger, some with a more moderate share of courage and audacity. The more scrupulous have it in their power, we do not say, of course, in their intentions, to avail themselves of an old un repealed Regulation, which allows every vessel going out of this port to take a supplemental crew. This privilege will be stretched to its utmost limit, and under cover of it, an additional crew of Coolies, larger than the regular crew of lascars, will be conveyed to that terrestrial paradise, the Mauritius. The less scrupulous will openly set the law at defiance, and pick up Coolies along the coast from Bangoor to Bombay, in the same manner as a slaver lately took off nearly a hundred from the coast of Ceylon. We are informed that this system has already commenced; that our coasts have been already violated by kidnappers, and that unless the public authorities are upon the alert, no portion of our extensive coasts will be secure from these depredations. The evil will not die an easy death. Cupidity gives it energy; experience gives it cunning; and past success imparts to it the animation of hope. All the vigour of the community must be combined with all the strength of Government, before it can finally be subdued. But where is the report of this Committee? Is it intended to present it to Government just in time to be too late to be laid before Parliament, during the present Session; and thus to leave the field entirely in the occupation of the enemy?

**LEGISLATION FOR CASTE.**—A fortnight ago we gave insertion to a letter from an able Correspondent, "*A Madras Christian*," which ought to have received our particular notice at the time. Our Correspondent communicates information of a curious and interesting nature, for which we are his debtors, and which bears directly upon two very important points: the course to be pursued in public education, both secular and religious, and the policy to be adopted by Government, in dealing with matters of Caste in the Madras Presidency. The feelings of Caste are universally stigmatized by the epithet, *prejudices*; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to shew that they are inconsistent with reason. It is equally unnecessary to expose the injustice and cruelty which arise from them, and the multiplied evils they inflict upon society. It would be happy for the people, if they could be at once summarily broken down, and if no indulgence were granted to them in any case. The only objection to such a course, springs from the fear of defeating our object altogether, by the violence of the effort to attain it. And thence we infer, that the only moderation allowable in the case, is that of prudence and progressive interference. It is pride, not conscience, that is to be subdued. It is natural right and humanity we have to advance; and in no part of the enterprise can a compromise of principle be admitted.

It has always appeared to us to have been a grievous mistake, in the first Missionaries at Madras, to have allowed the prejudices of Caste to obtain a place amongst their converts. It was offering a propitiation to their worst passions, by which piety was sacrificed, instead of being promoted. The character of the great and good men we refer to, places them

above suspicion of intended evil; but their policy is not the less to be deprecated. The consequences of it are distinctly and truly stated by our Correspondent. Lamentable deadness pervades the body that should now have been the greatest and most powerful witness for the gospel, and its holy and benign influence, in India. With such an example before them, the present race of Christian philanthropists are more than justified in the most uncompromising opposition to the principle of procedure, which produced it. Opposition, however, may be mild, persuasive and conciliatory, at the same time that it is uncompromising; and it is only by being so, that it can be successful. Indeed, its success will not be proportioned to the directness and violence of its assaults on the evil to be removed; but to the labour bestowed in winning the minds of the converts, new and old, with the genuine truth and sentiment of the gospel. The arrogant self-importance of Caste, whether Indian or European, can never live in the same heart with the humble contrition, faith and love of genuine Christianity. Foster these, and the other will die of course.

In public education we have the opportunity of carrying the cure of Caste prejudices beyond the limited pale of professed Christianity. Education is sought at our hands from motives chiefly of worldly gain. It is needed for advancement in life; so needed that it must be had. The offer of it, therefore, cannot be made without being accepted; and as long as it is offered gratuitously or cheaply, we may dictate the terms in other respects on which it shall be received. Of this we have daily proof in Bengal; and our friends will have the same in Madras. It would be criminal to neglect the advantage derived from this state of things, for undermining the mischievous power of Caste in interrupting the beneficial intercourse of all classes of society, by arrogance on one side, and degradation on the other, equally unjustifiable. We cannot, therefore, but highly approve of the stand made at Madras in the General Assembly's School. A few months of perseverance in it, we are confident, will produce a still more important effect in moral influence upon the community at Madras, than all the mere literary and scientific education that could be bestowed in a dozen years.

Disputing the policy of Government, in dealing judicially with those questions of Caste, the origin and nature of which our Correspondent has stated so well, we are inclined to think with him, that any Legislative enactment is unnecessary. We fear, too, it would be in future exceedingly injurious. It is a sore evil, when laws come to consecrate and perpetuate wrong; and this they very frequently do, when professing simply to maintain right. The claims of Caste are an invasion of natural right, which would die out with the mere progress of knowledge and civilization. They are of force now only through the natural consent of the parties concerned in demanding and yielding them. When that consent comes to be withdrawn, from an increasing sense of justice and general expediency, it would be mortifying in the extreme to have the advance of a whole community to a healthful and rational state arrested by the prescription of legal enactments, and the lingering selfishness and barbarity of such individuals as would not suffer them to become a dead letter. It might be long before the Legislative authorities would or could step in, to remove the mischief their predecessors had sanctioned.

We are obliged to our Correspondent for his etymological deduction of "*Pachai*," and bow to his authority.

**MAP OF THE BURMESE EMPIRE.**—We take shame to ourselves for having so long omitted to notice Mr. Tassin's last contribution to the geography of Asia, the map of our Eastern Provinces, the Burmese Empire, Boshu, and portions

of China, which is executed with his usual precision and elegance. It is on a large scale, in six sheets, and comprizes all the information which has been gained by the successive journeys made through the various parts of that empire, by the Officers of the British Government. before the jealousy of Tharrawadee put a stop to all farther research. It embraces the east a portion of the Kingdom of Siam; on the north-east, the neighbouring provinces of China, and on the north includes the whole of Assam, and the mountains which lie to the north of it, and includes the information obtained of Tibet, by the recent deputation under the command of Capt Penherton. To the west, it embraces the contiguous provinces of India. It thus presents at one view all the geographical knowledge which the British Government has succeeded in obtaining of these unknown regions, by availing itself of the opportunities of visiting them, which have been presented during the last twelve years, by our relations to the eastward. By this accession to our geographical knowledge of the Indo-Chinese nations, Government has laid the scientific world under no small obligations. In a political point of view, the information which is presented in this splendid Map, cannot but be considered as of the highest importance. In our last struggle with Burmah, our total ignorance of the localities of that empire protracted the war, and entailed upon us an expensive totally unexampled in Indian warfare. It is no hyperbole to say, that it, in 1823, we had possessed such a Map as that which Mr. Tassie has now completed. Government would have been several millions sterling into pocket. We are now on the eve of our second, and final war, with the King of Burmah, and it is in a great measure through the accurate geographical information embodied in the present Map, that we look for its termination in a single campaign.

**RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE FAMINE OF LAST YEAR.**—The Agra Relief Society, established to mitigate the horrors of famine in that neighbourhood, was happily enabled some time since to bring its labours to a close, by the return of those genial showers, the absence of which for two seasons had covered the face of the country with desolation. A final report of its transactions has now been published in the Agra papers. The whole amount of relief which this Society was enabled to extend to the starving multitude, through the exertions of private benevolence, was not less than two lakhs and a half of Rupees, or twenty-five thousand pounds sterling. Of this sum, we think it will be found on a general emancipation, that about one-sixth was contributed by the Native community; the remainder, was the result of those feelings of Christian benevolence which pervade the limited European residents of the country.

We re-publish the official letter, addressed by the Secretary to Government, in attendance on Lord Auckland, to the local Authorities in the district of Agra, conveying His Lordship's acknowledgments to the local officers for their cordial and active co-operation in those plans which were adopted to relieve the horrors of famine. The number of individuals to whom this reasonable relief was extended, amounted to about two hundred and fifty thousand, and the amount expended by Government, in this labour of benevolence, in the five districts connected with Agra, partly by actual payments from the Treasury, partly by remissions of Revenue, amounts to the large sum of nearly forty lakhs of Rupees, or four hundred thousand pounds. To those who are fond of representing the Government of British India as an iron despotism, actuated by one sole master feeling, that of extracting as much as possible from its wretched population, without any sympathy with their sufferings; to those who are fain to represent the British residents in India, as eager only to amass fortunes, and devoid to every feeling of generosity towards the Natives, we re-

commend, for their consideration these splendid tokens of private and public liberality. Even Mr. O'Connell, the great patron of "justice," will admit, upon a view of this benevolent expenditure, that if the desolation of famine was brought on the country solely through the villainous oppression of Government, that Government has not failed to employ the most spirited exertions to remove it. Perhaps his sense of justice may lead him to the farther conclusion, that a Government which was prepared to sacrifice so large a portion of its revenue to mitigate these miseries was not likely to have been so eager to bring them on the country by their measures, as the Member for Dublin has been led to suppose.

**TWELFTH REINVEST OF THE CALCUTTA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, 1838.**—We are happy to find this excellent institution increasing in usefulness. Its great object is to afford the benefits of religious worship and instruction to the Sailors visiting the port of Calcutta; and the object is one that must commend itself to every benevolent mind. The Society seek to effect their object, first by the preaching of the gospel in their Floating Chapel, twice every Lord's Day, and every Wednesday evening, and also occasionally on board such vessels as are favoured with pious commanders. The attendance on these occasions has been greater during the past than in any preceding year. As many as 3,560 have thus heard the gospel during the year; and the congregation usually assembled is about forty. A new Floating Chapel has been constructed for the use of Seamen this year, which has cost, with the furniture and libraries, upwards of 7,000 Rs. This sum is all paid off through the public liberality. One friend of the Society alone contributed more than 2,500 Rs. to the object, and set an example well worthy of imitation by those who enjoy the means of doing good. The services in the Chapel have been conducted chiefly by Mr. Pannoy, the almost gratuitous Minister to the Seamen, with the assistance of other Ministers, and particularly of Mr. Munro, of the Scottish Mission. A second means of usefulness adopted by the Society consists of daily visits to the shipping, both for immediate good in religious conversation and worship, and to draw the crews to attendance at the Chapel. This service is performed, and that with great assiduity and interest, by Mr. Roberts, who is engaged by the Society for the purpose. The Report contains a number of interesting extracts from his journal of visitation. To these modes of doing good the Society have added the distribution of Bibles and Tracts; the formation of Loan Libraries, containing from 12 to 50 volumes of religious and instructive works; and the institution of a general library kept in the Floating Chapel, for the use of Seamen whilst in port. The Loan Libraries are given to crews going to sea, but connected with the port.

Of general endeavours to promote the welfare of Seamen, the Committee state, "That in Britain, the ports of the continents of Europe and America, in Australia, the South Seas, the West Indies, and in Africa, the efforts to redeem and bless our brave tars have not only become more regular, but much more extensive. The establishment of Sailors' Homes in distant parts of the world is matter of rejoicing; but that which affords the Committee the sincerest pleasure in this matter, is that within the short space of twelve months, Homes have been established at Bombay, Madras, Singapore and Canton, the chief ports in our seas. May the Lord increase them a hundred fold, and make them the means of hindering the friends of Seamen more closely together, and of giving a higher tone of morals, and a more sincere desire for the things of God to the Seamen themselves. The Committee, in conclusion, feel warranted in stating, that the immoralities of the Seamen visiting this port have been

enriched upon - that the horrid system of crimping has, they hope, received its death blow, and that the prejudices both of Captains and Officers against religion generally, have been weakened, both by the labours of this, and similar co-operating institutions, in different parts of the world, and also by the upright lives of pious captains, officers and men."

Since this Report issued from the press, the Society have sustained a great loss in the sudden death of Mr. Penney, the Seamen's Minister. He was cut off by cholera in the midst of his days and his usefulness. He occupied a place peculiarly his own in the work of benevolence; for which it will not be easy to find his equal successor. His commission was to the young and the poor. Since the year 1817, he has been the Master of the Benevolent Institution, in the Bow Bazar, where many successive generations of poor Christian children have received from him a useful and religious education, the means of honourable support in this life, and, in numerous cases, of a better portion in the world to come. By a union of authority with kindness, and even playfulness, he had the ingenuity of powerfully attaching his scholars to himself, and the duties of the school. His dominion there was the source of constant enjoyment to his own mind, and, therefore, was sure to be beneficial to his pupils. Whilst they were under his care, he, in a manner, adopted them as his own; and when they had gone out into life, he continued their friend and patron. His interest in them brought him also into acquaintance with their families; and no man has been so great a benefactor to the poorer portions of the Portuguese and East Indian people. This sort of intercourse fitted him likewise to be the friend of the European poor; and, therefore, he laid himself out for years to do good both to our soldiers and sailors. His sudden removal, therefore, has excited general lamentation.

**MANUFACTURED MENDEICITY.**—It was to have been hoped, that after the District Charitable Society had fairly and fully met the necessities of the poor of Calcutta, the community would have been delivered from the persecution of beggary in its many forms. Yet the love of that idleness and profligacy which are so easily and almost necessarily associated with beggary, was not to be cured by such means. The only hope was, that it would die a natural death from want of indulgence. And the infliction of such a death upon it rested with the community themselves. The District Charitable Society refuses adequate relief to no case of real necessity; and its agents carefully examine into the merits of every case that is brought before them. In the knowledge of these facts, it became every one, not only to uphold the Society by liberal contributions to its funds, but, to turn a deaf ear to every mendicant that came to the door, except so far as to ascertain, whether he knew of the existence of the Society, and the way of making application for its assistance, and to inform him if he did not. But enmity and pitifulness of disposition have, in too many instances, prevented the practice of such firmness. A well played part of innocent looking children, or tottering old men, or ragged, sickly, miserable objects of any age, has continued to have its power; and multitudes have found a grateful relief from its influence in the old way of opening the purse generously, and without further thought. Imposition has been encouraged as of old. The District Charitable Society may have the satisfaction of knowing, that the really necessitous and deserving are preserved from perishing, and often altogether rescued from misery through its means; but the system of profligate beggary is, we fear, where it

A friend of ours has handed to us the following elegant epistle, addressed to him last week:

"*Honoured Sir,*—I most humbly beg your Lordship will pardon me of my writing to your Lordship this few lines, and make it into your kind consideration, Sir, I am so unfortunate that I have a very large families to support; so help me God, we are starving to death since yesterday, and dying through in hunger, I, therefore, in my great hopes, begs to beg my head at your charitable Lordships blessed feet, to bestow on me some relief in the name of God, and for the sake of Christ, then through your relief we will be save from our present distress and starvation. May our good God will reward you, and your families long life and prosperity.

I remain, Honoured Sir,  
Yours obedient and very distressed servant,  
JOS. HONKINS.

P. S.—Please to favour me any old cloze which is no use to you, as we are almost naked and dying through in cold season.  
J. H."

Another gentleman tells us that the writer of this moving appeal, called upon him lately with another story equally distressing, if true. But it was urged after a manner that betrayed its falsehood, and, therefore, it was unsuccessfull. We have heard of his acquaintance before a third party previous to these appeals, and then his wife, now daily starving with the "large families," was actually dead, and a part of the best wax candles was wanted, with which she could not possibly be buried. The man, it is said, is no such ignorant as the above production would lead us to believe; but it is part of the policy of such creatures to adopt this philosophy of ignorance. There is in fact no sort of incapacity and helplessness which they will not assume on occasion of need.

Only last Sabbath morning, one of our friends was surprised to find a little East Indian child creeping up stairs to his hall. When addressed, it looked up with the most winning air of infantile importunition, and began inquiring where was papa. On examination a fellow was found standing behind the pillar of the gate, who had sent the child in; and it turned out that he had hired the poor little creature from its mother, a woman of the town, and was making his profit of the speculation.

Another case we have heard of, not less affecting. A fine East Indian boy, who attends one of the Charity Schools of Calcutta, was observed haggling for a few pice at different houses, on the plea that he could not otherwise obtain a dinner; and when the Master of the School was inquired of respecting him, he said the boy was a good scholar, and anxious to improve, but his mother, since her widowhood, had fallen into a profligate course of life, and required him soon to bring home a certain sum every day, by any means of theft or haggling, on pain of punishment and starvation.

These are but specimens of the general system of mendacity. We have brought them to notice, that our friends may be aware how much, by the indulgence of their compassionate feelings, they may be aiding and abetting the progress and triumphs of vice. For conscience sake every beggar at the door should be refused the smallest contribution. It requires, we confess, a strong compulsion on the charitable feelings, to make a public Society the channel of our bounty to the poor and needy. To make it entirely such, would be unnatural. It would be done at the cost of suppressing some of the best principles of our nature. We are no advocates for merging all individuality of virtue and goodness in the great combinations of Societies. It is destructive to personal worth, and virtuous enjoyment. But beggars are a sort of public poor, and they can be advantageously dealt with only by the agency of a public Society. When we have left them to the cure of such an institution, and done our part in enabling that institution to fulfil its charge, we have yet full scope for our con-



passion and bounty in our individual character in the private circle of our relatives, dependents, and the unobtrusive necessities, with the claims of many of whom we cannot fail to be acquainted, if we have not willfully hardened our hearts against the cry of misery.

**GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.**—We observe with satisfaction this addition to our Indian Journals. The three Presidencies have been supplied with a sufficient number of papers for many years past; but it is only since the administration of Lord W. Bentinck, and the last renewal of the Charter, that the Provinces have begun to obtain their own channels of public communication, respecting provincial as well as general matters of interest; and he must be either very obtuse or very prejudiced in judgment, who is not convinced of the advantages at this new characteristic of our times. These local journals foster public spirit throughout their several districts, fix attention upon local affairs, and gather in information for the State with a great increase of activity and accuracy. They are an indication of the maturing growth of our Indian empire, as well as of our increasing fitness to hold it. They are daily adding to the moral influence by which it is requisite our power should be tempered and sustained. In many respects, therefore, they deserve the attention and favour of every friend of India. Of Mr. Greenway's paper it is too early to express a very decided opinion. It promises fair. It shows liberal opinions, and a determination to maintain courtesy in discussion. It remains to be seen what sources of information it may have to open up, and what ability it may possess for enlightened argument. In the meantime it has our best wishes for its success.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Private letters from England state, that the first of Sir John Ross's steamers, which are intended to be sent to India by the Cape of Good Hope, would be ready to start in February, and that no fewer than eighty passengers had engaged themselves for Madras and Calcutta. The vessel was to be of 1200 tons burden, with engines of 324 horse power, and a capacity for 700 tons of coal. A second steamer, it is said, was nearly ready at Leth, and four more were to be built in London.—Moor Mohamed Khan, the Sirdar of Seinde, is said to have sent two pearls, worth ten thousand Rupees each, to the King of Persia, as a token of his allegiance to that Monarch.—Reports have been received of the samples of wool, obtained from lambs, the progeny of Merino rams and Indian ewes, which were sent home. The report is highly encouraging; and there can be little doubt that the Government possesses peculiar advantages for furnishing a very good supply of wool for the English market.—The *Ganges Steamer* starts this day for Montreuil, but she is to call at Raougan on her way down, with despatches for Col. Bérson.—Mr. C. W. Smith, member of the Board of Revenue, has returned from the Cape to his duties at the Board, which will shortly be deprived of the eminent services of Mr. R. D. Mangles.—Mr. G. W. Johnston has just arrived in the *Thames Grenville*, and the *Evangelist* announces that the Editorial duties of that paper will be conducted conjointly by that gentleman and Mr. Suesqueler.—The enterprising David Wilson is about to depart for Darjeeling immediately, to make final arrangements for the Hotel at that Sanatorium. He expects that all the Hotel apartments will be soon appropriated, and that other chambers will require to be built.—The Lord Bishop and the Archbishop are understood to have communicated to Government in regard to the burial rate for Rs. to 25, and the proposal is said to have passed Council.—The *Agro Bank* has just given a dividend of 11 per cent.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

The Rajah of Nagpore, now on pilgrimage to the various shrines in the northern provinces, has reached Gyal, with a retinue of between three and four thousand troops and followers. He is said to have been attended by his money. At Allahabad, the Brahmins brought him with representations that Venack Row, filled a sacred reservoir with Rupees, to the amount of a hundred, and twenty-five thousand. The Rajah wisely put down one gold mohur!—A meeting was held yesterday of a number of mercantile gentlemen in Calcutta, to take the preliminary steps for building the projected Steamer of 1200 tons, the *Great Eastern*, which is intended to ply between Calcutta and Su-

ex. As soon as we put our own shoulders to the wheel, and help ourselves, we shall be sure to be encumbered with assistance.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society on Wednesday evening last, it was resolved to appropriate 7000 Rupees to the erection of four additional rooms to accommodate the rapidly increasing Museum and Library of the Society. Mr. H. T. Prinsep presented a magnificent pattern of silver gilt, obtained by Dr. Lord, in Bholsukan, and on which the procession of Hercules is represented in bold and original relief. Professor Malin is constrained, from the weak state of his sight, to proceed immediately to China. Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland has engaged to undertake the duties of Secretary.—Letters published in the *Englishman* state, that not only are Russian officers fortifying Calcut and Candahar, but that Russian gold is profusely scattered through Afghanistan, to stimulate opposition to us.—Major Hattelsbom, who has so ably superintended the foundry at Calcutta, which, indeed, may be said to owe its existence to him, is obliged to go home. Col. Presgrave has been appointed to succeed him.—A new road is now in progress through a populous and fertile country, from Chinsurah to Dhannical. A wealthy native of Chinsurah, who deserves to be held up to the admiration and imitation of his country, Kader Kishor Vaidia, has erected bridges over two streams which intersect it, at an expense of six thousand Rupees.—Dr. Carey, the confessor of Dr. O'Connor, the Vicar Apostolic of Madras, has arrived at that Presidency in the *Lady Flora*, with a very considerable number of Roman Catholic Priests.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Sir John Aulley has been appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, in the room of Sir Herbert Compton, who has gone home by way of Egypt.—The *Bombay Times* republishes from the *Asiatic Magazine* the report of a magnificent Steam Vessel, which has been projected to ply between Falmouth and Calcutta, in thirty days, by way of the Cape, we suppose. She is to be styled the *Queen of the East*; the Empress of the East would have been a more appropriate term. She is to be built of iron, 2014 tons dimension, with engines of 600 horse power.—Sir Alexander Burnes has left Shikarpore and joined Shah Soojah's contingent. The Amirs of Sind, it is said, continue to refuse to pass a passage through their country, and, it is all but certain, that the passage must be forced, and that the first sword drawn in this campaign will be within the Indus.—A number of Native gentlemen have associated themselves together, to form a Public Library. A thousand volumes have been collected, and it only remains to select a good situation for the building.—Major Sirrman has been appointed Commissioner for the suppression of Daocity, as well as Thuggee, in the Western Provinces. The same energetic system, therefore, by which Thuggee has been almost exterminated, will now be applied to the extinction of Daocity.—The Madras papers complain of the very abject treatment they receive from the Bombay Post Office, relative to the dispatch of the Overland Mail. As it is scarcely possible for masters to be worse, why do not the merchants of Calcutta and the community generally, petition the Supreme authority?—A meeting of our insider public, and others, who had at one time or another enjoyed the advantage of Mr. Penney's useful instruction, or had been recipients of his kind advice, was held last evening at the Benevolent Institution: the Reverend Mr. Boaz in the chair; when it was resolved "that subscriptions be raised for procuring a neat tablet, with a suitable epigraph, denotatory of the virtues of our departed friend; and that the Members of the Church, meeting at the Circular Road, be solicited to allow the same to be erected in some conspicuous part of the building; and that a discretionary power be vested in the Committee of placing it by the side of a similar tablet, about to be erected in the Benevolent Institution to the memory of the Rev. Drs. Carey, Marshman and Ward, founders of the Institution; and that the residue of the funds raised, after defraying the expenses, be disposed of as the Committee may deem most advisable, consistently with the views of the subscribers."

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

The most important intelligence has just been received from the Persian Gulf, which was brought to Bombay by the *Fortfield*. It appears that the King of Persia was induced to raise the siege of Herat, in consequence of having received a letter from the highest ecclesiastical authority in Persia, stating that the English had assembled a very large fleet in the Gulf, and had invaded his territories with a large army. Finding on his return that these accounts had been exaggerated, he declared his determination to return to the siege of Herat, as soon as the season permitted. It is, however, stated in another account, that Russia had contrived to effect a reconciliation between Prince Kamran at Herat, and the King of Persia, and had also formed a triple alliance of these two princes and Dow Nisshoud to oppose our advance into Afghanistan. Dr. McNeill's officers who waited on the Shah on his return, had been treated by him very ignominiously; the political functions of the envoy at the Persian Court had ceased, and he is stated to be now on his way to England. Intelligence has also been received from Sind. The Amers are determined not to allow a free passage to the British troops, and it was expected that Sir John Keane would immediately invest Hyderabad, which was garrisoned by a large bu-



ly for the protection he had afforded them during their residence in that country. It is, indeed, a high tribute not less to the extent of our influence in Persia than to the object to which it is directed; and we hail it at this moment with peculiar satisfaction as emanating from American citizens.

To His Excellency John McNeill, Her Britannic Majesty's Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia.

"Sir,—Permit me to express to you the sincere regret we feel that we are unable to do ourselves the pleasure of seeing your Excellency before you may leave this country.

"One of my colleagues, as well as myself, went to Tabriz, soon after we heard of your expedient departure, in the hope that one of us, at least, might meet you there; but circumstance, beyond our control, compelled us to return before your arrival, and we now find it hardly practicable to leave our families and to repeat the journey.

"Permit me, therefore, to take this method of expressing to you, in behalf of myself and our mission, our very deep sense of obligation to your Excellency, alike for personal and official favours—to the gentleness of your suit and detachment, with the most of whom we have the pleasure of acquaintance for their many kind and polite attentions—and to the very powerful and reserved government which you represent, for the efficient protection which it has afforded us and our object during our residence in this country.

"We should most heartily regret your intended departure, did we not confidently hope and expect that, as a consequence of this and attendant mission, British influence will soon be re-established in this country, on a firm and advantageous basis; and while we would not meddle with petty parties, yet, as philanthropists and as Christians, we do rejoice to have ever behold the extension of English influence in Asia; for we feel confident that such indications present the surest of human pledges of the amelioration of both the temporal and eternal prospects of men in any country thus effected.

"Were we to reside at Tabriz, we believe that, it having been known that we have enjoyed English protection, the moral influence of the English name might be sufficient still to prosper us. But situated as we are in this remote town which has never been the residence of Europeans for any considerable period, and is fearfully infested with lawless Kurds, it is our decided opinion that presence requires us to make some arrangement for additional security for ourselves and families on the departure of your mission. And we beg you to suggest to the Rev. Mr. Merrick, who hopes to meet you in Tabriz, and will act as our agent in the case, any measures which you may deem proper to be taken, and afford him all the assistance which may be found necessary to secure success.

"Fervently praying that abundant blessings may rest on you personally, and complete success may attend your Excellency's official measures, and with sentiments of unfeigned gratitude and respect,

"I beg to remain, Sir,

"Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JERVIS FARRIS,

Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.,

on behalf of the American Mission to the Nobles of Persia.

"On *Commercial*, Aug. 22, 1836."—*Bangay Times*.

#### FORGERY.

On the 1st instant a cheque for Rs. 6,638-4 was presented at the Union Bank by a Jew, purporting to have been given by a respectable man of his class, for the purpose of discounting. The document was forwarded to the Directors of the Bank in the usual manner, and passed by them. The next day the Jew returned to the Bank, when after they had got into the boat, he stated to him, it was customary with the Bank, when they had to deal with a stranger, to ascertain the genuineness of the security presented by him. The man said, it was very right to do so; when the official in question sent a trust-worthy scribe with the Jew, for that purpose. They proceeded together, and took a boat at Chandpur Ghant, to go to Garden Reach, where he stated the drawer of the bill lived. Just after they had got into the boat, the Jew proposed to make the scribe a present of two hundred rupees, if he would refrain from troubling his friend. The scribe insisted upon seeing the gentleman, whose signature the paper bore. They landed at a house at Garden Reach, which he stated to be the residence of the Jewish gentleman; but as the scribe returned the house, he told the scribe to wait outside, which he did. After the scribe had waited more than half an hour, he discovered that the man had made his escape at the back door. The business saw him going in another boat, which they attempted to overtake, but were unsuccessful.

The document appears to be a forged one, which the Jew attempted to pass in the Bank. The scribe says, that he would know the man if he saw him again, but we don't see what could be done with him, when he managed not to leave the paper behind.

A forgery was detected at Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., on

Friday last. It appears, that a man calling himself John Christian Miller, had lately set himself up as a merchant and agent in Bangalore (Guz.) and on the day in question, he sent to be discounted two drafts drawn by himself, at his own favour, on Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., the one for 5,000 rupees and the other for 2,500 rupees, payable three months after date, purporting to have been accepted by the drawer. The parties to whom the drafts were offered, sent them to Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co.'s, to ascertain whether they had been *bona fide* accepted, when they were discovered to be forged. The affair being brought to the notice of the Police authorities, Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., and necessary depositions being taken before the Chief Magistrate, committed to take his trial at the next Sessions.

—*Bangal Hurharu*, Feb. 11.

#### AUSTRALIA.

To the Editors of the *Colaba Christian Observer*.

SIR,—As the Australian colonies have assumed considerable importance among the dependencies of the British empire, and as the intercourse between them and British India annually increases, it may not be unacceptable to the subscribers of the *Christian Observer* if a paper or two in respect to them, appear in your periodical. The opinion of the writer is strengthened from the consideration, that, in India, very little is known of the real state of the colonies founded on the Coast of New Holland, and that much of the information which has been received, has been communicated by persons who, from various circumstances, were either incompetent, or disinclined, to furnish an impartial and particular account of them. For it is not to be expected, that during a short visit for the benefit of their health, or for information could be obtained, or that the general remarks, habits, and circumstances of visitors would qualify them for the work, much less that mere commercial men whose attention is confined chiefly to what is conducive to their pecuniary advantage, could have views sufficiently impartial, to render their accounts of general importance, as matter of direction to the emigrant. With these impressions on the subject I shall proceed to execute my present purpose. In the execution of this work the *history* of New South Wales, claims our attention. This is the oldest, the largest, and the most flourishing of the Australian colonies. It is situated on the south-east coast of the continent of New Holland; it has existed fifty years, and the population has increased to about one hundred thousand. Here, half a century ago, a penal settlement was established at a place, named by the aboriginals Cook, Botany Bay, but it was situated at a distance from any more convenient locality of Port Jackson. The entrance to this Port is between what are called Sydney Heads, one being designated the South Head, and the other the North Head. The entrance between the Heads is, I presume, not more than half a mile; and about six miles from the entrance stands the town of Sydney. The cove forms a safe and extensive harbour for shipping, and a large number of beautiful bays, containing numerous creeks, are formed on both the north and south sides of the cove. Sydney occupies a central position at the head of the cove, and it contains, with its environs, a population of between twenty and thirty thousand. Though the soil in the vicinity of Sydney is very rocky, there are many picturesque spots, adorned with elegant cottages and beautiful villas. The distant view of the buildings on the north and south sides of the cove scattered among the rocks, which are considerably elevated above the water, is of the most pleasing description. One of the most favourable situations for viewing the port of Sydney is from the flag-staff. Thence may be obtained a sight of the whole town, the cove, and some of the bays, the north and south shores, with country residences, interspersed, on the sides; the fleets, shipping and light-house. The houses occupied by the tradesmen of Sydney have an English appearance, and the private dwellings are in general neat, and sometimes elegant. The trade of the colony of Sydney contains about ten streets, some of them a mile in length, running from south to north, i.e. a parallel direction, and those are intersected at right angles, by another parallel line of streets. Till lately these streets were in a very bad state, but his late Excellency, Sir Richard Bourke, commenced improvements, which when completed, will supply Sydney with good macadamized streets, and stone causeways. The trade of Sydney is of no inconsiderable extent. Its principal exports to England are Australian wool, and sperm oil, both of which articles are of first-rate quality, and realize for the owners high prices. In the interior of New South Wales, there are numerous and extensive stations, where there are large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: the breed of many of them is of a very superior kind. Horses also of various kinds are bred in considerable numbers, not merely for domestic purposes, but also for exportation. From the herds, the richer colony of Van Diemen's Land is annually supplied with large quantities of beef, and the new settlements of Port Phillip and South Australia are furnished with sheep, horses and cattle. It is probable that during the past year, there have arrived in the Port of Sydney, from various parts of Great Britain, about seventy vessels containing prisoners, and emigrants of both sexes, and cargoes of general merchandise. Sydney maintains a regular trade also with New Zealand and Van Diemen's

Land; with China and India; with the Isle of France and the United States. New Zealand supplies her with spars, flax, pork, and potatoes; Van Diemen's Land with fine wheat and potatoes of superior quality; China with tea and Chinese manufactures; Mauritius with sugar; India with rice, and other Indian produce; and America with tobacco, fruits, furniture, and other commodities. New South Wales is not distinguished for the general fertility of its soil, for though there are some fertile flats of alluvial soil on the banks of the Hawkesbury, and the Hunter, and also in the vicinity of some other rivers of more importance, yet, by far the greater part of the surface of the country is characterized by a sandy and rocky soil, extensive tracts of mountains and numerous gullies, of considerable depth. None of the rivers that have been hitherto discovered extend far into the interior of the country, and several of these are often, if not entirely, partially dry. The fall of rain in Australia is very uncertain, and the continuance of drought has been on several occasions, within the last ten years, so long, that not only the harvest has failed, but there have perished many thousands of head of cattle. The grain generally cultivated in New South Wales are English wheat, and maize of a superior quality; in some also grows in several districts; and English vegetables have been introduced, but in many places these are an uncertain crop. The principal native fruit, which grows in great abundance in peaches. The general aspect of the country is very monotonous; the trees are not remarkable for their magnitude, their variety, or the luxuriance of their foliage. You may travel for fifty miles without seeing scarcely an object to diversify the scene. In one direction there are the mountain ridges, and the succession of gullies; in another a disagreeable scrub, and in another an insignificant forest of gum trees. The territory is divided into districts, and the two most wealthy country districts are those of the Hunter, and Bathurst; there are also in the interior some extensive plains, the most important of these are Liverpool, Jerres and Bathurst plains: these form the chief stations for the heads of cattle, and the stock sheep. At some of these stations reside officers to whom the flocks and herds belong; at others, settlements and convict servants, the proprietors residing in Sydney, and other towns in the colony. Many of the proprietors visit their stations two or three times a year, and the object of these periodical visits is to superintend the handling of cattle, to dispose of sheep, or the washing of wool. In many districts the native grasses are very inferior, so that the horses, which are best adapted to the soil, will pass twenty in a day to the daily maintenance, by a substitute obtained chiefly from straw.

The natural history of Australia is not destitute of interest. The feathered tribes are numerous, and are decked with the most beautiful and various plumage. This is pre-eminently the country for the parrot species. Some of the Australian birds have a covering as soft as silk, and others as rich as velvet. The parrots are destructive to the fruits and grain. The plains of Australia where Europeans do not reside, abound with kangaroos, which are a gregarious race, and when undisturbed, graze in large flocks; but in European settlements, or even along tracts frequented by white men, they are seldom seen, some of them having been successfully hunted for food, and others having retreated farther into the interior. Australia is much infested by an animal of the canine species, called the native dog, but the habits of it are so predatory, that with more propriety, it may be designated the native wolf. Its ravages extend to the poultry-yard, and the sheepfold. The fissure of the mountain ridges is chosen by it for a kennel, whence during the night and especially when in darkness is diminished by the light of the moon, it descends to the settlement on the rivers bank, and to the stations on the plain. When a body of these predaceous animals, which some times amount to thirty in number, attack without molestation, a flock of sheep, few of them escape either destruction, or severe mutilation. The helpless prey is seized by the hind-quarter and the extremities, and a succession of bites are made till the thigh bone is laid bare, and the entrails exposed. The operation is performed, while the inoffensive victim in vain darts from its ravenous pursuer. When the hunger of the ravagers has been satisfied, and they have retired to their rocky kennels, what a few hours previously, comprised a fine flock of sheep, includes but a number of mangled carcases. A stock of domestic dogs, offered to the settlers the best and principal means of defence against their depredations. For though the native dog has fangs of extraneous sharpness, and admirably adapted for the work of destruction, it is, however, much inferior to a well bred domestic dog, in mind, strength, and courage. There are, indeed, in Australia, not a few of these invaluable domestics, but still in single combat kill the mountain aggressor.

The climate of New South Wales is highly salubrious, and is adapted both to the European and Asiatic constitution. The atmosphere is exceedingly pure, and the sky in general exhibits an extraordinary brightness. The heat of the district of Sydney, and to the north of the metropolis, is sometimes intense, the thermometer rising to one hundred and twenty degrees. It is, however, of short duration, and is succeeded by a southerly breeze which cools the air, so much as to diminish the temperature for-

ty, and not unfrequently fifty degrees. The district of Bathurst being considerably elevated above the sea, though it is only a hundred and twenty miles west of Sydney, possesses entirely a different climate. Here is high table-land, and comparatively little timber; in the winter, snow is not uncommon; the frosts are sharp, the air is very bracing, and congealed to the conformation of Europeans.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to point out the geographical position, and to describe some of the natural features of the territory of New South Wales; the number of its inhabitants, and the nature and extent of its commerce; the general character of the soil, and the internal resources; the aspect of the country, and the salubrity of the atmosphere. In a future paper it is my intention to view Australia as a place for emigration, and to examine the merits of the convict system; in addition to which an attempt will be made to delineate the character of Australians in their social, political, moral, and religious relations.

—Cuckoo Christian Observer.

Yours, &c.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

"If many can obtain their livelihood and rich incomes—if others can secure for future use their pensions or their fortunes—if the majority can but return to their homes with the sheaves of their own harvest, and say, 'Soul, take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry; thou hast much store laid up for many years—let those whose calling it is, mind the wants of India, and build the Lord's house when we are gone!' If they can say this, they are entitled. And this is gratitude! gratitude for all God's mercy and Christ's love! this is the return made to him who hath given all to them, and done all for them!"—Sermon by J. M. D. in the Christian Observer, for February, 1839.

SIR,—It has often been a source of melancholy reflection to me, to notice the number of Christians annually leaving India to return to their native country for the remainder of their lives, and some of them "the salt of the earth," leaving behind no mark of remembrance of that land, in which God had placed them, to do it good, during the best portion of their existence. In this they are unlike those rivers which, after spreading their waters over the adjoining lands, retire within their natural boundaries, leaving a fertilizing deposit behind. They depart from us, good men, as many of them are, with their earnest and pensive: some moderate, and some which may well be termed handsome, to spend them elsewhere. But they say we shall do good where we go to reside; in the place where we take up our abode, we will devote a portion of our incomes to religious and charitable works. Of such I would in love ask, is this fair to India? to the source to which you must trace the comforts and luxuries you will continue to enjoy, until your lives' end? Your pensions or incomes will be regularly received, but the country which furnished them be unbenefited. Will you carry away the riches of the Gentiles, and do nothing more for those who remain behind, "sitting in the region of the shadow of death?" Will you take no more interest in them, than by occasionally looking into the contents of some religious periodical, treating of India? What a link of union; what a powerful stimulant it would be to the poor Native as well as to the faithful labourer who remains behind, in this corner of the vineyard, labouring amid discouragements, were Christians when they leave the country for good, carrying their sheaves with them, to leave behind some token of their love for India,—an extra Missionary, properly endowed, European, East Indian, or Native, as means might enable,—funds for the maintenance of a school or a continuation of their subscriptions to some of the excellent Institutions which, with God's blessing, will continue to dispense light and life to their benighted fellow subjects. May God stir up British men and

Christians to do more for poor India than they have yet done, both when they are in it, and when they have left it, is the prayer of,

Sir,  
Yours faithfully,

ANABEL.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—In a recent number you remark, that the constabulary force should not be put under the village authorities, because the latter are “a fluctuating, undefined and irresponsible body.”

Might not the most substantial of the above objections be removed, by making the said authorities a *responsible* body?

You observe most correctly, that a Police controlled by the municipal body has been found to fail in London: but the reason of this is, that the responsibility of the Corporators for so large a city as London, is necessarily so diluted, as to be inefficacious; and in this I may add on the other hand, that the elective principle could not be introduced with good effect into a very small village: it would not be applicable either to the City of Palacca or to a village of mud huts.

But I submit that it is only by uniting the Police to the communities they are to defend, by some such actuating link of responsibility as I am indicating, that we can make the Police act with the people and for the people, instead of *against* the people, as at present.

I am heartily glad that you seem to concur in condemning the vile, I had almost said, incestuous, connection between Revenue and Police; and I should be proud if I could obtain your advocacy to the proposal I have for five years been urging, that we should, through means of the elective principle and primary education, endeavour to consolidate and condense the provincial municipalities into a strong and defensive coorg; and it is with this view that I venture to submit a quotation, bearing on the subject which your Editorial above referred to suggests.

“The course I would briefly and generally indicate is, firstly, to place the constabulary force, including these now dissipated village watchmen, into the hands of the municipalities: they should respectively protect, and who should pay them by a self-raised tax; to which end the municipalities should submit for the approval of the present controlling European authorities, prospective lists of their constabulary establishment. But to graduate the innovation, they should be required to include at least four-fifths of the present incumbents in the first batch; all, however, being in future liable to removal by a majority of two-thirds of the constituency, who, at the same time, should for some time be liable in this matter to more or less interference on the part of our European authority, until such interference was found unnecessary.”

“In the same manner I would wish the heads of villages to be elective and liable to rotatory removal—and in the same manner also, I would graduate the innovation, by including all the present incumbents in the first list of municipal corporators: this, and indeed the whole working of the system being for, at least, some time liable to the interference of European authority.”

“The introduction of the elective system with the downward responsibility it includes, is most urgently required in the constabulary and watching department of an Indian community: the watches in particular enjoy the full benefit of prescriptive and hereditary irresponsibility: they, indeed, are almost as irresponsible as a member of the House of Lords, and, therefore, the only activity they ever show is, when they themselves take part with the squire against those they ought to protect from robbery: so entirely, indeed, is the idea of responsible service separated from the office, that old women sometimes urge their hereditary claim to the office, and, perhaps, they would fill the offices well as many of those watches now produced by the hereditary and irresponsible system. The above circumstance may call to mind the gentleman referred to in one of Goldsmith’s comedies, as saying that his aunt was an Alderman, and his mother a Justice of Peace; but the real case is the most farcical of the two. It is absolutely necessary to make the Police force of a community responsible to the community, and in doing this, the Government would be introducing a principle of self-defence and co-operation with the laws, without

which, all judicial laws must, of course, be but as weapons bestowed on a peltro or a paralytic. To illustrate the absence of all *aide-tai* principle in the present system, I mention that when a gang robbery takes place in an Indian town, the practice is for every one, and particularly the Police, to stand about till it is all over, and then to get up false evidence against all such as are rather likely to have been engaged in the robbery, in the hope that they thus may,—on the principle of Herod’s massacre,—include the proper victims: the Mahomedan Law Officer counts up such evidence on his fingers, and—It surely would be better to *arise* than to *meet* so clumsily the demands for justice.”

But the diffusion of education (I mean primary education, which leads to all other) must go hand and hand in the work I contemplate: the whole social system,—the masses, as they are called,—must be permeated with this. We must, as far as possible, make a knowledge to read and write, a condition of even the lowest service, and no one should be allowed a vote in local matters till he could do so—it is motives and not means the people want, and to these motives we should even add gentle exertion, (my liability to correct,) and thus, as Dr. Smith recommends, “*impose*” such education on the masses.

Yours,

CASSANDRA.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent in Orissa.

The editorial articles which have recently appeared in your paper, on the Police, I have read with much interest; and I now anxiously await the time when Government will announce to the public, that this new piece of machinery has been put into motion. An article in a recent number of the *Friend* says, that “Mr. Halliday proposes to continue the control of the village constables upon the system which has now been in vogue for forty-five years.” Does this mean, that the Chowkedars are still to be subject to the control and check of the Zemindar, and the inhabitants of the village? If it does, my opinion is, that the plan is a bad one. In order to have an efficient Police, the Zemindars should not be permitted to exercise any control over the Chowkedars attached to their villages; they are at present called upon by the heads of villages to perform duties of every description; and it frequently occurs that they are sent on errands at such a distance, that they cannot return home till next day; the consequence is, that the village is without a watchman for one night.

Mr. Halliday proposes, in order to keep up this immense establishment, to levy a tax of 3 Rs. per month from the Zemindar for every man employed, as a Chowkedar, in his Zemindarie; this is carrying the matter too far, when you come to consider that landholders are but allowed thirty per cent. from what their estates yield; Government takes *security*. This system does not stop even here; for under all former Governments, the Zemindars have been permitted to hold the land on which their houses stand, rent free; and so they have in this district under the British rule, until a few months ago, when an order came down from the Board, ordering all such lands to be assessed for the future. Can it, then, be supposed, that they will willingly submit to a farther reduction from their allowance? Imagine the loss it will be to those who have 10 and 20 villages, and each village to entertain one, and in some instances, two, Chowkedars! The present system of granting jaghires to Chowkedars is not a bad one. They are at present allowed 3, 4 and 5 bheeghs; increase the quantity, to do which there is an abundance of waste land, and I think all parties will be satisfied. Probably you will ask how this land can be of any use to those who have neither bullocks nor agricultural implements with which to cultivate it? What is called the *bang* system prevails to a great extent in this district; that is, our ryot makes over his land to his neighbour for the season; the latter ploughs and sows it, and for his trouble receives a moiety of the produce. This plan may be adopted by the Chowkedars. In addition to the jaghire, a Chowkedar collects from each ryot at harvest time, ten and twelve seers of paddy, and from *Chahdewah* ryots, i. e. ryots engaged in petty traffic, who also reside in the villages, 10 and 12 pangs of cowries; some of them make baskets and keep fowls, so that if they choose they can secure to themselves a very comfortable livelihood.

\* Ed.—No.

The central division of Cuttack is supposed to contain 3,150 square miles; the number of Thannahs in it, exclusive of the one in town, is eight; to each of the Mofussil Thannahs is attached one Darogah, one Jemadar, one Mohurrer and ten Peons. The Station Thannah establishment is, one Darogah, five Jemadars, one Mohurrer and seventy Peons. The area above mentioned gives to each Thannah an average jurisdiction of 392½ square miles. Sixty-four Assistant Magistrates will allow but two to each district; there ought to be four at least to reside in the interior, besides the Magistrate at the Station. The Natives would rejoice to have European Officers stationed among them. About this time last year I was encamped at the town of —, a town with about the same population as Cuttack, and repeatedly was I asked why a Magistrate *Shahib* did not take up his residence among them; they complained of the oppression of the Darogah; he turned a deaf ear to their complaints, unless they were accompanied with a bribe; and where, they said, are we poor people to get the money; we cannot go to the Station with complaints, it is too far, and we shall be absent too long from our houses, and our families are liable to be mal-treated by those against whom we prefer complaints.

## EUROPE.

## RELIGIOUS.

**PRUSSIA.**—The persecutions in Prussia against the pure Lutherans, who oppose the union of their church with the Reformed Church, continue. More than one hundred families of Silesia and Poland have become exiles from their native land rather than submit to the spiritual yoke which the King would put upon them. On the other hand, the King of Prussia has received the families which have been expelled by Roman intolerance to quit the Tyrol. We are assured, and we can readily believe, that these persecutions serve only to propagate the sentiments against which they are levelled. It is said to have received Protestant persecutions for the cause of religion. *Archives des Christianismes.*

**WHITEFIELD.**—His LABOUR AND COMMAND OVER HIS UNIVERSE.—It was the statement of one who knew him well, and who was incapable of wilful exaggeration—and he is confirmed by his letters, journals, and a whole choir of witnesses,—that "in the course of a single week, and that far years, he spoke in general forty hours, and in very many sixty, and that to thousands; and after 1½ hours, instead of taking any rest, he was engaged in offering prayers and intercessions, with hymns and spiritual songs, as his manner was, in every house to which he was invited." Given, as he is, who during the passage of the sun through the ecliptic, crosses his sphere every seventh day in twice six arcs of the dazzling star to which sermons attain in this degenerate age, and multiply his efforts by forty, and you do not reach the standard by which for thirty-five successive years Whitefield regulated this single branch of his exertions. Combine this with the fervour with which he habitually spoke, the want of all aids to the voice in the fields and the thoroughfares he frequented, and the toll of becoming distinctly audible to thousands and tens of thousands, and considered merely as a physical phenomenon, the result is amongst the most curious of all well authenticated marvels. If the time spent in travelling from place to place and some brief intervals of repose he subtracted, his whole life may be said to have been consumed in the delivery of one continuous or scarcely interrupted sermon. Strange as is such an example of bodily and mental energy, still stranger is the nature and the power of fascinating the attention of hearers of every rank of life, and of every variety of understanding. Not only were the loom, the forge, the plough, the collieries, and the workshops deserted at his approach, but the spell was acknowledged by Hume and Franklin by Fulton, Bollingbroke, and Chesterfield—by maids of honour, and lords of the bed chamber. Such indeed was its force, that when the secular crowd he condescended to and a well-attended "caveau" audience "to a cold red head." Neither English reserve, nor the theological discrimination of the Scotch, nor the callous nerves of the Slave-dealers of America, nor the stately self-possession of her aborigines, could resist the enchantment. Never was mortal man gifted with such an incapacity of fatiguing or being fatigued.—*Edinburgh Review.*

**BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.**—In Tuesday night's *Gazette* appears an Order in Council, pursuant to recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, that the sees and dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor, on the next vacancy to either one, shall be united, the surviving Bishop of either one to be confirmed in the new bishopric; either one to be exempt from the payment of first fruits, &c., on that occasion. The new bishop to

receive an income of 5,200*l.* Arrangements are also made for newly apportioning the Bishops of St. Asaph, St. David's, and Llandaff, who are to receive, respectively, a yearly income of 4,500*l.*, and 4,200*l.* Also, that when the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor shall take effect, the Collegiate Church of Manchester shall forthwith become a Cathedral Church, and seat of bishop within the province of York; and the wardens and fellows thereof to be called Dean and Canon, to be the Dean and Chapter of the said church; the county of Lancaster, except the Deanery of Furness, to be detached from the diocese of Chester, and to constitute the diocese of Manchester; the new bishop to receive an average annual income of 4,500*l.*, and to be provided with an episcopal residence. The order appears in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, the same day on which the charter for incorporating Manchester is dated.—*Pat.*

## THE LATE LAMINGRAVE OF HESSE.

*Extract from the monthly extracts of the British and Foreign Bible Society's Correspondence, Oct. 31.*

(From the "Twenty-first and Twenty-second Annual Reports of the Sleswick-Holstein Bible Society, for 1836 and 1837.")  
The usual intimation of the Society's gracious exertions for the Sleswick-Holstein Bible Society's report (being the Twenty-first) was communicated by our illustrious President, the Landgrave of Hesse, to the committee, in a letter given at the royal residence of Copenhagen, and signed by the King himself, under date of April 30, 1836. It was the last time that his serene highness enjoyed this pleasure; for on the 17th of August, the venerable prince was called away from his earthly labours; and on the 30th of the same month his remains were deposited in the family vault in the Cathedral of Sleswick, on the day of his marriage with his angelic consort, exactly seventy years before.

The age of the late venerable prince had greatly exceeded the general period allotted to man; and his end was peaceful, and free from pain. The whole life was marked by the most intellectual and moral exertions for the benefit of mankind, and science; but the favorite object of his labours was, to promote an extension of the Kingdom of God on earth. He confessed the name of Jesus both privately and publicly; and never was he ashamed to own that he acknowledged Him as his Redeemer and Saviour; neither did he flinch from his testimony in behalf of the Gospel, even though he was attacked, and frequently misrepresented, by his infidel contemporaries. Though he considered his one of the happiest moments of his life, when in early youth he had an opportunity at the Court of Frederick the Great, to declare, before a royal assembly, that he knew no higher happiness on earth than to be a humble believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. The King of Prussia was silenced by the animated testimony of the young prince, then attached to his service; and it is remarkable, that after a life devoted to the Gospel, he was called away to see him face to face, on whom his soul believed, in the very day on which that monarch preceded him in death fifty years before. To the latest period of his existence, he considered it his highest privilege to labour for the glory of the Redeemer; and whenever opportunities occurred, he was not remiss in seeking to engage the co-operation of his high and influential friends. He was found in his last moments, seated at his writing-table, with his eyes half closed, and broken in death, apparently gazing on a painting of the Saviour, which adorned his study.

What he did, and what he projected for the benefit of the country, is matter of record to history; the remembrance of his zeal, in promoting the dissemination of the word of God, and the interests of the Sleswick-Holstein Bible Society, will ever be affectionately cherished in the hearts of all who had the privilege of being united with him in the same holy work.

## DEATH.

Oct. 17, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. John Hawkins, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire. In the Baptist church at Shortwood, he had for thirty-one years held the office of deacon, uniting in the discharge of his important duties mildness and sagacity, with unwearied constancy and zeal; the warmth and sincerity of his affection towards an extensive circle of relatives and friends, together with the beautiful and uniform exhibition of the Christian citizen, in his intercourse with the world, have left a deep impression of the magnitude of the loss sustained by the church, the family, and the neighbourhood in which he lived. His remains were interred in the burial-ground at Shortwood, on the Wednesday after his decease; many of the shops near which the procession passed, were closed, and the attendance of a large concourse of his neighbours and friends, who followed his remains to the grave, testified to the high esteem in which his character was held by all classes.

## SCIENTIFIC.

Encke's Comet has been very distinctly seen by Sir James South. He says, "its light is considerably condensed towards its centre. It is in a very rich part of the heavens: more than 40 stars are in the field with it. I have seen it pass over several, and some of the 12th magnitude are visible through it, even within 20 second of its most condensed part. At 9 hours,













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THE AGRA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.—We re-publish in another column, a Report on the First Annual Meeting of the Agra School Book Society. Of the Report itself, we shall speak in due season, as soon as we are furnished with it. We congratulate the community in the Western Provinces on the establishment and vigorous operation of this useful Institution; and we trust that its exertions will be successful in the great field of usefulness which lies before it, unoccupied and untilled.

For many years past, the general progress of education and knowledge in India, has called impatiently for the establishment of such an Association. It could not but be felt as a glaring anomaly, that the Western Provinces, so rich in the resources for the means of intellectual culture, on the operations of a body like the Calcutta School Book Society, nearly a thousand miles distant. It was not simply something like a redoubt on the enlightened community of the West, but translations of elementary works, instead of being executed in the heart of those Provinces, could be made in a different province, in which their languages were spoken. But the aspirations of those who took interest in the cause of education in the West, were not satisfied by the want of all mechanical facilities for printing. During the administration of Lord Willoughby, the practical freedom of the Press which he secured to the country, called the Press of the Western Provinces into existence. That Press has been annually acquiring fresh efficiency, and is now prepared to carry into execution the largest views of the benevolent. An Association was formed last year, for the establishment of a School Book Society, in order to concentrate and direct the efforts of those who are anxious to diffuse knowledge among the people. Contributions have since poured in upon the infant Society, not only of money, but what is, perhaps, of more importance, of translated works. It is gratifying to perceive, that the Institution has thus, from the very commencement, determined to devote its chief attention to the translation and printing of works in the vernacular languages. This is to begin at the right point, and in a measure to command success; for we are convinced, that new facilities will daily present themselves for the acquisition of valuable translations. The reason why nothing has been done in this department of labour in Bengal, is, because no encouragement has been held out. The community in the West have practically repudiated the doctrine, that a hundred years is necessary to the formation of such an indigenous literature, as might become the means of education; and, indeed, those to whom we were indebted for this assertion, made so little effort to shorten the century, that we could not but conclude their wishes to have been father to the thought. The Agra School Book Society, taking for its model the plan of the Bombay Society, has at once entered on the field of vernacular translation, and

in taking the languages as they are, has determined to draw from them, even in their present crude state, the means of national improvement. We do not think that it will be a good in creating want has been called for. But, if we do not expect from its scholars, the most classical poems, the most nervous orations, or the most philosophical or *historical* histories. Neither, indeed, is such a measure the first and immediate want of the half-civilized people who sit poring to elevate. When the intellectual office mentioned is accomplished, it will be time enough to think of the embellishments of the epics; of the well-proportioned sonnets, and the rich enunciations. But we think the Society will find the languages of Western India, even at the present moment, sufficiently copious and exact for the incalculable of the leading truths in history, geography, astronomy, natural philosophy, and other branches of knowledge. Those languages have been found adequate to the incalculable of false ideas on these various subjects, and cannot, therefore, be so very deficient, as to be unequal to the dissemination of those which are true. If the Committee should succeed in creating thirty or forty works in simple, elegant and idiomatic language, calculated to dispel that gross ignorance which envelops the Native mind, it will have done, and done well, the work of one generation of educators.

An application has, we find, been made to Government for support. We hope it will be given heartily, in addition to that which has already been afforded to the Calcutta School Book Society. The objects which these Societies undertake is one of the main objects for which the British Government itself exists in India; for which it raises revenue, and for which it wields machinery of the most powerful. We can conceive no higher object for our civil and military establishment, than to prosecute internal peace, and prevent foreign aggression, while the foremost of civilized nations is engaged in carrying forward the great process of civilization in this huge empire. The auxiliary means must not, therefore, be allowed to go unattended, as to cast the object itself into the shade.

CHANDRY HOUSE.—We learn from the papers, that Cliverty House, which is now a ruin, and its adjoining park, which is a jungle, are about to be brought to the hammer. It is difficult to contemplate the transfer of this property, without a train of reflections upon the instability of every thing human. This House, which was the country residence of the Governor of Chanderagore, was erected, as we have heard, soon after Dupleix, the Clive of his age, had given so extraordinary an impulse to the trade of Chanderagore, as to induce the erection of twelve hundred brick houses, and had developed the ambitious plan of raising his own nation to that political eminence which his more successful rivals have now attained. When the line of the river from Ishora to Houghly was instinct with commercial life, and the vessels anchored above Calcutta at the three foreign settlements, exceeded those which lay in its port, this fine edifice was the centre of elegance and gaiety. The noble hall, one of the most magnificent in India, was filled with a brilliant and diversified assembly of French, Dutch, Dutch and English. In the ancient avenue of trees which routes the entrance, two hundred carriages have often been standing at one time. It was in this mansion that the Governor of Chanderagore successively entertained Lord Clive, Sir W.

\* Since this was written, we find it published in the *Journal of our* *correspondence*.

Jones and Mr. Hastings. Nor is the House which is about to be consigned to the hammer, without its historical, as well as its convivial, recollections. When the French community of Chandernagore got up a Revolution on a small scale, in imitation of the terrific original in Europe, the Governor was constrained to fly to Ghiretty. And when intelligence of the 5th of October reached that Settlement, its *sans culotterie* proceeded to the Chateau of Ghiretty to bring back the Governor, in imitation of the revolutionary procession from the Chateau of Versailles. The House, which rose with the glory and fell with the decay of Chandernagore, will now pass into the hands of strangers, and all its ancient recollections will soon be buried in oblivion.

**THE BOMBAY BANK.**—The Western Metropolis of Hindoostan, the principal sea port of India, the only outlet of many of her richest provinces, that city which has become the actual point of commercial and political contact with the mother country, and which a few years more must constitute the emporium of that vast commerce already opening to us along the Indus, and throughout the boundless plains of Central India,\*—we mean Bombay,—is at the present time labouring under so violent a paroxysm of excitement, that we question whether the descent of a hundred thousand Russians upon the Island, with all the rabble of Central Asia at their heels, could produce any thing to equal it. One imperious idea appears to fill the mind of the community, to the exclusion of all others. The stirring events in Scinde, the advance of the *Army of the Indus*, the movements in Affghanistan, the intrigues of Russia, from the Caspian Sea to the Indus, are all forgotten in that great domestic grievance which absorbs universal attention. "The Supreme Government," its Secretary, Mr. "Tulden" (Prinsep), have adopted a tone of insolence to the Bombay Government; they have arbitrarily violated the rights of the community; they have been guilty of "arrogant effrontery," and "arbitrary tyranny." They have "peined a despatch, which our minister of despotism, who would the knight in Siberia, would have had the presumption to pen." Such is the language adopted in reference to the Supreme Government, on the Bombay Bank question, by a journal distinguished for the general moderation of its tone, and the unquestionable talent of its editorial observations. So deep a commotion, we calculate, has not been known in that Island since the King of Portugal transferred it, with his daughter, to the crown of England. To us, and others, at this eastern extremity of India, who have never dreamt of speculating in Bombay Bank Shares, and are privileged from the distance of our position, to look across the continent of India, upon the ferment raised in its Western Metropolis, with calm and sober feelings, this effervescence presents the subject of smug observation. Unable to enter into those views which have raised so unusual a tempest in the Island, we are naturally led to contemplate with serenity those dire spectres which a disappointed imagination has conjured up. We shall endeavour, therefore, to collect together the facts, which are presented to us by Mr. Prinsep's public letter, and by the article in the *Times*, and to present an unimpassioned representation of the circumstances connected with the Bombay Bank.

About two years ago, the inhabitants at Bombay adopted the wish of having a Bank upon the model of the Bank in the city of Palooce, and a movement was made to establish one, in which the whole of the community, civil, military and mercantile, high and low, Parsees and Christians, unanimously joined. A gentleman was deputed to England to urge the matter, by personal representations, on the Home Authorities. The *Bombay Times* states, that the three

senior firms at that Presidency, though they entered with warmth into the original scheme, subsequently cooled upon it; and not content with abstracting their support, manifested the most bitter hostility to it, not only in Bombay, but through their correspondents in London. The Bombay 'public' was, therefore, obliged to go on, not only without them, but in spite of them. The envoy in England found greater obstacles in his way than he had calculated on; and the Bombay 'public,' fearing that the consent of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control would not be granted to the project of a Chartered Bank, made another move for the establishment of a Private Joint Stock Bank, from which the three firms and seventy-two persons of merited stability voluntarily withheld themselves. At length, after nearly two years of exertion, the Home Authorities unexpectedly became propitious, and orders were issued by the Government of India, to prepare an Act for incorporating a New Bank at Bombay.

The main question, then, arose, to whom the duty of subscribing for shares in the New Bank should be devolved. It was very evident, that a Bank, under the guarantee of the State, and which opened its doors freely to the funds of the whole of the public service, must, independently of the issue of its notes, which Government had agreed to accept as money, rise into very high credit; that its shares would immediately bear a premium of 10, 20 or 30 per cent.; and that at the moment of breaking cover, there would be a profit of five lakhs, at the lowest, and fifteen lakhs, at a superior calculation, ready for distribution. It appears that the Government and the community of Bombay recommended to the Supreme Government to accept it out of the list of the proposed shareholders in the Private Joint Stock Bank, and to confer the shares of the New Chartered Bank on them, together with all the profit of premium which would accrue on the sale of them.

Totally correct there appeared to the Supreme Government several weighty objections. *First*. The subscribers had not been taken upon a public notification of a public offer, so as to secure an impartial adjustment of the claims of the whole community. *Secondly*. By the direct orders of the Court of Directors, the public servants of Government were forbidden to form any connection with private Banks; it was supposed, therefore, that in obedience to those orders, a servant of the State had taken a share in the transactions of the Private Joint Stock Bank; and hence, that the introduction of its list would exclude from the immediate business of the Chartered Bank, all the functionaries of Government; which would have been unjust. *Thirdly*. That forty individuals had represented to Government, that altho' they had subscribed to the original plan of an association Bank, they had not enrolled their names in the list of the Private Joint Stock Bank, which it had been proposed to establish, independently of Government; and it appeared that seventy-two individuals, who would be entitled to hundred and fifty-two shares, stood in the same predicament. *Lastly*. That the Court of Directors having all these circumstances before them; that in having a full knowledge of the upper and under currents of commercial jealousy at Bombay, had not directed that the Bank should be constituted in the names of any exclusive individuals, but be ordained in general terms, that an Act should be prepared forthwith for the incorporation of a Bank. The Government of India was, therefore, fully convinced of the necessity of opening a new subscription list for the Chartered Bank, and being unable to adjust the conflicting interests which divide the community of Bombay, adopted the plain, or common sense project of putting up the shares to auction, to be knocked down to the highest bidder, "as the method

\* *Bombay Times*. Feb. 6, 1835.

of disposing of the privilege of subscribing, that would most prevent abuse, and best obviate the complaint of unfairness in the distribution of shares."

In reference to what should be done with the proceeds of the sale, the President in Council proposed, first, that all the expenses which had been incurred by the Bank Committee, or by any other parties in presenting their application for the acquisition of the Bank Charter, should be refunded; secondly, that one lakh of Rupees should be devoted to the erection of suitable buildings for the office of the Bank; and, lastly, that the remainder should continue in deposit, to abide the decision of the Directors; but he stated at the same time that it was his intention to recommend that it be employed in some public work of essential benefit to the Island and Presidency of Bombay.

The question at issue, then, between the party whose cause the *Bombay Times* advocates, and the Government of British India, refers exclusively to the profits which may arise from the distribution of the shares of the New Bank, to which it is the sanction of Government which gives its pecuniary value. The violation of rights, the insult, the presumption, the effrontery, the tyranny, is after all a matter of the breeches pocket, and turns upon no higher question than this: shall the ten, twelve or fourteen lakhs of Rupees, arising from the shares of the New Bank, pass into the pockets of the 'public' of Bombay; meaning thereby those who had drawn up the sketch of a Private Joint Stock Bank, to the exclusion of those who had subscribed for six hundred and fifty-two shares of an Incorporated Bank, and to the exclusion also of all the servants of that Government, which gave to the Bank all its pecuniary importance; or shall the whole community share and abuse alike; and shall the profits be devoted to objects of public utility. You are too distant, untouched by the strife of local interests, it appears that the proposal of Government is fair, equitable and patriotic. And we are the more confirmed in this opinion, when we find that the whole line of argumentation, for which Mr. Prince's letter is so eminently distinguished, is not met by its most strenuous opponents with any substance of countervailing arguments; and that the only weapons which have been used to combat it, are of a nature calculated to do more harm to the cause, than to the City.

**LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.**—We regret much to perceive the following remarks on Lord William Bentinck, in a recent number of the *Englishman*.

"We gather the following from a late number of the *Chronicle* :—

"On Wednesday, the New York and Rugby coach was driven by a new whip, who not knowing the road, drove the coach to Melton, sixteen miles out of the way! Post-horses were put to the coach at Cheetham Town, and all dispatch used to reach Rugby, but it did not arrive until the train had started, greatly to the annoyance of the passengers, amongst whom was Lord W. Bentinck."

To our fancy there is something particularly refreshing in the last two lines. Imagine the ex-ruler of the uncounted hundred millions,—the platinated noble of Dutch descent, who no tale of suffering could move to pity,—to whom the cries and appeals of the wronged and impoverished were a species of soft music, but not so melting; imagine fat little Lord William Cavendish Bentinck walking about the inn-yard, or the sanded floor of the inn parlour, at Rugby, on a cold, raw, foggy November day, anxious for his dinner, and entertaining a tolerable presentiment that he will be 'found missing' at the table to which he had been most particularly invited! A half-battled Sub could scarcely have devised a more piquant mode of ignominious tormenting."

As to the *fun* of Lord William Bentinck's walking about the inn yard, or on the sanded floor of the inn at Rugby, on

so ludicrous an occasion, we are quite sure that His Lordship enjoyed the novelty of his position quite as much as the Editor of the *Englishman* could have done. We can easily fancy the noble Dictator, after he had laid down his flowers and axes, contracting, much to his own amusement, the stable yard at Rugby, and the gorgeous assembly at Ramgar, with an army for his escort, and the chivalry of the Punjab as spectators. It was a contrast which no man could have borne with greater equanimity and good humour than our late Governor General. But to describe Lord William Bentinck as a man whom no tale of suffering could move with pity, and as one to whom the cries and appeals of the wronged and the impoverished were a species of soft music, is to say the least of it, in bad taste, if for no other reason, because it wounds the appetite of truth. Lord William Bentinck was quite as lavish of his own money, as he was economical of that with which the State had entrusted him. His parsimony in the expenditure of public funds, was not a more marked feature in his character, than the open-handed liberality with which he dispensed those over which he had an absolute control. No tale of misery reached him which he did not hasten to relieve. His extensive charities were conferred with so little ostentation, that they were seldom known beyond the circle to which they ministered relief; and in the great majority of instances, the alms, so far from being a source of mortification to the recipients, enhanced their value by the charm of her own sweetness and co-operation. To speak of such a man as one to whom the cries of the impoverished were as soft music, is a mere perversion of the use of language.

As to regards those measures of severe economy which the exigencies of the State and the commands of his superiors imposed on him, and more especially in reference to the halt batta order, we for our part feel convinced, that the recent disclosure of His Lordship's correspondence, must long since have restored him to the good graces of every man of right and generous feeling in the army. When His Lordship declared that, as the servant of the Court, he had deemed obedience, on principle alone, to be a paramount duty under the given circumstances; and that and not this case had been more than once under consideration and returned for execution, he should have assumed the utmost discretion, we think that with every noble mind the halt batta question, so far as His Lordship's character is involved, is for ever settled. But there is a fashion in shame as well as in adulation; and it must be allowed its hour of dominion. The tide of public opinion has no summer nor winter, but it begins to ebb. In India, each generation of sojourners appears anxious to leanness to its successor the task of clearing up the mire of its prejudices, just as it had been employed in disposing of the legacy of prejudices, which it received from preceding generations. We feel so confident that when the passions and the disappointments of the present age have been entombed in its grave, the character of Lord William will stand forth bright in the galaxy of Indian Statesmen, by whom this empire has been civilised, as we are convinced of this fact that the clouds which prejudice had gathered round the name of Clive, and Warren Hastings, and Wellesley, have been dispersed by the impartial judgement of the present age. In the case of Lord William Bentinck, indeed, the present age may be said to have anticipated, in a great measure, the judgement of posterity. Sir Charles Metcalfe whom we extol, and justly, to the skies, was not more conspicuous for treading in the steps of Lord William Bentinck in the path of private benevolence, than for following him in the broad line of his public measures. Sir Charles cordially co-operated with the Governor General in all those measures of economy, which the boundless ex-

travagance of a previous administration had forced on the existing government. In the matter of the half batta, the head and front of Lord Bentinck's military officers, Sir Charles fully concurred in the opinion, that no course was left to the local authorities, but that of obedience. The principle upon which His Lordship conducted his economical measures is thus fully sanctioned by the general voice, which awards the meed of praise to his colleague. Nothing is wanting, therefore, to clear off the stain which passion and prejudice have cast on his execution, but time.

**CHINA—THE OPIUM TRADE.**—The intelligence of the past week from China is of the deepest interest. To Government, and the mercantile community, it threatens very serious loss. To all considerate persons, it must be at once gratifying and humiliating. But before indulging in any reflections on the subject, we shall endeavour to place the substance of the intelligence distinctly before our readers. The Opium trade, like every thing of the sort, under similar circumstances, has been rapidly growing in all that characterizes contraband traffic. At the same time its pernicious effects on the population of China have become so general and ruinous, that the Government could no longer be indifferent to its existence, or wink at its enormities. Of late, therefore, it has been curried on by grossly multiplied agents, of bold and reckless character, who have introduced their craft into the river itself, and come into the closest collision with the Native Preventive Service, who, on the other hand, have been stimulated to the utmost courage they are capable of, by the determination of the Government. The outrages necessarily arising out of such a state of things became at last so great, that the Chinese, rather than allow of their continuance, justly and wisely determined to have no commerce with the British nation at all. The Trade was stopped. The intelligence now is, that the general trade has been reversed, at the sacrifice of the European smugglers.

The public papers furnish us with the series of official documents on the subject, by which the business has been adjusted. The first in the series is a Public Notice issued on the 18th December, by Captain Elliott, Chief Superintendent of the trade of the British subjects in China; in which it is required, that all the British owned schooners, and other small craft, habitually or occasionally engaged in the illicit Opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris, should proceed out of the same within the space of three days from the date of the notice, and not return within the Bocca Tigris in the same traffic—all Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the traffic are warned, that, if any Native of China come to die by any wound inflicted by them, on due conviction, they are liable to capital punishment, just as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster—that Her Majesty's Government will in no way interpose if the Chinese Government think fit to seize and confiscate the craft engaged in the trade—that the forcible resisting of the officers of the Chinese Government in searching and seizing is a heinous act, and its perpetrators are liable to consequences and penalties, in the same manner as if the resistance were offered to the officers of their own or any other Government, in their own or any other foreign country.

After the publication of this notice, on the 23d December, Captain Elliott sent an Address to the Governor of Canton; in which, after noticing the evils attending the illicit Opium traffic within the River, and the still greater aggravation of them to be anticipated if it be allowed to continue, he declares that the British Government will regard such evil practices with no feelings of leniency, but, on the contrary, with severity and continual anxiety; in proof of which,

His Excellency is informed of the publication of the notice of the 18th, requiring the smuggling craft to leave the river, and is requested to signify his pleasure on the subject, that he concerned may know that the Superintendent has received His Excellency's authority for the notice. Assurance is given by the Superintendent that his gracious Sovereign will not interfere for the protection of the property of those of her subjects who continue to practice such dangerous disorders; and it is desired that His Excellency would command his officers employed on this occasion to proceed with the Superintendent to the station of the boats.

The reply of the Governor to this Address is dated the 26th December. He considers that, as the Superintendent has commands from his Sovereign, he must needs also have powers; and, therefore, it is inexplicable that he should find it difficult to send out the boats again. Yet it is clear he has a distinct understanding of his duty as a repressor of the evil and protector of the good; nor has he sought to excuse the difficulty he meets with, by pleading inability. It is not then hesitating in me (says the Governor) to interfere obstinately to the letter of the law, and so to isolate him from the object for which he has come. The request is, therefore, granted; and the prefect and commandant will be directed in the adoption of modified measures, suited to the occasion. The Superintendent must faithfully order away the boats; and should any dare to disobey, he is authorized instantly to represent the case, that proceedings may be thereon taken. The Governor having under his sway the whole head of Yac, it may well be conceived that these boats would not trouble him in the least. As soon as the boats shall have sailed, the merchant ships may at once have their trade reopened as usual.

The prefect and commandant having received this document, proceed to give commands as above.

On the 31st December this correspondence is published by Captain Elliott, accompanied by an official Notice to British Subjects, in which he announces that public intercourse is resumed, and states the reasons of his conduct. (Of the former now suppressed, and which he heartily laments has reason for error, he declares his opinion, that in its general effects it was intensely mischievous to every branch of the trade, that it was rapidly staining the British character with deep disrepute, and that it exposed the vast public and private interests involved in the peaceful maintenance of our regular commercial intercourse with China to imminent jeopardy. He feels, therefore, he should have betrayed his duty, had he hesitated longer to separate Her Majesty's Government from any direct or implied countenance of this dangerous irregularity. He had resolved to shrink from no responsibility in drawing it to a conclusion, and will as firmly use all lawful means to prevent its recurrence. The community settled at Canton generally concur strongly with him in the depreciation of this peculiar mischief, of which fact he has informed the Hmoo Government. He takes occasion to republish that part of the Act of Parliament, and the Orders in Council upon which his instructions are founded. His instructions he cannot publish. If any persons feel aggrieved by his measures, they have a legal remedy in a representation to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It appears that in consequence of these transactions, the general trade, which had been suspended for three weeks, was resumed on the first day of the new year. The Opium boats had all left the river; and it may be considered a settled thing, that that branch of the trade is at an end. There are few of the Custom merchants disposed to murmur at this, as an evil in itself. But grave consequences are anticipated from it. To understand the justice of the anticipation, a few words of explanation are necessary. The system of the Opi-

the trade in China is composed of two portions, analogous to the two great departments in any mercantile establishment—the counting-house and the ware-house. Canton is the counting-house of the Opium trade. There the sales are effected. At Linin, the drug is kept in store, in armed ships, instead of godowns; and the purchasers receive in Canton, from the merchants, in return for their money, orders on the storekeepers in the ships for delivery of the Opium. The risk of the smuggling, from the time the article is delivered at the ships, falls on the native merchant. The competition of the trade, however, could not bear the check, interposed by the simple opposition of Chinese smugglers to Chinese revenue officers. The increased activity of the Chinese officers required to be met by the greater daring and skill of European contrabandists; and this has been done for the last two or three years in the schooners and other small craft now banished from the river. The present movement, then, merely brings back the trade to its state, when the late activity of Chinese Government in suppressing the sale and use of Opium began.

But it is to be remembered, that the activity of the Chinese Government preceded the river smuggling, and was rather its cause than its effect. There is no reason, therefore, to imagine, that the cessation of this branch of the trade, will suppose the deep and strongly excited hostility to the traffic altogether. The Chinese have the strongest arguments both financial and moral for their hostility. As far back as 1839 they had come to this pass, that China paid 11,618,167 dollars for her Tea, whilst she received only 9,133,749 dollars for her Tea—an astonishing fact in which she cannot be indifferent. And, to the credit of the Chinese Government, they exhibit still greater regard to the moral considerations by which it is right they should be actuated, than to this point of finance. We find there as at Canton, English public writers who can speak of the present measures of Captain Elliott, as “attesting the property and disigning the character of British subjects to this lying, corrupt, and unjust Government.” Yet this very “lying, corrupt, and unjust Government,” is the only one concerned in the business that exhibits either humane principle or conduct. The Christian people of Europe, and of England particularly, stand reprobated before all the world, by a Heathen state, which it has been the fashion to scorn as all that was base and contemptible. They are the people who give the Opium trade and revenue its true character; and they alone have the manly consistency of refusing to make a gain from so polluted a source. A stroke of the Emperor’s pencil—for we believe he uses no pen—could have taken away our iniquitous gain and turned them into his own coffers at once, by merely authorizing the growth of the poppy within the Celestial Empire itself. But he had too much magnanimity to make a gain of the continued ruin of his people. And now we are in the position of the pestilent, greedy, persevering corrupters of his subject; whilst he is straining every nerve to move them from our destructive influence. He has humbled the British name and honour beyond all expression.

The hostility of the Chinese Government to the whole Opium trade, then, will not be diminished by the destruction of the river smuggling. They will not be a whit the more reconciled to the outside traffic. Nay, the people at Canton argue, that the success just obtained within the river, will both encourage them to proceed further, and show the means by which success may equally be secured there. Their present victory has been obtained through the Superintendent appointed by Her Britannic Majesty, and his assistance was compelled by the suspension of the general trade. If he had authority and power to suppress the malpractices of Her Majesty’s subjects within the Boucha Tien, why should he not have the same

beyond that point. The Chinese may soon be able to make both him and his Government understand that he must have it; and then he will have it, and exercise it too. So are they foreboding at Canton. And God grant they may be true prophets. We too shall share the credit of their vaticinations; for it is some time since we foretold, that Tea would assuredly swamp Opium.

To those who are anxious about the loss to be entailed on our Indian revenues by this change, it may be some consolation to think, that the fall of the Opium trade is likely to be preceded by a gradual decline; and in its progress the consequent difficulties of our Government may be provided for, either by retrenchment or from new sources of income. Perhaps it is too much to expect of the faith of a Christian Government, that they should believe there is a God existing, to whom good and evil is not indifferent—who has power sufficient in the world to see that loss sustained in doing what is good in his sight shall be compensated, as well as that profit made by disobedience to Him shall be useless.

MADRAS NEW ALMANAC.—We have just received a copy of this valuable publication; and little as it may seem to belong to our own Presidency, we deem it well worthy of a brief notice. We have seen an Indian Almanac to be compared, with it in its Astronomical department; which, if it be more accurate as it is ample in its details, (and we have no reason to suppose it is not) is sufficient to make it a very tolerable substitute for the Nautical Almanac for ordinary purposes. Its superiority in this respect is to be imputed, we imagine, to the influence, if not the assistance, of the Madras Observatory—an institution of which we certainly ought to have the fellow in Calcutta. But the superiority of Mr. Marshall’s Almanac is still more conspicuous in Statistics. It contains an excellent digest of the most important Statistical facts of the whole world, besides a map, and geographical and statistical report, of each of the Collectories into which the Madras Presidency is divided. Some of these reports are full and highly interesting; others of them are meagre; and the maps, although valuable, will admit of considerable improvement. But Mr. Marshall has done in respect of them what he could, with the hope of thus drawing, from those who have it in their power to give them, more accurate and enlarged details. His object, indeed, is thus to accumulate materials for a Madras Gazetteer, which it is his desire to publish as soon as possible. The project deserves every encouragement. It deserves likewise imitation; and it is to be hoped the compilers of Almanacs in Calcutta and Bombay will lose no time in seeking, at least, an equality with this excellence of the benighted Presidency. It is strange that we have no map of our Presidencies with the limits of the different Zillahs or Collectories, and their several Perganahs, defined. It is surely worth the attention of Mr. Tassie.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Intelligence has been received from China to the 5th of January. It is most important in its bearing on the interests of the merchants at Bombay, Calcutta and Canton, and of the general government of India. In consequence of the detection of the attempt to smuggle Opium on shore, the Chinese authorities put an entire stop to all British trade at Canton. The British Superintendent on this issued a Proclamation, stating that, urged by considerations immediately affecting the lives and property of Her Majesty’s subjects engaged in trade in China, he ordered all small rigged craft, carrying British colours, and now employed in smuggling Opium on shore, to quit the river within three days. Thus the British Consul in China has identified himself with the Chinese authorities, to put down the Opium trade. The Governor of Canton has, in consequence, permitted the registra-



nate trade to be again carried on. The conduct of Capt. Elliott has necessarily created the greatest excitement among the European merchants at Canton, who are interested in the sale of this drug; and we fancy the excitement it will create in Lenden-Lall Street, will be no less extraordinary. It lays the axe at the root of a revenue of between one and two millions a year, at a moment when the rail for money is likely to be of no ordinary urgency.—Col. Sigbee, Mr. Fraser and Capt. Ross have been appointed a Commission to adjust the dispute which led to the late expensive demonstration at Jhansi.—Letters from Suddiya confirm the fatal intelligence of Col. White's death. He had rather unwisely taken up his residence at a bungalow, at a little distance from Suddiya, without the protection of a guard. A body of five hundred savage Singphos came down unexpectedly at night upon him, and put him to death. The building was destroyed, and the few soldiers with the Colonel were driven back. Troops and ammunition were despatched to the station, as soon as intelligence reached Head Quarters, in Assam.—In consequence of the return of Mr. C. W. Smith from the Cape to his duties at the Revenue Board, Mr. C. Tucker, the Acting Member, has taken his seat as one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adalat. Rumour gives the post at the Board, about to be vacated by Mr. Mangley, to Mr. Lewis.—The Bombay papers state, that the next Overland Mail may be expected at that place between the 15th and the 16th of the present month.—Major Wilkinson, Political Agent of the South West Frontier, has been appointed temporarily to Nagpore. His departure is regretted equally by the people to whom his benevolent efforts have been devoted, and by his own subordinates.—Mr. Macnair, who has just returned from the Cape, to which he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, is constrained to return for the same object to England.

#### ENGLAND, FEBRUARY 13.

The *Herkara* publishes a letter from Feroz-pore, the post-office of which states, that a report had just reached that station, that Hyderabad had fallen, with considerable loss.—The intelligence from Seinde by way of Bombay, of an earlier date, states that the Amers had made an attack on Sir John Keane, and had been driven back; that Sir Henry Fane had resumed the command of the army, and intended to push on with the British, to which 150,000 rounds of ammunition had been sent. The Third Brigade, which was ordered to be broken up, is now commanded to stand fast at Feroz-pore.—The Governor General's Camp was at hand, on the 31st instant.—Letters have been received from Harjool station, that snow had fallen at our new Sanatorium, at the end of January. The building of the Hotel was, in consequence, stopped for a time, but it was confidently expected that it would be completed in April. We learn that all the rooms are engaged.—The *South West Englishman* has been incorporated with the *Delhi Gazette*.—A letter from Assam, published in the *Englishman* of this day, describes the extreme unhealthiness which has this year prevailed in Upper Assam, and recapitulates the names of some able public servants whose career has been cut short by death.—When the Chinese Government gave permission, on the first day of the present year, for the re-opening of the British trade at Canton, the number of vessels at the various stations on the Canton river was not less than ninety-two; of which the British vessels numbered sixty-seven; American vessels, eighteen; French, one; Dutch, two; Spanish, one; and Portuguese, three.

#### BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 16.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bengal Bank yesterday, it was agreed to accept the New Charter proposed by Government, with this single proviso. That it be provided, as in the case of the existing Bank, that the Governor General be empowered with the power of authorizing an increase of the amount to which the Bank may make advances to a single firm or individual, when he may think proper.—The Bombay papers are up in arms against the terms of the Charter of the Bombay Bank, and the most energetic resolutions have been adopted to procure a modification of them. The clause which appears to excite particular disgust, is that which directs the shares to be put up to sale.—The news of the fall of Hyderabad is not confirmed. The latest news from Seinde is, that the Amers had rejected

the ultimatum proposed by the British Government, and had collected a force of 10 to 12,000 men to oppose Sir John Keane's progress. His Excellency was within one march of Hyderabad. A day or two will, therefore, bring us tidings of the first engagement in which the Army or the India has been involved.—Dr. Wise has been gazetted as the Secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction.—A letter from Singapore containing intelligence from China in the 31st January, appears this day in the papers, stating the consumption of Opium in China this year is likely to fall short by one-half of that of the past year; and when this circumstance is taken into consideration, with the Opium which has been manufactured at this Presidency and in Malwa, it is calculated that there will be an over supply in China, at the close of the year, of no less than 92,000 chests.—Intelligence has reached town of the death of Capt. Warlow, of the Engineers, an officer equally remarkable for his professional qualifications and the great amenity of his disposition.—The Landholder's Society having taken into consideration the answer of Government, on the subject of Rescriptions, has determined to petition the Governor General in Council, on the subject.—A full report of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society, at its meeting of Wednesday, appears this day in the Calcutta papers.

#### MUMBAI, FEBRUARY 18.

Important intelligence has been received from the Army in the Indus. The Amers of Seinde having determined to resist the passage of our troops through their territories, Sir John Keane sent orders to the Admiral to proceed and take Karachi a fort at the most western mouth of the Indus. The troops in it were summoned, but refused to yield, upon which several broadsides were poured in upon it, which at once levelled the fortifications with the ground. The British flag was then hoisted, and the village of Karachi, about five miles higher up the river was summoned and surrendered. Intelligence has been received from the Head Quarters of the Bombay Army, at Bunker, twenty-four miles from Hyderabad. The troops were on the point of marching up to cut down, as it is understood, that the Amers have refused our ultimatum, which is said to have been, a payment of thirty lakhs of Rupees for the expense to which the Government has subjected Government; the free navigation of the Indus for ever, and the recognition of a subsidiary force. The British troops, on arriving opposite to the town of Hyderabad, will be required to cross the Indus, the passage of which will be disputed. Sir Henry Fane has really resumed the command of the Army or the Indus; and one Brigade of the Bengal Army is ordered to push forward to meet the Bombay troops. Three promising young officers of the Queen's have been burnt to death in Seinde, by the ignition of the jungles, from which they found it impossible to escape.—Shah Soojah's force has crossed the Indus; and our province has entered on his own territories, a circumstance which was duly announced by a salute from the Horse Artillery. His troops crossed it without opposition, at a place called Hooosain Baglee; the stream was 1,350 yards wide.—There were two meetings in Calcutta, on Saturday; the one of the Australian Association, at which nothing was done, because there were present but one Shareholder, one Committee-man and the Secretary; and a meeting of the Metairie Testimonial Subscribers, at which it was determined to do nothing till the issue of the Agri Meeting was known; the Agri Meeting having also met and resolved to do nothing till the issue of the Calcutta Meeting was known.—The intelligence from Mussoorie is, that the winter is truly English; the snow is eight inches deep; and in some parts of the Landour Hills, several feet. The thermometer does not rise in the day higher than 50; and at sunrise is as low as 32.—The first volume of the *Alif Laila*, or the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, in the original Arabic, has just been published. It does great credit to the spirited publishers, and the laborious printers.—A full account of the lamentable attack on Suddiya, in which Col. White lost his life, appears in the *Englishman* of this morning. We have transferred it to our columns.

#### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

The Sessions of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday morning, before Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice. His Lord-



which is about four and a half miles from the station, proceeded there, attacked and carried the village, killing the Renewah Gohain and several of the enemy, besides making two of them prisoners; and having burned the village to the ground, returned to encampments having fortunately sustained no loss. About 11 A.M., as soon as quiet was in a measure restored in the station, Capt. H., accompanied by a small party, went and burned three of their villages, and next morning Lieut. M., accompanied by Mr. Fingnah and 100 men, went and carried on the work of destruction in the Renewah. Two Gohains, and three other large Kamptee villages, met with no opposition.

Almost every place was burned to the ground, Capt. and Mrs. Hannay, and Mr. and Mrs. Pigeant lost every thing, except the few clothes they had on at the time, but fortunately a new bungalow (nearly finished,) Lieut. Marshall was building on the banks of the river, and his old one occupied, probably the former from being very near the stockade, and the latter, situated at the further end of the station, perhaps they had not time to fire, although they burned down the out-houses close to it.

The loss of life has been very great, but not so much as might have been expected from the salubrity of the attack. On the part of the Assam Light Infantry, one Lieut. Colonel, one Subaltern Major, one Naick, Bugler, and nine Sepoys killed; one Havildar, one Naick, one Bugler, and 25 Sepoys wounded, most of them severely; one Artillery man killed; four severely wounded (one since dead); one Gohain killed, and three Chasies (can boat people,) killed, and two wounded; eight women, two slaves, and three children belonging to the Naicks killed, and nine women and two children belonging to the Gohains killed, and wounded in the bazar and round about are not yet ascertained.

Twenty-four of the enemy were killed, besides those killed by Lieut. M. and his party at Su Bleah village; and information has been received that a very great number were wounded, but carried away? It is at present impossible to account for the attack; more especially as the Chiefs were in the contrary habit of paying visits to the officers, and appeared so at the time of terms.

The number of troops in the station were as follows: Artillery, one Jewahar, two Havildars, two Naicks and 25 Sepoys. Assam Light Infantry, one Lieut. Col., one Capt., one Lieut., one Apothecary (in civil and military medical charge,) one Sergeant Major, one Subaltern Major, six Subalterns, four Jewahars, 21 Havildars, 21 Naicks, 4 Buglers, and 301 Sepoys.—*Eng. Feb. 21, 1858.*

#### ADIRACK.

The Island of Karagh or Karack is thirty-four Nant's miles N. W. by W. from Budeire and about twenty-one north from the Persian coast, it is about twelve or thirteen nautic miles in circumference, being rather of an acute triangular shape, the point of the triangle being to the north from this is a line nearly along the West Side, it isilly and the land irregular, but the N. W. side as well as the eastern is a land with good soil, I consider to ensure more than three fifths of the whole Island. It is capable of producing all sorts of European and most tropical Vegetables, and Barley and Wheat grow in perfection. The whole of the plains have excellent water at fifteen to twenty from the surface, and it is healthy in the extreme. I believe eight or ten to be the greatest number of sick in Hospital during the wet season even up to this time (end of December) so far as the natives are concerned, there have been about twenty Europeans, in 34st, including officers, and most of these old men and who landed from a crooked ship in wet and stormy weather. Having given you an outline of the Island and its capabilities, I will speak of its anchorage for shipping, from the latter end of March to the beginning of October, or nearly seven months of the year, the eastern anchorage is at all times safe and landing easy, during the three months it becomes necessary on S. E. setting in to shift round to the N. W. side of the Island while it lasts, and where with the shore bearing by S. S. W. or S. W. by S. in eight fathoms you have good anchorage; returning to the eastern anchorage with the N. W. when eargh, ead may be again landed. One of the E. I. C. Vessel of war have laid here about constantly this season acting as shore recomander in the changes of wind. I now will speak of the Island in a political & commercial point of view. First then it is always safe from attack, while there is a couple of Vessels of war in the Gulf, as no force could quit the Coast of Persia without being intercepted.—secondly its proximity to the Euphrates only 90 miles, the same to Budeire the principal port of Persia, the same to the Persian Gulf, into the Persian country as well as many of the wealthy districts of Persia, it also is near Elkatif and Bahrain, both of which places Turahid Pasha is now trying to annex to the Government of Mahomed Ali Pasha of Egypt. These form a few of the Political points in which Karagh becomes important. I will now proceed to its commercial importance. First to the whole of the places aforementioned, it forms a desirable depot for merchandise. The facility of climate has long been a drawback to European Capital being advanced in a trade, which annually takes off several hundred thousand pounds of European goods. The proved healthy state of Karagh at all times, removes this obstacle, and if the British merchants established depots for

British Manufactures at this Island, Merchants from Bagdad, Mesopotamia and other countries of the Euphrates and Tigris as well as those from Persia would flock to the mart. It is well known that every year species to the amount of ten to twenty Lakhs of Rs. is carried down by Merchants or sent to Bombay to purchase goods, more than triple this sum would reach Karagh for the same purpose, as the merchants of the interior of Persia and other countries in this part of the world are now obliged to buy at third and fourth hands, and also goods that come from Russia, would purchase from a certain depot if established, I feel no doubt; and I know the people well, there would be an increasing demand for English goods if this point was established. The few Native Merchants of Hindustan who monopolize this trade, dread our setting Karagh as our depot, as their monopoly would be at an end. These few facts are worth the notice of the mercantile world. While the Dutch had Karagh they nearly drove all other parties out of the market; when they lost Karagh, all their trading establishments and factories were quickly given up; the same remark applies to the Portuguese, for when they lost their Island depot their commerce in the Gulf ended with such an opening for trade and with such Political Importance; our Government ought to get Karagh either by purchase or cession from the Persians, then make it a free port, and in two years it will become as important to Persia and Turkish Arabia, as Singapore is to Siam, Cebu China and the Malay Islands and Peninsula.

A Force of 200 men and a detail of artillery is all that would be needful for its occupation, the Citadel built by the Dutch might be made with a little expense and a few guns, every thing that could be required beyond a Martello Tower or two to the S. W. for fortifying the Island, and it being the Remounting of the I. N. Squadron nothing could be wanted for protection of Commerce.

Yours, &c. A. D. G

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MARYA HOOK BOOK SOCIETY, HELD AT THE ALMA STATION ROOMS, 41st FENICE ST. 1858.

R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq. President of the Society, having been called to the chair, briefly stated that the present meeting was called in conformity with the 7th resolution of the Society, adopted when the institution was first formed in December, 1856, and that its object was to submit a report of its proceedings for the past year, to elect office bearers, and transact such other business as might be brought before the meeting.

The chairman then requested the Secretary to read the report of the committee, which, being done, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously carried, viz.:

Moved by Captain Wheeler, seconded by Captain Graham, — 1st. That the report now read be adopted, printed and circulated among the friends and subscribers in the institution.

Moved by R. Alexander, Esq. seconded by Dr. Duncan, —

2nd. That a copy of the report be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Governor General, with an earnest solicitation that the Agents School Book Society may receive the support of Government, and that His Lordship be requested to allow his name to be recorded as the patron of the Society.

Moved by Mr. Cargill, seconded by Mr. Alderman, — 3rd. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to the patrons and subscribers to the Society for their liberal aid in promoting its objects.

Moved by Mr. Robert Gordon, seconded by Mr. Cargill, —

4th. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the president of the committee, and office bearers for their valuable services during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as officers of the institution till the next general meeting, viz.:

President.—R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq.  
Committee.—G. J. Gordon, Esq. R. Alexander, Esq. Dr. Duncan, Revd. J. J. Moore, Captain Graham, Captain Wheeler, Lieut. Hamilton, 34th Regt. N. I. and Ensign Shaw, 23rd, Regt. N. I.

Secretary.—R. W. Woollam, Esq.

Acting Secretary.—Revd. J. J. Moore.

Treasurer.—The Bank of Asia.

Moved by Ensign Shaw, seconded by Mr. Woollam, —

5th. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman for his kindness in presiding on the occasion of the first annual meeting. (Signed) R. N. C. HAMILTON, Chairman.

—Englishman, February 16.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Almut Almut, Sibree, Dec. 31, 1858.

SIR,—Among the many advantages which have accrued to India by the opening of Steam Communication between the Western Presidency and England via Egypt, the facility enjoy-

ed by residents in the Agra Provinces and Rajpootana States, of pursuing a route direct to the point of embarkation, may be enumerated. To those who have often traversed the routine voyage down the Ganges, a new interest would be excited by the architectural and natural beauties which come under observation in the journey from Jeypore and Ajmer to Bombay. The obstacles which existed formerly, no longer prevent a traveller from proceeding through the Native States of Joudpore and Sirohee—a safe conduct over practicable and often excellent roads—being now in favour of the undertaking. Having myself driven my wife, in a buggy, from Nusserabad, I can speak with confidence to the comparative ease and pleasure with which the journey may be performed. With an ordinary marching establishment, we left Nusserabad on the 16th November. Beaur, a military post, situated in the extended range of hills which pursues its south-west course from the vicinity of Delhi towards the Gulf of Cutch, was made in three marches, the road being occasionally broken and irregular. Advice and assistance, if required, can be procured from the Political Officer, and other gentlemen at this pretty station, the cantonment of the M'Isirwarah Battalion. The next stage, which is long and fatiguing, leads into the plains of Narwar. The road runs in sight of, and parallel to, the mountain range on its western side, towards Nodji and Pallee; and thence to Eripourah, the cantonment of the Joudpore Legion—seven long marches, through a level country, with patches of cultivation around the villages; but generally waste and unproductive. The town of Pallee, as well known from its pestilential fever, is a large and thriving place, notwithstanding the arbitrary exactions made by the local authorities and the depredations committed on its merchants by freebooters. From its position in these western regions, it is the emporium of commerce, and the connecting link between Gouzerat, and places west of Agra. Printed cottons form the staple article. The shops everywhere indicate the Dyers' trade; and the large sheets of water near the town, exhibits calicos of varied hue, under the cleansing process of the washermen, and innumerable piles of goods upon its banks. The dress, too, of the inhabitants, both male and female, designated the universal article—here the art is practised in almost every family; some branches of which, display their rainbow tints, which certainly produces a more picturesque effect on the outgaraged masses, than would the dark blue tints which distinguish the "Dyer" in other lands. Three marches over ground nearly similar to that already passed, (the last being varied by hills, more bristly wood and Acaia trees,) brought us to Eripourah. This new station is placed upon a rising ground on the bank of a nullah, which divides the Joudpore from the Sirohee territory, and is within a short distance of the village of Burgang. The spot is judiciously chosen—the country being open, or, so thinly wooded for two or three miles around, as to admit of being cleared without difficulty or expense. Water, some of the finest in India, is easily obtained by sinking wells through a calcareous gravel, with the advantage of not requiring masonry to prevent the wells from falling in. Scenery in every direction, wild and picturesque, from the near and distant growing of the hills, which rise in pyramids and extend in ridges of varied outline—Mount Abou terminating the prospect to the south, distant about 40 miles. The lines of the cantonment are well arranged—public buildings making rapid progress.—Officers' bungalows springing up; and, with Captain Downing's already luxurious and productive garden, presenting a civilized and comfortable aspect in the midst of a region heretofore famed for tigers, bloods, and plunderers. Great credit is due to the Commandant of the Legion for the alacrity with which the instructions of Government have been carried into effect, within the short period of his residence on this frontier. A degree of order has been established, and so much respect preserved for steady military discipline among the predatory tribes, as already to ensure comparative confidence to travellers and merchants. The importance of this post in a commercial point of view, has been very recently shown; upwards of 60 hackeries, laden with merchandise and specie from Bombay and Gouzerat, proceeding towards Pallee, and other places in Rajpootana, were attacked by 300 robbers; two hundred of whom were mounted, and accompanied by 30 or 60 camels to carry off the booty. A guard of 20 Sepoys under a Subadar, and a dozen Sowars, being stationed

at the village of Mondah, behind a mountain 18 or 20 miles from cantonment, heard the hammering at the boxes, &c., and proceeded forthwith to the rescue. Notwithstanding the favourable position of the plunderers at midnight, and their well concerted stratagems to divert the attention of the handful of men, the property was secured and the marauders driven off, with considerable loss. Three of the carts containing property, had been previously taken away, but the remainder were re-captured and placed in safety. Had the merchants claimed protection on their arrival, instead of taking up a situation beyond the village, no loss whatever would have been sustained. The Cuffia had been waiting for an escort from Pallee, but, after this affair, the merchants would not prosecute their journey, although the hired horsemen had arrived, without the protection of a party of Downing's Horse. Their reasonable wishes having been complied with, they, of course, reached their destination safely. At the several villages within a few miles of the station, the cultivation is very fine, and far less shaven than in many other parts of India. Irrigation, by means of the Persian wheel, is the mode invariably practised. It is impossible for crops of wheat, barley, &c., to look more beautifully than did those a few miles off in a northerly direction at the time of our visit; and conviction must be carried to the mind of every one acquainted with this district, that great benefit would result to the commerce between Bombay and the North Western Provinces of Hindoostan, by the establishment of a mart for merchandise, under the immediate protection of the British Government. Extensive tracts of unreclaimed land of excellent quality, were at hand to repay, with abundant interest, the necessary labour. But, independently of pecuniary results, how great a blessing would be conferred by the substitution of honest, industrious occupation, for the lonely and suspicious wanderings of the Bhils and Mewatis; not to say the expulsion of innumerable tigers from their haunts among the jungles. Our enlightened Government cannot be inensible to the moral advantage which must be gained, by occupying permanently, and with effect, this commanding situation. Since the establishment of the Joudpore Legion in this neighbourhood, far more has been accomplished towards the introduction of tranquillity and social order among the semi-barbarians, called "Thakurs," and their lawless vassals, than the most sanguine could have anticipated. By carrying out the principle, inalienable good may follow. Sirohee, the capital of the district, is two marches from the cantonment,—the road all the way, lying through a dense grass and brush wood jungle,—byres and acacia chiefly. This portion of the journey is notoriously infested with tigers; the track of which was repeatedly observed in different places, by one or other of our party. On one occasion, when passing from Sirohee to Anasra, (two stages) at the foot of Mount Abou, we noticed the footmarks of an enormous tiger in the sandy road, for upwards of a mile, distinctly perceiving where it had retraced its steps, in prowling over this part of the narrow way, with long grass jungle on either side. As it was at dawn of day, the animal could not have long preceded us. The passage of our guests, a short time previously, had probably attracted him to the spot. No fewer than five or six men were killed at, and near, the village of Pallee, within a day or two of our arrival and departure. Fortunately, one of the tigers was destroyed, and brought into Sirohee, (the day on which we left.) At this place deserving notice only from being the residence of the Rao, a convenient bungalow has been erected, and is now available for the accommodation of travellers. The town has attained local celebrity for its cutlery, but is sadly dilapidated; the Palace, situated on the western aspect of a hill, 4 or 500 feet high, being the only substantial edifice. A fine view of the surrounding country is commanded from some of the upper balconies; and two or three of the apartments, painted and decorated in the usual Native style, have a pretty appearance. The reception hall, beneath a dome at the very top of the pile of buildings, is worth looking at. The Rao courteously descended the flight of steps at the base of the Palace to receive us, on the occasion of our visit, conducting M—— and myself up the bug ascent, holding a hand of each. He appears of a mild and gentle disposition, and would, probably, prefer the honour to the care of Government, especially some portion on the "border" of his principality. One of the peculiar features of this part of this country is, or was, the distressing

recklessness of human life, so painfully and constantly presented to the eye of the traveller, by the road side. A heap of stones points out the spot on which a person has been murdered—and so numerous are these "calms" in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, that no fewer than 80 have been counted within a single march. The solitary passenger among these jungles, on receiving the fatal arrow from the bow of the murderous Bhel, is pounced upon in his agonies, and instantly despatched for the sake of the hoped-for property. These murdering marksmen are always armed in passing through the woods and passes, on a journey, or pasturing their cattle; nor does any habitation venture scarcely any distance from a village, without one or more of these denizens of the forest as a guardian. With this ever so apprehension need be entertained; any case of treachery for the exception to the rule. The ascent of Ahon is effected after driving through two or three miles of jarring jungle, by the aid of the six or eight coolies accustomed to the work. A rude seat is constructed, and suspended to a couple of lumbos, which are borne on the shoulders of four men. In this manner the ascent is accomplished over, and between, enormous blocks of reddish compact granite, overgrown with shrubs and trees; the lower half being principally lumbos. In about two hours the top is reached, when a lonely lake is seen spreading out amidst the rocks, adorned with several islets; at the further extremity of which, two neat humpaloes are observed to emerge from the distant foliage. At present there are the only residences permitted to be erected by the Shirur Rao—families coming hither during the hot season, having their tents pitched in the vicinity of the lake. Instead of a ridge merely, as the summit appears from the plains below, a space of several miles extends in one direction, and two or three in another, diversified by rocks of every shape, presenting a most wild and picturesque appearance. At a distance of two miles from the lake, the Temple of Dhanra stands, but externally, affords no indication of the elaborate details which adorn this wonderful fair edifice within. The variety and richness of the carving, in white marble; the number of sculptured figures of idols in veneration, produce a most striking effect on the mind of the spectator; not even excepting those accustomed to the splendid architectural culleers of the West. Ahon, as such located as a place of pilgrimage, is about 5,100 feet above the level of the sea; the highest peak being near 1000 feet above the temple.

Descending from this mount of superstition, the route is continued towards Deesa, through jungle; after the first two or three marches, less dense, but fairly enticed in the designation of a wild and uninhabited tract of country, with few isolated exceptions throughout the journey; some portions being over deep and heavy sand. The boundary of the Deogul and Bombay Presidencies is situated nearly between Ahon and this frontier station of the Bombay army. The cantonments are situated on a sandy plain, and appear to great advantage from the neat style of the public buildings, rather English looking with their red brick walls and tiled roofs. The transition from heat to cold is very trying at this station; not only during the different seasons but within the 24 hours. For six months the thermometer has been known to remain at, or above, 90; below it, at one time as high as 121, in a military hospital. At night, during the cold weather, the alterations are equally striking. Notwithstanding this extensive range of thermometer, it was ascertained by the returns ordered by Lord W. Bentinck, that Deesa is the healthiest military station throughout India. To this conclusion, however, I should not be inclined to come, from the conviction that a destructive influence must be exercised on the health, although not indicated by the statistical records—the effect may be insidious in its approach, but ultimately certain.

In six rather long marches over heavy, trying sand, Ahmedabad is reached, the capital of Guzerat. In the progress southward the country becomes well cultivated and richly wooded. This large city yields to scarcely any in India in a general architectural point of view. It cannot boast of its *Taj* or *Kotah*, but taken as a whole, has very much to interest the admirer of elegant architectural designs, with the most classic and delicate sculptural embellishment. Some of the structures might be advantageously placed beside the most beautiful specimens of ancient or modern art, in the English Universities. From this city to

Cambay is four marches; still over very dry sandy land, and through a rich and fertile country. This place, although still large and populous, is falling rapidly into decay; once so celebrated for its commercial prospect, it is now comparatively insignificant and in ruins. Here our land journey terminated; a country boat having been provided, the voyage down the Gulf of Cambay to Bombay, was performed in little more than six-and-thirty hours, an unusually favourable passage; the wind proving fresh and from the northward all the way. We sailed from Cambay on the morning of the 10th; and reached the Island of Bombay a little after sunset on the following day; the distance being nearly 500 miles.

Bombay, Jan 21th, 1883.

VIATOR.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGION.

#### FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

At the last annual meeting of the Evangelical Missionary Society at Paris, M. Girard Perre, the pastor and zealous director of the House of Missions at Paris, presented a report, which exhibits the Reformed Church of France not long ago a desolate and lonely widow, as now rejoicing over seven missionary stations, formed by French Christians in South Africa. These seven stations lace their pastors, their churches, their schools, their teachers, their sacraments, their discipline, their Christian literature. In short, the *Bossutos* people, of whom geography scarcely knew the name a few years since, possess at this hour regular lessons for schools, a well-kept collection of books and prayers, short tracts on the essential truths and duties of Christianity, and, finally, a translation of the Gospel according to St. Matthew.

The seven stations founded and supported by the Society in the south of Africa, are served by seven missionaries, five assistant missionaries, nine female missionaries; twenty-two labourers; and teaching children, there are about thirty persons attached to that area. In the course of the last year, sixteen converts of natives have been baptised at the different stations, and thirty-seven catechumens received as candidates for baptism. Adding to this number twenty-nine natives who had previously become members of the church, we find that, since the origin of the French mission in the south of Africa, eighty-five persons have embraced the Gospel. The annual collection of the revenues is about 100, which is more than the amount of the preceding years. The influence of the mission is extending rapidly over a population of 500,000 souls in the neighbourhood of the stations.

The Society made, this year, an extraordinary effort, to reduce the exchequer of its receipts; and in a few days afterwards, more than 50,000 francs were remitted to the treasury. Meanwhile, the ordinary receipts have suffered no diminution. On the contrary, they have been 10,000 francs greater than those of last year. The same kind of supererogation and dedication has been realised, which is a very considerable sum for the small number of French Christians.—*Paris*.

**GHASTS TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Some new regulations have been promulgated by Government respecting the distribution of the Parliamentary grant (25,000*l.*) to the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland. These clergy have, since 1848, been divided into three classes, each minister receiving 100*l.*, 75*l.*, or 50*l.* a year; a similar amount being understood to be also paid to the minister by his congregation or Synod. This classification is now abolished, and all Presbyterian clergymen are to receive 75*l.* a year, but no endowment will, in future, be granted or continued without the personal payment of the congregational stipend. A few congregations which have, at present, two endowed ministers, are, on vacancies taking place, to be reduced to one; and no part of the Parliamentary grant (as has hitherto been the practice) can be applied to any purpose, except the support of officiating clergymen. If rival congregations are got up in the immediate vicinity of each other, such meetings will be granted to them by the State; and no new congregations can be recommended to Parliament for endowment until regularly established for two or three years, having a proper church, and duly paying the stipend to their clergymen.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

**MANCHESTER.—THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY.**—We understand that a very numerous meeting of the influential ministers and laity of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination is appointed to be held in this town, in the course of the ensuing week, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration in 1838 of the hundredth year of the existence and operations of the society. It is intended, in addition to special religious services, commemorative of the occasion, to raise a general commercial subscription, to be superintended by some of the principal charities of the body.—*Manchester Times*.

## SCIENTIFIC.

The Dahlia was imported from China, of which it is a native, into Europe, somewhere about twenty years ago; and the Swedish botanist, Professor Dahl, was the first who cultivated and made it known. It soon attracted notice in England, where, fifth in the list of its form and variety of colour, it became at once an especial favourite. In 1815, about two months after the battle of Waterloo, it was introduced into France, and the celebrated artist, Andre Thoinin, suggested various practical improvements in its management. The botanist Georzi had shortly before this introduced it at St. Petersburg; and hence it is, that to this day the dahlia be known throughout Germany under the name of "Goringen." It was at first supposed that the bulb of this lovely flower was edible, an idea which at the period of its early introduction greatly retarded its cultivation; so at least we learn from a recent remark on the subject in a foreign journal: as also that two of the most enthusiastic of the Parisian amateurs of the present day, Messrs. Chereau and Dr. Marjolin, have been known to expend in one single year 1800 francs each in the purchase of dahlias.—*Gardener's Gazette.*

**THE PERIODIC SHOOTING STARS.** The attention of astronomers and observers should be devoted to-morrow evening, being the thirteenth of November, to those singular meteoricities, the periodic rains of which about that and the 13th of this month have for the last few years excited much notice. The singularity of their regular appearance on the nights in question first excited attention in the United States of America, and their return have since been carefully noticed by astronomers in France and England. Their appearance in this country is not so vivid as in France, but they present a singular phenomenon of stars running in constant succession through the night in the direction of the constellation Leo, or from W. to N. W. in the heavens, but their brilliancy will depend more or less upon the state of the evening. In some parts of France they were regarded as to excite the wonder and alarm of the poorer orders of the people, having the appearance of a rain of fire; and in London it was one of those panics which, with the aurora borealis, gave rise to various false alarms of fire. M. Arago conjectures that from the phenomena and curious appearances which they present, a large planet at some former time was broken into several thousand pieces when it was in the position which the earth occupied on the 13th November, and that probably those pieces flew each other in the same manner as the particles composing the tails of planetary bodies. The neighbouring sites of France, viz. hill and Greenwich will be the best and clearest spots for those in London to witness those singular appearances, which will probably be visible between ten o'clock in the evening and five in the morning.—*Pitt.*

**DISCOVERIES IN NEW HOLLAND.**—Two interesting travellers, Mr. Myers, Grey and Lushington, have lately made an attempt to explore the interior of this immense island, but were stopped by the unapproachable hostility of the natives, after penetrating about seventy miles. Limited as was this advance, it has led to the discovery of a highly curious nature, Mr. Grey having found numerous ethnological paintings, presumed to be the work of the Aborigines, which evince considerable knowledge of effect. As a consequence of this, he addresses some representations of the human form, made apparently in the manner of a coat on the surface of the rock, and painted black, whilst the surrounding part is colored white. From these paintings, and a variety of collateral proofs which he says he has collected, Mr. Grey is led to infer that the natives on this part of the coast are of Asiatic descent; a conjecture, indeed, rendered extremely probable, when we consider that the islands of the East India Archipelago form a series of steps, as it were, from the Oriental Continent to Australia.—*Ibid.*

**ÆTNA AND VULCANUS.**—The eruption of Mount Ætna, as we learn by a letter from Naples, continues with great violence. It appears to have attained its height on September 20th, but a severe burst came forth at six in the morning of the 20th, and excited great alarm, it appears, however, that no serious consequences have ensued. Vulcanus is perfectly quiet.—*Ibid.*

Fossil remains from the Humber Mountains were sold by auction, on Tuesday, by Messrs. Stevens. Among the lots, and their prices, were the following:—skull of the lower jaw, containing two molars of the mustelin, symphysis perfect, 1*l*. 12s.; a portion of the skull, with upper jaw, containing four molars; a very fine and perfect specimen 2*l*.; the left ramus of the lower jaw, of gigantic dimensions, with two molars, 2*l*.; the right ramus of ditto, with ditto, apparently of the same individual, 2*l*. 2s.; the cranium, with sockets for two molars, length from occiput to end of snout of skull, 44 inches; diameter across at widest, 28 inches; girth at occiput, 91 inches; weight upwards of half a ton, 135*l*. 6s.; the lower jaws of a young hippopotamus,

with the teeth very perfect. 2*l*.; a very fine specimen of the lower jaw of a ruminant, 2*l*. 10s. Lord Brougham attended the sale.—*Ibid.*

Renewed experiments on the Turpids by M. Muticaci have confirmed opinions that all parts of the brain do not produce equal quantities of electricity; for instance the fourth lobe cannot be touched without exciting discharge, and the effect continues after the death of the animal; this lobe taken away, all discharge ceases.—*Ibid.*

**SATELITES.**—M. Deccuppi, with a telescope of Courtois, has, with the astronomers of the Roman College, lately distinguished five rings round Saturn, and counted seven satellites; the distances of which from the planet may be represented by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16—64; so that there is a great interval (perhaps to be filled up by fresh observations) between the two last.—*Athenæum.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—LAST CENSUS.—	
Sects.	Numbers.
Church of England, ... ..	16,094
Church of Scotland, ... ..	2,051
13 arch of Rome, ... ..	2,284
Wesleyans, ... ..	1,283
Baptists, ... ..	173
Independents, ... ..	653
Quakers, ... ..	50
Jews, ... ..	182

Total, 23,544

Male Convicts, ... .. 10,120

Female Convicts, ... .. 2,179

18,299

Grand Total, 41,812

—*Leicester Advertiser*, March 20.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Elizabeth Ernestine Thürk died on the 22nd ult. at Vienna, having attained the great age of 118. She entered a family as a servant when only eleven years old, and remained in it till her death, seeing two out of the three generations in it pass away. She was never married, and preserved her intellectual faculties to the last moment of her life.—*Pitt.*

**DEATH OF JOHN PHILIP WOOD, ESQ.**—We regret to record the death of this distinguished and excellent individual. Mr. Wood was deaf and dumb from his infancy, and yet attached to no mean eminence as an author. His History of the Parish of Cranford, his Life of John Lee, of Laureston, and his edition of Pope's's Perceage of Scotland, have placed his name in a high rank as an antiquary, geologist, and lexicographer. Mining research and several secret marks were paid by him. He was devoted from an old and respectable family in the parish of Cranford, and he held the office of Archdeacon of Exeter in Scotland, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and success.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.*

**NEW COLLEGE AT BATH.**—The inhabitants of Bath are about to cause to be erected, on the highest part of this city, a new college, to be called Queen's College. It is to be in connexion with the University of Oxford and Cambridge, and the routine of study is to include every branch of learning and science taught there. The project is to be carried into effect by transferable shares of 10*l*. each, bearing five per cent. interest. The designs and plans for the building are preparing under the direction of Mr. Mansers.—*Bath Gazette.*

**RAILWAY FROM ENGLAND TO SCOTLAND.**—We before stated that the summit level, in passing the Lammernuir Hills, was only 270 feet above the sea; but the report informs us that this elevation may be reduced 30 or 40 feet by cutting, leaving the summit only 240 feet above the sea. The project has been received with a degree of favour, which shows that its importance is appreciated. A line of communication which would bring Newcastle within four hours, and London within sixteen hours' travelling of Edinburgh, would be productive of vast advantage to Scotland.—*Stretton.*

**ANTIQUITY OF CABINET DINNERS.**—Theobald says, that when the Germans wished to reconcile enemies, elect chiefs, make alliances, or treat of peace and war, they took counsel during their repast; "for the mind," he remarks, "is then most open to the impression of simple truths, and easily excited to great undertakings."—*Pitt.*

**CHATEAUVERT.**—The conservatory now building by Sir Jeffry Wyattville is 360 feet long, by 160 feet wide, in height 60 feet.—*Ibid.*

A Chinese Artist has lately painted a series of six pictures, to illustrate the effect of opium-smoking, after the manner, and with a similar moral, to Hogarth's "Bake's Progress."—*Ibid.*

TEXAS.—The Government and Republic of Texas have formally withdrawn their application to be admitted into the union of the United States.—*Ibid.*

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.—Cotton manufactories are going to be established in the province of Zealand, on account of the Commercial Company. These useful establishments will afford employment to many poor industrious persons, who now find it difficult to obtain subsistence.—*Ibid.*

M. Victor Hugo, according to the *press*, has sold M. Delloye, the publisher, for 240,000 francs, the right of printing his works for ten years; and, by the terms of the agreement, has received half of this money down. The *Moniteur Parisien* says that the price agreed on is 200,000 francs, and that M. Delloye intends to apply this sum, which he had previously adopted in the case of M. de Chateaubriand, still more extensively. Good news for popular authors!—*Paris Paper.*

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday evening fifty of the senior scholars of Christ's Hospital went by invitation to Sir J. South's observatory at Kensington to view the comet. Sir James devoted the whole evening to them, and kindly gave them every instruction that the time allowed in regard to astronomical observations and the various powers and uses of his telescope. This is a second instance of that gentleman's attention to the scholars of Christ's Hospital; as, on the appearance of the last comet, he devoted an evening to the instruction of an equal number of their body, and encouraged, as on Monday last, to excite and increase in their minds a love of that science, to the pursuit of which he has so ardently and so successfully attached himself. Sir James did not forget that five or six hours of astronomical observation in the keen air of Kensington-hill might produce an appetite in young stomachs, and that an old English supper of roast beef would not be unacceptable. He had made, therefore, a liberal provision for it; and, as his youthful visitors, after partaking of it with great gusto, and singing "God save the Queen," returned to their venerable foundation highly delighted with their visit.—*Pat.*

GAMBLING IN ST. JAMES'S.—A meeting of the vestry of this parish was held last week, at which Mr. J. Branscomb, churchwarden, presided; and it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Fuller, seconded by Mr. A. Breckett, "that a committee be appointed to collect facts as to the number and nature of the gambling-houses in this parish, and to draw up a memorial to be presented with the approbation of this board, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, setting forth the alarming and daring extent to which the vice of gambling is now carried on, the inadequacy of the present law to repress the same, and praying that the Government would be pleased to obtain from the Legislature sufficient powers, to enable this board to suppress those places of infamous resort."—*Pat. Nov. 8.*

VALUE OF A LION.—A lion was sold by auction at Liverpool, last week, for 160*l.*—*Ibid.*

A GENTLEMAN.—Civility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honour—a determination never to take a mean advantage of another—an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings—are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman.

PRIVILEGE OF A QUEEN'S PAGE.—It was decided in the Queen's Bench, on Thursday, in the case of Pocock, one of the Queen's pages, that he should be held required on the Sovereign, he could not be held in arrest for debt.—*Pat. Nov. 12.*

ACADEMICAL HONORS.—The College at Amherst, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. John Harris, the author of "Mammun," and Theological Tutor of Chebucto college.—*Pat.*

A FRIEND, LL.D.—Among the degrees conferred at the late commencement at Brown University, was that of LL.D. on Joseph John Gurney, the Quaker minister from England.—*New York Emancipator.*

Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, has received from the King the order of Daneburg, with the title of Excellency. He has undertaken a monument to Goethe for Frankfurt, the poet's native city.—*Pat.*

THE KING OF BAVARIA.—We have received letter from Rhenish Bavaria, announcing that on the 29th ult. the teachers and schoolmasters of the district of Landau had been summoned before the land-commissioner, who communicated to them a royal rescript, enjoining that hereafter they should abstain, 1st, from wearing hats and whiskers; 2nd, from carrying watches, chains, trinkets, keys, &c.; 3rd, from dressing too richly; and 4th, from frequenting fairs and coffee-houses. An article of the rescript enjoining the land-commissioner to lose no time in applying the teachers and schoolmasters of these measures, and authorizes him to suspend from their functions such as should not comply therewith in the delay of three days. "The monasteries," says our correspondent, "have been astonished by the Bavarian Duke, because he wears them himself. Those who follow his example are sure of obtaining favours and promotion, provided, however, the monasteries be shaped like his own. But beads and whisks are abandoned by the Court, and regarded as revolutionary emblems which cannot be tolerated without danger for the monarchy."—*Commer du Bas Rhin.*

RENEWAL PROPERTY!—STURGEON L.M. Oct. 26.—*The Dry-light All-hands* has lately published the following statement:—"Some weeks ago a small boat, with forty-five men, women, and children, arrived at Grischam (in this province). They were nearly half naked, and had nothing left to subsist on but a few potatoes and a little salt. They had all fled from one of the ancient Swedish possessions in Livonia, where they were treated in the most inhuman manner by their lord—a Count or Baron Stuckenberg. They spoke in the old Swedish language, and were ready to sacrifice any thing if they were sent back to Russia. They were not only constantly beaten before and after meals, but twice a week getting one thing or another in treatment, they say, began when the children were between nine and ten years of age. They did not obtain permission to remain here, but a week after their arrival, were sent, by order of the Government, to Finland, where they were immediately sent to prison."—*Pat.*

PROPOSED BILL FOR STRAW-VEHICLES.—The merits of a bill to be brought before Parliament have been a subject, by which it is proposed that "all vessels engaged in the conveyance of passengers by water, when employed by any other means than sails or manual labour," shall not be employed without a licence, apportioned in the price to every four miles, nor without paying a duty "for and in respect of every passenger, at and after the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for every four miles, or fraction of four miles."—*Ibid.*

The late Rev. Robert Hall's Works are about to be re-published in six monthly volumes, smaller than those which form the present standard edition, at  $\frac{1}{4}$ s. each.—*Ibid.*

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Slavery Question is still one of interest. The friends of emancipation in France are with enthusiasm the results which have been obtained by the British Government, and are actively at work for agitation in the next session, when it will be brought forward with all the influence which the example of England has furnished. This will be one of the most interesting questions for the deputies, and is likely to occupy a large portion of their time. The movement in favour of an electoral reform, begun by the National Guards, is very rapidly gaining ground in the province.—*Ibid.*

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—The historian and the antiquary are alike interested by recent communications from Mexico, which state that the owner of some farm, lands in the State of Morelia, to the north of Durango, has discovered a grove, in which a thousand dead bodies are deposited. They appear to have been grouped in distinct families, and buried at different periods and ages, as the groups are composed of both young and old, all being enveloped in clothes which resemble, though imperfectly, the mode of treatment peculiar to Egyptian mummies. The clothes are fine in texture of various colours, and remarkable for a high state of preservation.—*Ibid.*

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—The *Vienne Gazette* announces the death, at Erastuburg, in Lower Austria, of a day-labourer, named Danberger, at the extraordinary age of 130 years. He was born in 1708, at Zieritz, in Moravia. He served in the time of Charles VI., under Prince Eugene of Savoy. He never married till he was 100 years old, and from July, 1829, was a pensioner on the Emperor's privy purse.

IRISH REAPERS.—The Irish reapers, who have finished their harvest work, are proceeding in thousands to their homes, per the Belfast steamers, from Glasgow. On Tuesday morning about fifteen hundred went off in the *Enterprise*, and several hundred in another steamer. It is a rule that they surrender their shillelahs and books, knives, &c., to be locked up till they land. The more belligerent amongst them yielded with reluctance, and

were not convinced of the propriety of the measure until satisfied that there was not sufficient room on board for a good fight. — *Glasgow Paper.*

**SAVINGS IN SWEET WHEAT.**—It has been stated that if ditching wheat, as practiced in Norfolk, Suffolk, and some other counties, was generally adopted, full 10,000,000 bushels of seed might be saved on the 4,000,000 acres of wheat grown annually in England and Scotland; and, allowing eight bushels to each person, would support 1,250,000 persons, who, if employed in weeding the crops, might double this. — *Past.*

**ANCIENT OAK.**—Some time ago an immense oak tree was excavated from a moss in the neighbourhood of Egleham. It is about 100 feet in circumference, and about 60 feet in length. It has been refit through the middle, so that what is found appeared only as a portion of a much larger trunk. No oak trees are now found in this locality, so it may be regarded as a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. — *Scottish Pilot.*

**ROME, NOV. 1.**—The coronation of the Emperor of Austria has been followed, among other acts of liberality, by the restoration to the Knights of Malta of the estates which had been seized to the dominions of the Crown, with permission to establish new commendaries by voluntary contributions. The military subject of the order has long ceased to have any influence. The care of the sick, as the earliest object of the first Knights at Jerusalem, has been lately revived, and they have founded hospitals for this purpose both here and in some other cities. The restoration of the estates in Lombardy is of the more importance, as the other Italian states may be thereby induced to give back to the order the property in their possession. France possesses the richest commendaries, which it may be difficult for the order to recover. — *Past.*

**ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.**—Russia is of all the European nations the one which carries on the most extensive trade with China. Hitherto, however, her intercourse with that country was confined to exchanges. The Russians export thither cloths, furs, kinds of various descriptions, and specie. The Chinese give them in exchange tea, sugar, silks, nankeen, and other productions of the country. The quantity of tea yearly imported from China into Russia amounts to about 80,000 boxes, the value of which is rated at 50,000,000 roubles (4,000,000 £). The principal depots of that article are at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nicholas Negoum, and Irbit. — *Hamburg Correspondent.*

**WINKING AT A NEIGHBOUR'S EARRING.**—There's been a good deal of laughing in New Orleans lately,—at least so says the New Orleans Phrygian,—(and nobody ever doubts the N. O. Phrygian), and Messrs. Snoddy and Doolittle of that city were the subjects. "I say, neighbour Snoddy, if you don't keep your nose out of my garden, dash my humdrums if I don't shoot 'em—that's all." "Very well, Master Doolittle, shoot away; only, if you kill any of my hens, throw 'em over into my yard." "Crack! Crack! went the old blunderbuss, morning after morning; and the great fat hens were pitched into neighbour Snoddy's yard like rain!" At last, after a fortnight or so, Mr. Doolittle discovered that Snoddy never had any hens; and that he, Doolittle, had been winking his own hens and tossing them over for Snoddy's pot. — *Past.*

**ANIMAL IMPERMEABILITY.**—Underneath one of the arches of the large timber bridge now erecting over Wellington-dean, for the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, a temporary blacksmith's shop is erected, in which an eccentric old character, named Warble, usually works. A few days ago, during the high water, a large three-inch plank slipped through the timbers from the top of the arch, a distance of 80 feet, and entering through the roof of the shop where the old man was at work, fell endways on the shaft of the hammer with which he was at the time beating a piece of heated iron. The hammer-head was broken in two, leaving the end of it in his hands. A young lad stood amazed at the miraculous escape of the old man, whilst he coolly took up another hammer and recommenced beating the iron, unwilling to lose his heat. On being congratulated on not having been knocked to atoms by the large plank, he very innocently exclaimed, "Ay, mister; but a wiles is a good as a mile."

**GRAPE DUTY.**—The growers of grapes in this country seem not to be aware of the enormous importation of grapes from Spain and Portugal. We saw, yesterday, at a grocer's door in the Market-place, no less a quantity than 45 cwt. of grapes just received. The grape-growers, like the cut-growers, have just endeavoured to protect themselves by a duty which amounts to nearly 50 per cent. on the price paid to the grower in Spain. This heavy duty is found insufficient, as the fact we have stated shows. It is true that persons in the middle classes may have a handsome desert for a couple of shillings; but are their

comforts to be promoted at the expense of the home-grape-growers? See what a destruction of capital invested in glass and flues will take place! — *Manchester Times.*

#### HONOURS OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1638.

Our readers will probably recollect, that, some three or four months ago, a rascal appeared in the papers of the killing of some negroes on board a captured slave, as food for the rest. Accompanied as the public had become to the horrors of the slave-trade, there were few who could give credence to this mischievous enormity. It turns out, however, to be true, that an African was thus deliberately murdered. His hands were first seized, and held behind him; his feet were then seized, and bent backwards; and his head being thus thrown on a hick, his throat was immediately cut—the poor fellow having only time to call out to his sister who was within hearing, "Sobola, them da kill me!" His body was "slit open," like a bull-calf's, that night and hung up till the morning, when part of it was baked with rice for the slaves' dinner; and some of them were beaten to death because they would not eat it! Such are the heart-rending facts, of which there is now no doubt whatever, since the matter has been fully investigated by two Magistrates in Jamaica under the direction of the Colonial Office; and they are facts for the country deeply to ponder.

We had heard before, that slaves were chained and ships, that they were reckless how many of their victims perished by confinement and starvation, and that they drove them seaward by hundreds to secure their own impunity; we knew that their trade was greedy and murder, but we did not know that it was literally that of a butcher. We knew that the African in their hands was deemed to exhaust his strength in unrepentant toil, and that his blood might be shed by a miller's lathe, or a miller's mill; but we did not know that his blood was shed as for the shambles, for his carcass to be cut up by the knife of the butcher, and his limbs to be carried into beef for his fellow-captives. This is new. Hear us, Englishmen, when we ask only one question, is this to be endured? — *British Emancipator.*

**DRENKKNEN.**—On Friday morning a man named Gillet, a bricklayer's labourer, was received into St. George's Hospital, dreadfully injured, having been knocked down and run over by a horse and cart, while crossing Bolton-street in a state of intoxication. He is not expected to recover. — On Friday, at the Town Hall, Southwark, an elderly man of the name of James McGowan, was charged with being found drunk and asleep, on taking care of himself at two in the morning. The charge having been fully proved, an officer said he was sorry to observe that the defendant had within the last four or five years become so incontinent a drinker as to have turned himself. When he first knew him he was a highly respectable salesman in the Borough-market, and was the owner of two first-rate houses in the parish, and he was going on making money, when suddenly he took to drinking, and in a short time his business went away, he sold his houses, and became what he now appeared—a poor distressed man. He was committed in default of paying the usual fine.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN AMERICA.**—At a meeting of the Ashmoleen Society at Oxford, last week, a Mr. Delaval, of Ballston, New York, gave a sketch of the rise and progress of temperance societies in the United States, and of the immense change which they have wrought in society. In one state, he asserted his hearers, where there had been one thousand three hundred distilleries, there were now two hundred. In agricultural districts nine-tenths of the farmers drink only water, and were becoming quite rich by selling their cattle on the apples of which they used to make cider. Insurance companies would insure vessels which did not carry spirits, 5 per cent. lower than others. Whole states had taken up the temperance cause, and laws were prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors. The State of Massachusetts had recently enacted that no intoxicating liquor should be sold in a less quantity than 15 gallons, with the exception of what was wanted medicinally; for which purpose people were appointed, in the ratio of 1 to 2,000, to sell on medical certificates. Temperance and Connecticut had also made prohibitory enactments. — *Literary Gazette.*

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—On Wednesday week, the ship *Christina* sailed from Greenock for South Australia, with sixty passengers, besides a large cargo of goods. It was found impossible to take all the goods and passengers' luggage laid down for the vessel. The emigrants for this ship are of the most respectable and wealthy class, and take out an immense capital with them in goods and money. — *Scottish Guardian.*

**NEW SILVER COIN.**—The entire of the shillings issued in payment of the present dividends are improved with Her Majesty's device. Not a shilling has been issued of any other reign.







poor, Kishatta, Jewore, to Marie Jane Clemence, the only daughter of Pierre Basileto (Glenzie), of Bourne Glenzie.

Feb. 8. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. Emanuel Peter Mathey, to Miss Caroline Cato.

— 11. At Calcutta, by the Reverend J. M. Brandao, Mr. James William Canutor, to Miss Amelia Alexander.

— 11. At Birmahpore, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. T. Jones, Head Clerk, Superintendent Engineer's Office, South Western Provinces, to Miss Anne Ward.

— 11. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. Robert Alexander Phillips, to Miss Isabella Maria Pearson.

— 14. At Calcutta, at the Kirk, by the Rev. James Charles, Mr. Charles J. G. Montague, to Miss Caroline Martin, of Kidderpore School.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Dec. 22. At Moulinein, the Lady of Captain Robert Shirreff, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

Jan. 16. At Mumpore, the Lady of J. D'Almeida, Esq. of a daughter.

— 26. At Cuttack, Mrs. John Atkinson, of a daughter.

— 26. At Lucknow, the Lady of Captain J. Swettenham, 10th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

— 27. At Neenunch, the Lady of Captain George Thomson, of a daughter.

Feb. 4. At Madras, the Lady of James Shaw, Esq. of a son.

— 8. At Myrmensing, Mrs. Marion Fraser, of a daughter.

— 11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Officiating Apothecary D. Trehan, of a daughter.

— 11. At Almudore, Junpore, the Lady of Vincent Tregear, Esq. of a daughter.

— 14. At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Low, 30th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

— 14. At Calcutta, the Lady of A. G. Glas, Esq. of a daughter.

#### THURSDAY.

Sept. 8. At Moulinein, in his 23d year, Lieut. Conan Hopton, II. M's. 63d Regt.

Jan. 5. At Natman, in the 27th year of her age, Maria, the Lady of W. Warwick, Esq.

— 9. At Moulinein, Captain J. Ellis, II. M. 63d Regt.

— 12. At Moulinein, Apothecary T. Prudent, of the Medical Department.

— 21. At Purneah, of fever, Lieut. M. F. Kimenes, II. M's. 16th Foot, aged at years and 3 months; death caused by his brother officers.

Feb. 1. At Bombay, in the 46th year of his age, burgess Hathway, late of the 31st Regt. Bombay N. I.

— 7. At Malda, Louisa, the beloved wife of J. W. Boteman, Esq. aged 30 years.

— 10. At Chinnur, William Charles Arrow, Esq. aged 22 years.

— 10. At Calcutta, John Henry Braud, Esq. Commission Agent, aged 25 years and 6 months.

— 13. At Calcutta, Mr. James Paul, aged 33 years.

— 13. At Calcutta, Mr. John Welch, aged 33 years.

— 14. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Low.

— 14. At Secpore, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 60 years.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10. The English Barque *Mary Ann Peters*, H. E. Roberts, from Liverpool 13th September.

The English Barque *Gilliat Mauro*, J. Nicholson, from the Mauritius 13th December.

— 11. The English Barque *Nerva*, A. Greenhouse, from Greenock 17th September.

The English Barque *Fanny*, D. McCarthy, from Penang 22d January.

The English Brig *Catherine*, M. Thaddeus, from Hongkong 23th January.

The American Brig *George Gardiner*, H. J. C. Taylor, from Philadelphia 14th October.

— 12. The English Ship *Bombay Castle*, D. Baxter, from China 3d, and Singapore 12th January.

— 14. The English Brig *Sis Archibald Campbell*, G. Cooke, from Bombay 21st December, and Point de Galle 14th January.

— 15. The English Barque *Bahania*, M. Tizard, from the Mauritius 26th December.

The English Ship *Globe*, R. Hooper, from the Mauritius 13th December.

— 16. The English Ship *Fazel Curran*, T. H. Bennett, from China 9th, and Singapore 22d January.

#### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

For *Nerva* from Greenock.—J. B. Graham, Esq.

For *Fanny* from Penang.—W. B. Young, Esq. Commissioner; Mrs. Young and family; Captain H. Simon, and Mr. W. A. Kral.

For *Catherine* from Hongkong.—Rev. Mr. Stephen, and Mr. A. Shircore, Merchant.

For *George Gardiner* from Philadelphia.—The Rev. Mr. Warren and Lady; the Rev. Mr. Freeman and Lady, and the Rev. Mr. Scott and Lady.

For *Bombay Castle* from China.—Mrs. Lyall and family; Charles Lyall, Esq. and John Gilford, Esq.

For *Fazel Curran* from China.—Mr. H. Fitzpatrick. From Singapore.—Messrs. J. Webster, R. H. Loving, J. Johanns, and G. F. Techariah.

#### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14. The *John Knox*, Thomas Thompson, for Liverpool.

The *Arctica*, Lady, for Liverpool.

— 15. The *Neodonta*, Nacola, for Bombay.

#### RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Matokango*, in tow of the *Thames*, steamer, from Allahabad, arrived on the 12th instant, with the following Passengers:—

From Allahabad.—Captain J. Hovver.  
From Mirzapore.—Baron de Lottabock. Mr. J. Brierly and son.  
From Cumnoreally.—Mr. B. J. McWhir.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
	Feb. 20, 1859.	To Reg.	To Sell.
Second Five per Cent. Loan accor- ding to the number from 1854 to 1859.	1 to 2 1/2	per Cent.	Premium.
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	3 4 0	1/2	3 0 0
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	15 0 0		14 0 0
4 1/2 or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0		0 0 0
Second 4 1/2.	5 0 0		5 0 0
Third and Fourth 4 1/2.	5 0 0		5 0 0
Bank of Bengal Shares,	2000 0 0	Pm.	2100 0 0
Union Bank Shares,	250 11 0		300 0 0

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### GREENWAT'S AGRA JOURNAL, OR POLITICAL AND LITERARY CHRONICLE.

The Journal will be weekly printed, on good paper, in eight pages, of a quarto size, and published every Saturday morning, by Mr. W. Greenway, Printer to the *Agra School Book Society*, to whom all communications, *post paid*, should be addressed. The first number will appear on Saturday, the 2nd of February, 1859.

Price to yearly subscribers, ... .. 20 Rs.  
Price to monthly subscribers, ... .. 2 Rs.

Subscriptions payable in advance.  
Agra, 18th January, 1859.

**SULPHURIC ACID.**—Messrs. BATHGATE AND CO., of Calcutta, having built extensive Chambers for the preparation of Sulphuric Acid, are now ready to supply it from their Manufactory of the usual commercial strength and purity.

Nitric and Muriatic Acids can also be supplied. Messrs. BATHGATE AND CO. will be glad to enter into contracts to supply any of the above to parties requiring Acids, in large quantities.

Chemical Works, Gussacree.

I have examined the Sulphuric, Nitric, and Muriatic Acids prepared by Messrs. BATHGATE AND CO. at their (Gussacree) Works, and have much pleasure in certifying that in strength and purity, they are equal to the best European Articles.  
(Signed) W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M. D.  
Prof. Chemistry,  
Midd. College, Calcutta

22d June, 1859.

#### AGENCY.

For Consignments in the Mofussil, the undersigned will select and dispatch Wines, and general supplies, at the market price, without any charge of Commission, beyond the usual one per cent. in Account Current. On other transactions of business, the rates of Agency Commission, as established by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will be conformable to.

Calcutta, 21st September, 1859. J. W. ROBERTS.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the following rates:—

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First three insertions, per line, .....	0 4
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It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Orell and Co., or Mr. D'Rosario, Church Mission Press, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

No. 218. Vol. V.]

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Price 6 Cds. Per Annum, in Advance.  
Per Quarter, 1/6.

**THE MAGISTRACY.**—We recommend to the attentive perusal of those who take an interest in the improvement of the Police, an able letter, signed *Cannopolite*, which we publish this day. The observations of our Correspondent are the result of a long series of successful labours in the Magisterial department. The fact which he discloses, of the existence throughout India, of established castes, and organized bodies of robbers,—and of which the truth will not be questioned by any, who are acquainted with the discoveries which have been made by Major Sleeman and his establishment, while engaged in the suppression of Thuggee,—points out the necessity of a more vigorous effort than has been made by the established Police. At various periods of our administration, when the multiplication of Dacoities had appeared to endanger the existence of society, Government has adopted extraordinary measures for the suppression of this crime. Of this nature was the severe remedy embraced about sixty years ago, when it was ordained, that the family of the convicted Dacoit should be sold as slaves, and which was abrogated by the progress of more liberal notions regarding personal liberty. In the same class may also be placed the vigorous efforts made about thirty years ago, to suppress the crime in Kishnaghar and the neighbouring districts. Those exertions which have been made when the tide of crime seemed to rise beyond its usual limits, have been relinquished when the immediate object was gained, and the established Police of the country has been left to cope, by ordinary means, with the elements of crime. But a period has now arrived, when another vigorous effort appears to be required of the executive authorities of the State. Partly through the gradually increasing inefficiency of the Magistracy, owing to the addition of labours foreign to its functions; partly through the severity by which Dacoits have been emboldened, the crime of Dacoity has increased to an extent which reflects the highest discredit on our rule. Happily, just at this time, there happens to exist in full vigour an organized body of functionaries, who were called into operation for the suppression of crime, in a peculiar and most abhorrent form; and which has most effectually succeeded in eradicating it. The existence of Major Sleeman's establishment has always appeared to us to point out the simplest and most effectual plan for the suppression of Dacoity. We are happy to see our Correspondent so entirely coincide with this opinion. We are still more rejoiced to find that it has been adopted and acted on by the highest authority in the State; and that Lord Auckland has already appointed Major Sleeman, Superintendent General for the suppression of Dacoity, in the Western Provinces. Under the ubiquitous operation of his system, there can be little doubt, that the crime will soon cease to exist in the provinces which have been happily committed to his superintendence. But why should not Bengal and the Lower Provinces come in for a share of His Lordship's lenigant consideration? This kingdom is overrun with organized robbers; their courage gains strength from the comparative impunity they enjoy; yet their numbers cannot exceed those of the Thugs throughout India, with whom Major Sleeman has dealt so summarily and effectually. Why should not Bengal then be blessed with two or three years of such exertions for the entire suppression of this crime?

Our Correspondent is anxious to draw forth, and apply to the exigencies of the country, whatever appears advis-

able and harmonious in the plans, both of the Committee and of Mr. Halliday; and in this feeling he is seconded by every well-wisher of the country. It will be cause of deep regret, if at the time when public attention is at home and in this country, has been directed to an especial degree to the enormous evils of the existing system, relief should be retarded by a want of unanimity, relative to the most appropriate remedy. No paternal love of system should be allowed to weaken those feelings of benevolence, which the deplorable condition of the country cannot fail to inspire. The evils with which we have to combat, have grown to a portentous magnitude; and we cannot afford to reduce our capacity for removing them, by any display of sentiment. Let there be but an actual commencement of reform, and we shall soon see a progress in reconciling the differences of the two systems. Separating those parts on which there appears to exist the greatest contrariety of opinion, from those, in which there appears to be a more friendly approximation of views, let the latter be instantly reduced to practice, and the working of the new system will turn up original information, upon which to correct our judgment respecting those points which are in debate.

Our Correspondent alludes to two descriptions of transgressors; those who are found in organized bands, and live by the ruin of others; and those who are casually drawn into crime. He has exhibited a third species of Dacoity, far more destructive to the people than either of the others. We allude to the *Thamachars* and their minions. Through the inefficiency of our present system of control, the natural propensity of man to abuse power has been stretched to its utmost extent by our own Native Officers; and their visits are more dreaded than those of the robbers who precede them. To curb their license, to restrain their operations, and to inspire the people with a confidence of relief from both descriptions of foes, we need the Assistant Magistrate, within a limited circle,—a European, all the better. This European Magistrate, with stationary habits and local views, not subject to an annual removal, not bowed to the ground by fiscal duties, not overpowered by a sense of the magnitude of his jurisdiction, will be the necessary power of peace to the people, and the terror of guilty Dacoits and Darogahs. He will be enabled to collect such a fund of statistical observations, as will enable us happily to take a second step in reform. And the appointment of these officers, so far from interfering with the operations of the establishment for the suppression of Dacoity, will prove its most efficient auxiliary.

**PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN SCINDA.**—The last intelligence from Scinda is highly favourable. The Amer of Hyderabad, who had strenuously resisted the overtures of the British Government, and refused a passage to our troops, has been reduced to reason, without the necessity of bloodshed. He has agreed to grant us the free navigation of the Indus, to pay down twenty-seven lakhs of Rupees towards the expenses of Shah Shujah's contingent, and to receive a subsidiary force of five thousand British troops. His previous rejection of the terms proposed by our Government, was evidently the result of a secret combination with the powers beyond the Indus, from whom he expected succour. His unconditional submission, on the approach of our troops, is

likely, therefore, to produce a favourable impression in Afghanistan, and by confirming the dread of our power, to smooth the path of future operations." It is an auspicious circumstance, that the progress of our troops northward from the sea, and southward from Ferropore, through the territory of independent and jealous powers, situated on the left bank of the Indus, has been accomplished without the necessity of firing a shot, with the exception of a broadside or two from the *Wyllesley*, at one of the mouths of that river. This uninterrupted advance must serve to deepen among European nations, the idea of our supremacy in India.

The Indus may now be considered as emphatically our boundary. The oldest Mahomedan conquest in India is brought into a state of dependent alliance with us. Our paramount authority has now been extended among the tribes on the Indus, who have never yet acknowledged it; and they are linked with the association of states over which the genius of Great Britain presides. But for the circumstances which have constrained us to take up an advanced position beyond the Indus, we question whether the footing we have now gained on its banks could have been acquired for years to come. This may, therefore, be deemed an important collateral result of the present movement. It will remain for us to improve the advantages which have thus been gained, by making the line of this river an effective line of defence. With the entire command of that river, and with the Steamers which the Court of Directors are said to have destined for its navigation, nothing will be wanting but a free passage through Egypt, to enable us to transport a body of European troops from Falmouth to the Punjab, in less than *ten weeks*. The countries on both sides the Indus which have so long been the victims of misery, will now commence a new existence; an interchange of commodities will bring in its train industry and plenty; and the seeds of civilization will be sown and matured by this association with the foremost of civilized nations. With the free navigation of the Indus, under a British guarantee, why should we not expect, in a few years, that it will exhibit the same appearance of life and activity which the Ganges does? The vast regions of Central Asia, especially if a paramount British influence can once be established among them, will present a magnificent field for commercial enterprize. The Indus is the nearest route by which the manufactures and productions of Europe can be thrown into them; and where security has been established, commerce will not fail to follow. Whether we view the present course of events, therefore, in a commercial, a political, or a moral point of view, they must be considered as forming a new era in the history of these extensive territories, and as the first step towards bringing them within the pale of modern civilized associations.

**DEATH OF KALEEDAS PUNDIT.**—The death of this remarkable man, with whom we have been acquainted for more than twenty years, occurred about ten days ago; and we cannot but think that, considering his peculiar acquirements, a brief notice of his career will not be deemed foreign to the character of this journal. His father, a Pundit of no little celebrity in his day, early applied himself to the study of Astronomy, a science almost extinct in Bengal; and after a careful examination of the Siddhantas, adopted the system laid down in them, to the rejection of the wild and fantastic theories of the Pooras. He was the literary associate of the earliest of our Oriental literati, Sir William Jones and Mr. Wilkins; and an astronomical globe, with which he was presented by the former, he continued to preserve as an heirloom in his family. His son, Kaleedas, was early initiated into the same studies, and enjoyed, moreover,

the advantage of a free intercourse with Mr. Reuben Barrow, whose astronomical researches are so well known in India. Like his father, he adhered to the system of the Siddhantas, which he always maintained to be the only correct system which the Hindoos possessed. He was, notwithstanding, a rigid, if not a bigotted Hindoo, and never allowed the truth of the Pooras to be called in question. We have often been amused, in the course of conversation, to observe the struggle in his mind between a regard for the great truths of astronomical science unfolded in the Siddhantas, and a submissive veneration for the current Shastras, of which he was obliged to repudiate the fabulous astronomy; and the various contrivances by which he endeavoured to reconcile these conflicting authorities, have often inspired pity for the victims of popular superstition.

Though our Pundit was, without question, the greatest Hindoo astronomer in Bengal, his scientific acquirement were made subservient to the puerilities of astrology; and yet we do not believe that he was ever convinced of the fallacy of his astrological calculations. Like many great men in our own land, he was firmly persuaded that the heavenly bodies exerted a distinct and visible influence on human actions; and he was consulted on all occasions by the great and wealthy Natives in Calcutta. His reputation was very extensive. When a child was born, he was called in to cast its nativity, and to draw up a prophetic scroll of the good or evil which lay in its path. He held in his possession the horoscope of not a few of the most influential members of Native society in Calcutta; and upon the return of every new year, regularly prepared a schedule of the events which were likely to happen to them; which he proceeded to present in person, and for which he always received a handsome fee. The rich Native, acting upon the principle, that "forewarned is forearmed," prepared himself without delay to encounter and to avert the inauspicious influences of the stars, by acts of propitiation, and by gifts to Brahmans; and one rich—we had almost said enlightened,—Native of our acquaintance, finding on one occasion the benignity of the celestial influences greatly outweighed by their malignity, determined to propitiate the whole body by a series of propitiatory services, which cost him two thousand Rupees. This was the year preceding the great failures.

The old man had reached his seventieth year. He resided latterly at his family house, about thirty-five miles distant from the river. His son, on giving us the intelligent of his last moments, described them as the most happy and cheering which a Hindoo could desire; and as a sure indication of the great stock of merit which he had been enabled to accumulate during his life. For, said he, My father had just caused the Pooras to be read, as an act of religious merit, and his strength was sustained till the last leaf was folded up, when he began to feel the approach of death. The physicians were consulted, and advised that he should bathe in the holy stream, which was a delicate mode of announcing the extremity of his case. A palankeen was provided, and his son proceeded with him to the Ganges; and no sooner had he obtained a sight of it, and tasted its waters, than he said, Lay me on its banks: This is the most favorable hour for the last journey: I have just tasted the waters of the sacred Ganges; the sun has begun his journey to the north; the moon is now on the increase; it is day and not night. Every auspicious omen is combined on this period. Now let me depart. His son had no sooner begun the ceremonies for the purging soul, than the old man expired. Such was the *hope in death* of one of the most scientific and enlightened of the Hindoos.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—A small pen-

pamphlet on this subject, has been printed for private circulation by Mr. Piddington, who has obligingly favoured us with a copy. The subject is itself well worthy of attention; and although the present tract is not published in the ordinary mode, we suppose the author is desirous it should be generally examined and attended to. His essay is employed in illustrating three main points. 1st. That India possesses largely the means of agricultural wealth; 2d. That those means are deplorably wasted; and, lastly, that incorporating scientific Agricultural instruction with the system of Public Education, would have the best effect in remedying the existing evil. Neither of these positions, we imagine, could be disputed. They might all be urged with infinitely greater evidence and force, than the limits of Mr. Piddington's pamphlet have allowed him to apply to them.

The chief means of agricultural prosperity spoken of by our author, is the great amount of capital embarked in the raising of agricultural produce. For Indigo and other articles in demand for the Europe market, he estimates that capital to the extent of *ten millions of Rupees* is annually advanced chiefly by Europeans. But this he considers as only "a petty fraction" of the entire capital annually applied to agricultural purposes; and we have no doubt of the fact. The plain inference is, that were this incalculable amount of capital well and wisely applied, there need be neither want and misery amongst the people, nor contracted revenue for the Government. But another inference, it appears to us, must be equally just—that, with all the ignorance and folly existing, a fair return is nevertheless obtained for the use of so much capital. Otherwise a few years would exhaust it. It cannot be denied that so much capital might procure far greater returns; and, therefore, a better use of it is highly desirable. At the same time much of the present misery of our agriculturists arises from the unequal division of profits between capitalist and labourer. The evil is complicated; and so must be the remedy. No one scheme will be found a panacea for the varied wretchedness of our people.

The conclusion to which Mr. Piddington's argument would lead, is not distinctly specified; but we take it to be the institution of an Agricultural Professorship in the Hindu College. He complains very justly of the want of a distinct and palpable practical good, as the recognized object of the education bestowed on Native youth. At present, he observes, it would be, perhaps, puzzling to the most enlightened Natives, who do not themselves speak and read English, to say what are the direct and tangible advantages to be expected from the 'Europe learning.' Many know that it strikes at the root of their religious belief. Many know that it enables their children to read the English books, to explain some of the phenomena of nature; and to use some of our strange instruments. All, too, have probably a vague notion that this knowledge, establishing a sort of community of feeling between their children and the European gentlemen, may be advantageous when they become competitors with others for place. But assuredly not one suspects that we possess an order of sciences which might exert a great and beneficial influence upon their worldly and our financial prosperity, and place them far above that curse of every respectable Native youth, the necessity of looking to *Unaidedness*, or place-hunting, for future support—and that these sciences are kept carefully locked up from them. The course of instruction proposed by Mr. Piddington would help to change this. Besides its own natural result in respect of the agricultural interests, it would create a greater partiality to the whole system of education with which it was combined. We should be glad, therefore, to find his suggestion attended to, and an Agricultural class formed in the Hindu or the Hooghly College, or in both.

Yet, notwithstanding the examples produced of such Professorships in other countries, we could consider them as only feeble means for accomplishing the great object in view. The students of our Colleges will, in many instances, be our future Zemindars; and certainly it is of vast importance to raise agriculture in their estimation, and open up its resources to their view. But none of them will be farmers; and without a corresponding elevation of the farmers, the agricultural instruction and zeal of the landlords will be of small avail, nay, often worse than profitless. Verbal education must be brought within the reach of all our peasantry, and agricultural information form a part of it, before much good is to be expected from educational means. Experience shows that more effective means may be had. In all England and Scotland, we believe, there are not above a couple of Professors of Agriculture; and yet Agriculture has made amazing progress there in the last fifty years. A number of causes have contributed to it: of which, however, the great spring has been, interest. Landlords and farmers have been compelled to keep abreast of the other divisions of the community in the race of industry and invention—or rather, perhaps, to draw after the manufacturers with sufficient speed to prevent their own ruin. In doing so, they have resorted to the facilities offered by combination, in general and local associations, and by bringing a portion of the press into their service. We imagine fifty Agricultural Societies may be found for one Professor, and each of them doing fifty times the good that any Professor could accomplish. The Societies supply an infinitude of motives and impulses, besides eliciting and spreading information, which is nearly all a Professor can do. In this country we have seen a little of the advantage of the same course. Our Agricultural Society, in horticulture, found a sphere in which they and the Native gardeners had a common interest. They have, therefore, found the means of beneficial co-operation; and the result is the subject of universal admiration. If the Society could, from generosity, devote their attention as earnestly to the general interests of Agriculture, as, from interest, they have already done to furnishing vegetables for their tables, they would soon effect wonders which would eclipse all their Town Hall exhibitions. Indeed, we comfort ourselves with the assurance, that before long, generosity will have little to do in the business. Every year, a greater number of European and East India gentlemen are becoming bound to the soil of India, in the possession of factories and estates; and what is equally good, Native capitalists are embarking as *principals* in the factories and establishments connected with our foreign commerce; and from these two classes, we hope to see the Agricultural Society made effective, by the gradual substitution of persons of various avocations and characters, united by common interests, and urged by the real incentives of necessity and profit, instead of our present race of amateur amateurs. India is not about to sink into the irredeemable poverty and misery which some are foreboding. Her evils are daily becoming more prominent, as they are becoming more aggravated. There is a point,—not far off, we imagine,—when they must be remedied, either intentionally or unintentionally. And there are elements of good sufficient at work in the country to make us anticipate a happy issue. The body politic has its springs of constitutional vigour still. It will rally and live after all.

**AGRA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY'S FIRST REPORT.**—The Report of the Agra School Book Society we have placed among our selections. It will reward perusal. The Society has undertaken a service urgently required by the state of the

North Western Provinces; and it has commenced its course with principles of the best character. Its regard is directed to the body of the people, and not to a favoured fraction of them. It prefers the quietest and most direct means of communication with them—their vernacular dialects. And it has wisely declined fettering itself with unnecessary and mischievous stipulations, on the important subject of religion. On all these points it commands our approbation. It has not yet had time to do much in the prosecution of its object: but it is not a little to have made a beginning, especially in the difficulties of the past year. What has been done appears to be judicious, and may be safely taken as an earnest of great good. We hope the Society will receive liberal support both from Government and the public, and daily increase in efficiency and usefulness.

**THE MIDNAPUR TREASURERSHIP.**—The Treasurership of the Midnapore Collectorate is the most persevering mendicant in the Lower Provinces, and ought certainly to be brought under the notice of the District Charitable Society. Within our editorial recollection, it has been several times or thrice a begging, and we perceive from an advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that it has been obliged again to throw itself on the charity of the public. Considering the eagerness of the Natives to finger the public money, it is somewhat singular that so much difficulty should arise in finding a man to take charge of the Government treasure in this district. There must be something peculiar in the circumstances of the case, to create such a phenomenon; and it is worth while to make search for the cause. The Treasurership of the District is a high sounding office; and from the amount of the security required, it might be supposed that its remuneration corresponded in some small proportion with its dignity. But though the advertisement has wisely concealed the amount of the salary, we happen to know that it is just *fifty Rupees* a month, and no more. Midnapore is a troublesome district; the people are litigious even beyond the higher averages of litigation, and as very slippery in all their transactions, that an honest man is not safe among them for any length of time. The smallness of the pay renders it impossible for any honest man to hold it; and the character of the people makes it extremely hazardous for any dishonest man to accept it. Hence, the difficulty of filling up the appointment. Security of fifty thousand Rupees; a salary of fifty Rupees a month, and a residence of three or four years in jail, if the Treasurer embraces the means which are so thickly scattered in his path of doubling the pittance—these are hard conditions of service, unworthy of a great and magnanimous Government. Even if an upright, hard working, honest Treasurer could be had for fifty Rupees a month, capable of giving the requisite security, Government should be above accepting his services at so humiliating a remuneration. We have heretofore lifted up our voice against these advertisements, which we can consider in no other light, than as a treacherous conspiracy of the Board of Revenue to bring the Government into contempt; and we must press the subject again on their consciences. The Natives laugh to scorn these little huckstering devices for saving a few pence which are so invariably defeated. There is nothing more expensive than these cheap bargains of service. The Natives are keen enough to perceive, that the man who can risk half a lakh of Rupees in the shape of security, would find no difficulty in providing the nominee with an allowance of fifty Rupees from his own purse, as it would be but little more than *one per cent.* interest on his money. They know that no man gives this security, but under the full assur-

ance that the place is worth ten times the official salary, and that he shall be able to realize more than one per cent. on the capital he risks. The Natives feel, moreover, that for Government to exact honesty, under the severest penalty, at the same time that it takes away both the motive and the means of honesty,—is certainly to act a very equivocal example before its subjects; and we would venture to advise, if the salary is not to be increased, or the amount of security to be diminished, that an embargo be laid forthwith, and for ever, on these advertisements. It is not dis-eerect to present to the broad view of the people the more shameful parts of our administration.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Last night's *Calcutta Gazette* contains the largest batch of Civil Appointments which we have seen for an age; no fewer than forty-three; and the major part of them are *senior boni-fide* appointments, which looks as though Government had begun to be sensible of the great evil entailed on the country by an endless circle of officiating nominations.—Letters from Lahore state, the Maha Rajah Ranjot Singh has recovered from his late attack, but that General Allard had died at Peshawar, after an illness of a very few days. At so critical a period as the present, his loss must produce a decisive effect on the politics of the Punjab.—At the review at Dum-Dum yesterday, a melancholy accident killed the spectators and officers with gloom. A shell burst by accident, soon after leaving the howitzer, and a woman, a child, and eight men were severely wounded. Three have died, and the limbs of three others have been amputated.—An account was published some time ago of the plan of a scientific expedition which had been planned for the Eastern Archipelago, by Mr. Brooke. We now learn from the *Herald*, that he is the son of the late Mr. T. Brooke, for so many years First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Moorshedabad, the sudden death of whose two daughters, in the bloom of life, within three days of each other, about twenty years ago, cast such a gloom over the society at that station. The enterprising gentleman has employed the ample fortune left him by his father, in scientific researches. He was formerly an officer in the Company's Service; and in the Burmese War raised a small body of pony cavalry, in the command of which he was severely wounded, and obliged to retire to England.—The Committee of Public Instruction has purchased the house formerly built by General Perron, at Chinsurah, for the College, for the small sum of twenty thousand Rupees. Large additions are to be made to it, which, when completed, will render it one of the most magnificent buildings in India.—It is said, and we hope with truth, that Mr. James Sutherland succeeds Dr. Wise, as Principal of Himgilly College.—General Ventura, who has very recently landed at Bombay, on his return from Enzope, is proceeding with all speed to Lahore. Eighty cases of different European curiosities, intended for the Maha Rajah, have been sent to Calcutta.—The latest accounts from Raigun state, that a rebellion has just broken out in the southern provinces, headed by the Hiar Apparent, who it appears has not been put to death by Tharrawaddie. The Governor of Raigun has sent out a considerable force against him, but with little success. If this rebellion should gather strength, it may relieve us of the necessity of a Burmese war for a twelvemonth.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

We perceive that Mr. James Thimason, late Secretary to Government in the North Western Provinces, has just embarked in the *Windsor*, for the Cape, in company with his family.—The Bombay papers are still crowded with the most angry observations on the conduct of the Government of India, in reference to the Bank. We see that the papers at Madras rather side with Bombay, but the Calcutta Press is unanimous in upholding the conduct of Government, by which the spirit of jobbing has been so effectually checked at the Presidency, on the present occasion.—The latest news from the ARMY OF THE INDUS, in Seinde, is that the Bombay troops had arrived within

two days march of Hyderabad, the capital. The Ameer continued firm in his determination not to accede to the terms offered by the British Government, and not to allow a free passage to the troops. A large body of Beluchers have been assembled for the defence of Hyderabad; and it is said that fifteen thousand men were posted on the right bank of the river, in order to oppose Sir John Keane. He had determined, notwithstanding all opposition, to force his passage across, under cover of his cannon. We may expect, therefore, in a day or two, to hear of a sanguinary engagement. Two Brigades of the Bengal Army are pushing on from Bikhur to Hyderabad, having left their baggage and suit behind them.—The *Englishman* quotes an article from the *Naval and Military Gazette*, respecting the frightful mortality which swept away the troops in Aracan in 1825. On the 1st of October of that year, of 6,174 men, 3,638 were in hospital, and no fewer than 450 had died in the preceding month.—Mr. Harcourt, who stands appointed to the East Commission, has been obliged to proceed from the Isle of France to the Cape, for his health.

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The intelligence from the West of the Indus is of a more cheerful character than we have for some time received. Lord Evelyn, who is employed in collecting supplies, has received a message of the most friendly nature from the sister and Poor of Nizam Dild Khan. The former possesses ten lakhs of Rupees, which she wishes to secure by depositing it and herself under the protection of the English. The latter exercises extensive influence in Candahar, which will now be turned in our favour. Mehrab Khan, of Kheilat, has also evinced the most friendly disposition towards the English. The Bengal Army is described as in the highest spirits, and the health of the troops has improved ever since they marched from Peshawar.—The Honorary Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to Lord Auckland, the character of which may be judged from the fact, that the Government of India is enthusiastically designated 'the Government of Calcutta.'—Mr. J. P. Grant has been obliged, on account of ill health, to take a month's leave of absence. His duties will be performed, *par interim*, by Mr. Miller.—The *Harkum* of this evening has a very good article on the education of the young Nizam of Musoolahad. It appears that the lad's father, fully aware of the deficiencies of his own education, had determined on sending him to complete his studies in England; that arrangements were made for that purpose, which would have been completed without delay, but for his death. The Editor calls upon Government to fulfil the wishes of his father, and at once to determine on sending the young prince to England.

## SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The intelligence received from Seinde, on Saturday, is highly satisfactory. The Amers of Seinde have shrunk from a collision with the British troops. While Sir John Keane was approaching the city of Hyderabad, the Chief gave in his unconditional acceptance of the terms proposed by the British Government. He has agreed to pay up twenty-seven lakhs of Rupees, to abolish the tolls on the Indus, and to open the navigation of that river, and to receive a subsidiary British force of 5,000 men. No obstacle now exists to the march of the Bombay troops through Seinde, and they will move up rapidly to Rooree, when it is expected the bridge will be complete by the time they can reach it.—A very gorgeous ceremonial, directed by the Mahab Rajah Seinde, at Gwalior, on the occasion of Col. Sutherland's departure, evinced the high esteem in which he is held by that prince. His Highness appeared deeply affected by his removal from a situation in which for four years he has afforded the highest satisfaction.—The *Agra Ekbar* just received, contains an article on the projected road from that station to Bombay, and a notice of the plan proposed by Col. Sutherland. We have transferred this important paper to our own columns.—The Delhi paper states, that Lieut. Pottinger is still at Herat, and on the best terms with Shah Kanran. There had been some misunderstanding between them, but it was amicably adjusted.—The Editorship of the *Calcutta Courier* has been bestowed on Capt. J. A. Currie, on a salary of 500 Rupees a month. The present Editor vacates his seat on the 1st of March. We learn from him, that the Management of the Military Orphan Society

has most generously agreed to allow the sum of Fifty Rupees a month for a Reporter.—The last Quarterly Report of the Government Savings' Bank gives token of its progressive utility. In a little more than five years, the sums deposited have been a trifle short of thirty lakhs of Rupees; after all the withdrawals, the sum still at the credit of depositors, exceeds seventeen lakhs of Rupees.—The Portrait which the Native community voted of July William Henrich has arrived, and is now to be viewed at the office of Carr, Tagore and Co. Those who have seen it, describe it as a very striking likeness.

## TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The *Englishman* states that some Nephews were arrested a few days ago at Benares, on whom were found letters to the States of Rajpootana. Another letter was taken to pieces by the bearer, as soon as he was discovered.—A meeting is to be held this evening, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of forming a Natives' Institute. Sir John P. Grant is expected to take the Chair.—Shares in the Bengal Bank, which have for nearly a month been stationary at a premium of 2000 Rupees, have a little improved. Several sales have been effected at 2150 Rs.—The departure of Major Wilkinson from Chota Nagpore for Nagpore, is deeply regretted by all the residents, both Native and European. To the Natives he has endeared himself by his unrelenting exertions for their improvement; to the Europeans, by the anxiety of his position and his cheerful hospitality.—In the Resident Court, held on Saturday last, Mr. Adams, as a Branch Pilot, who had been obliged to stoppage out of his allowance of 200 Rupees a month, was ordered to pay one half of his augmented allowance of 700 Rupees, for which he has come in as Branch Pilot.—The Estate of Ferguson and Co., has just announced a fourth dividend of three per cent.—A singular notice has been going the round of our papers. It appears that the Metropolitan of India had drawn up a prayer for the Government of India, which all the clergymen in his diocese were directed to use. The Rev. Mr. Sturrock, however, proved refractory, denied his Diocesan's right to adopt such a course, and refused to pray for the administration of British India, until an Act of Parliament should be passed to enforce the duty. It appears also that proceedings have been instituted in the Archdeacon's Court in England, to bring the right of the Bishop to the test of a judicial examination; but whether the suit originated with the Rev. Mr. Sturrock, not one of the papers has mentioned. We think both the *Harkum* and the *Courier* in the wrong when they say, that the authority of Parliament is necessary to alter the liturgy one tittle either by addition or subtraction.—The Officers of the Annex or Tine Isars, in order to testify their esteem for the late Col. Duffin, have raised a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument over his remains.—The Governor General arrived at Delhi, on the 12th instant. His Lordship was met at Trevelyan Gunge, by the Civil and Military Officers of the station, and escorted to his encampment. He will pass ten or twelve days at Delhi.

## WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Bombay Mail for the last three days has been wanting; and this is an invariable forerunner of the Overland Mail, which may now be confidently expected in the course of this day.—The papers state that an Engineer Officer has been employed to dismantle Jhansi.—The meeting at the Town Hall last night, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a Mechanics' Institute was very fully attended, there being not less than three hundred and fifty persons in the room. Sir John Grant presided. Various resolutions were passed, in order to give effect to the objects of the meeting, and thanks were voted to Sir John P. Grant, for presiding, and to the Rev. Mr. Dixon, for organizing the Institute.—A letter from the camp at Rooree, dated the 31st of January, states that after the Ameer of Khyber had agreed to the surrender of Bakkur, there was some delay and some demur about the business, and that it was at one time deemed necessary to hold the troops in readiness for action, when Sir Alexander Burnes announced that it would be delivered up before sunset. The writer of the letter, however, appears to be more anxious to ridicule Sir Willoughby than to inform his readers, and a strong shade of sarcasm is thus cast over his statements.—By the *Official Gazette* of the Bombay Presidency, it appears that readers



are invited for the establishment of a horse dock between Bombay and Gorebunder.—The Staff of Sir Henry Faure has been ordered to join him at Shikarpore, without delay.—Letters from Futtyghur state, that the iron bridge over the Kakevadee, built by the late Nabob Hukeem Munde Ally Khan, has been made over to the British Government by his legation.—An express has been sent off to General Ventura from Rajpoot Singh, in consequence of the death of General Alard, requesting him to hasten his arrival in the Punjab.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	C's. Rs. As
R. C. Glyn, Esq. .... to Dec. 1838,	24 0
Charles Thomson, Esq. .... to Dec. 1838,	20 0
Rev. Mr. Jones, .... ditto,	20 0
Rev. Mr. Jones, .... ditto,	10 11
W. Hunt, Esq. .... ditto,	20 0
J. T. Rivas, Esq. .... ditto,	44 0
R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq. .... ditto,	20 0
Captain Dixon, .... ditto,	20 0
Genl. Geo. Cooper, .... ditto,	44 0
L. Col. F. Young, .... to Dec. 1838,	24 0
M. H. Yarnall, Esq. .... ditto,	24 0
St. Tandy, Esq. .... ditto,	18 0
Saboo Kishendrooy Roy, .... to June 1839,	10 0
Hanshur Mitter, .... ditto,	10 0
Girishanulal Mitter, .... to Dec. 1838,	11 0

### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

#### FAMINE REPORT.

TO F. CARRIE, Esq.

(Offg. Secy. to the Right Honble the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.)

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General, a Report, with the correspondence noted below, (a) on the proceedings of the several Magistrates within this Division, during the late famine, and of the expenditure in each of the Districts.

2nd.—The delay which has occurred in submitting these documents, has arisen from the non-receipt of the required information from the several local officers, (b) and from my desire to bring the whole subject at once under His Lordship's view.

3rd.—It is almost unnecessary now to state that the late insupportable distress originated in the failure of the periodical rains in 1837; the first effect of the scarcity of food and its consequent high price in this Division, was evidenced in partial disturbances in the District of Furruckabad; these were quickly put down by the vigorous measures adopted by Mr. Robinson, and by the orders (c) of the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, to provide labour at the public expense; which orders were first put in force in the District of Furruckabad on the 29th August, 1837, where, in addition to the funds placed at his disposal by the Lieutenant Governor, the Magistrate, Mr. Robinson, very advantageously employed those of the one per cent. road fund.

4th.—The numbers of applicants continued to increase in exact relation to the increase of the distress by the loss of the harvest; the first who sought assistance were the lower classes, who, by the absence of all demand for labour for the rural population, were thrown out of employ, either through the hopelessness of attending to their agricultural pursuits, or by the utter impossibility to till the soil from the want of water or any molature.

5th.—The gradual increase in the price of grain, and the great scarcity of all the ordinary culinary vegetables, added to the cessation of work, compelled artisans and manufacturers to resort to the Magistrate for employment, according as their private resources were exhausted, and their inability to obtain the means of subsistence impelled them.

(a) Copy of Officiating Commissioner's Circular, No. 424, dated 27th July 1838.

Replies from Muttra,

" " Agra,  
" " Furruckabad,  
" " Mynpooree,  
" " Etawah.

(b) Date of Receipt,

Muttra, dated 17th October,  
Agra, " 17th November,  
Furruckabad, 11th October,  
Mynpooree, 16th November,  
Etawah, " 10th November.

(c) Commissioner's letter to Lieutenant-Governor, dated 14th August, No. 381.—Mr. Officiating Secretary Thomson's reply, dated 17th August, No. 392.

6th.—On the first approach of distress, the scumdar or manufacturer sent away the lowest class in his service, having their duties performed by others; as his inability to maintain an establishment increased, the members of his family gradually turned their hands to the most menial offices. When, however, the progress of the calamity reached its crisis, the heads of families, as well as the most respectable and industrious, were alike compelled to yield to the pressure of circumstances; and putting aside their natural pride and prejudices, to enrol themselves, amongst the public labourers. I, myself, daily saw many who had paid their revenue with regularity, and who had up to that period lived in easy circumstances, working on the Agra Strand, grateful that the means of existence had been extended to them, and loud in their exclamations of gratitude to the Government.

7th.—The number of labourers employed at each Station reached a maximum in the several Districts on the dates stated below. (d) I have noted the total number of men, women and children at work on that day, as a striking record of the benevolence and munificence of the State. The proximity in the dates strongly corroborates the fact of the general pressure of the distress; the number of mouths fed by the bounty of the State on one day may be estimated at 2,30,000, and this rate, with but trifling variation, continued throughout a month. The extent of the misery to which succour was afforded may be calculated from this incontrovertible fact. Considering the degree of destitution and poverty to which the whole of these lamentable objects were reduced, it is difficult to err in that such an assemblage of starving paupers should have dispersed entirely by the 31st August, without the slightest inconvenience to the public, or the smallest interruption to the peace and good order of the several Districts.

8th.—I have noted below (e) the dates on which the first orders were issued fixing the rate of payment to be made to the pauper labourers; copies of my instructions are likewise appended; these rates were seldom exceeded, but the average may be estimated at—

1 anna for Men,  
½ do. for Women,  
¼ do. for Children;

and were uniformly adopted as the standard, for the daily disbursement varied occasionally by the fluctuation in the market price of rice. In some Districts, or in parts of Districts, where it was found practicable, rations, at the undermentioned rates, were served out:

12 chittacks or ¾ seer for Male,  
10 ditto for Female,  
8 ditto for Child;

It must be remarked that rations were most expensive, the cost of baking being about 4 annas a maund of flour.

9th.—The expense incurred on account of dieting and pay in the several Districts, was as follows:

Muttra, .....	3,44,691	10	9½
Agra, .....	5,52,996	2	3½
Furruckabad, .....	1,59,846	5	3
Mynpooree, .....	50,819	3	7½
Etawah, .....	1,94,009	1	4½

Rs. 13,02,362 7 3½

(d) Muttra, .....	18th June,—74,775
Agra, .....	12th May,—66,889
Furruckabad, .....	23d June,—18,612
Mynpooree, .....	1st to 7th June,—18,140
Etawah, .....	22d June,—49,276

2,57,725

\* Note.—The Magistrate has given 1,27,363 as the numbers from 1st to 7th June, from which the average is deduced.

(e) Circular to Magistrates, 30th April 1838, No. 193.—Do to ditto 19th June, No. 302.—To Magistrate, Furruckabad, 17th August, No. 393.—Circular to Magistrates, dated 19th August, No. 399.

10th.—The greatest difficulty was experienced in arranging for the superintendence of the masses of labourers. I issued such circular instructions as appeared to be necessary, and, except from the Magistrate of Agra, no representation reached me of the insufficiency of the scale laid down; at Agra, however, difficulties did occur, but such were to be expected—the duty which devolved on the Local Officers was alike novel and distressing, and required the utmost exertions of the most energetic; the expense in each District under the head of establishment, is entered below. (f) The charge at Agra, it will be observed, exceeded greatly that in any other District.

11th.—The following table shows the dates on which the several Magistrates availed themselves of the discretion to provide labour in the five districts of this Division:

Muttra, 1st Nov. 1857.—19th March, 1858, at the District Office.

Agra, 11th Sept.—19th March ditto.  
Farruckabad, 20th Aug.—Generally throughout the Districts.  
Mynpoore, 20th Aug.  
Etawah, 12th Oct.

12th.—I have not yet had an opportunity of witnessing the works performed in other places—they are detailed in each District Report; but the emigration of the Strani along the river face of the town of Agra, will be a lasting monument, not only of this dreadful season, but also of the humanity of the British Government; it has been a work of real utility to the Native community: and though its construction was viewed with great dislike by a large proportion of the European community, and as an impossibility by the Natives, yet its having withstood the impetuosity of the Jumna stream during the just heavy rains, has elevated the most sceptical of its durability, and, I trust, has proved its solidity.

13th.—Below (g) is detailed the amount expended in each District on account of miscellaneous charges, tools, &c. The Magistrate of Agra obtained the use of a large supply from the store in the Fort, the whole of which were returned on the breaking up of the gangs. In all the Districts the tools have been collected, and will be carefully preserved for distribution to prisoners as required. The Magistrate of Mynpoore, Mr. E. Tyler, added one pie extra to the pay of those who brought their own tools; and the Magistrate of Farruckabad effected some saving, by adopting the system of contract work.

14th.—I allude to these arrangements as it is desirable that every plan pursued should be noticed, that Government may be prepared to form a just estimate of the exertions of the several Magistrates.

15th.—The whole of the gangs throughout the Division were finally broken up on the 1st September, on which date public labour was entirely discontinued.

16th.—With reference to the measures adopted to effect the dispersion, I will not recur more to the difference of opinion which existed on the propriety of reducing the rates of pay. In my view it appeared desirable, when the prospects of the season opened, that the poor should have no temptation held out to them that could induce them to remain from their homes, or

that would draw them from their agricultural pursuits. I acted on this view, and in all the Districts, except Agra, the Magistrates occurred in the expediency of the measures proposed by me, finding neither difficulty in giving them effect, nor increase of misery from their operation; nor did the Magistrate of Agra, when he obeyed the injunctions issued to him, report that the measure was attended with other result than those in the neighbouring Districts.

17th.—When the Agra gangs were reduced, to the most destitute and wretched who had not any means to return to their homes, or who, if they reached them, could not possess a few days' maintenance, I authorized the payment of a bonus equal in 15 days' food, or 1 rupee, to be distributed to the inhabitants of villages in the interior; by this means 9,241 individuals were enabled to reach their homes, and support themselves until the advancing season admitted of their procuring labour. Happily the rains proved abundant; the exhausted population has already in a great degree recovered from its sufferings, the harvested crops have been most luxuriant and plentiful, and the whole face of the country is verdant and animated; in fact, it is a source of astonishment with what celerity all have returned to their ordinary occupations, and how little sign now exists of the late desolation.

18th.—So dreadfully extensive and lasting a famine could not but occasion a great degree of sickness, and be followed by extreme mortality; from the effects of which, in the brief space of a few weeks, a population reduced to the last stage of existence cannot be expected to have rallied. Independent of these causes for a deteriorated state of public health, the drying up of the rains was yearly accompanied by intense heat in September and October, which caused protracted delirium and melancholia; there is nevertheless abundant ground for thankfulness that, notwithstanding multitudes were congregated together, no pestilence or contagious disease appeared amongst the crowds of paupers; this may be attributed, if not entirely, to a very great degree, to their not being housed or hunted, and to their being always exposed to the action of the air to free ventilation, and to the season in which the largest masses were collected being that of the hot winds, during which they could with comfort and without detriment remain in the open air at night.

19th.—I am convinced that had they been located or required to reside in any buildings, or enclosures, it would have been utterly impracticable to enforce cleanliness, or to have preserved them to health.

20th.—But amongst the consequences of the famine, I must note the numbers of helpless orphans of both sexes, and of tender years, who have been found at the breaking up of the gangs destitute and friendless, without a relative to claim them, and ignorant of the villages from whence they came. These have all found, not only an asylum but protectors; those who have been able to give such an account of themselves, as to enable the Local authorities and Committees to trace their parents, have been restored, notices have been issued throughout the several districts, and every means taken to restore them to their homes. Yet, notwithstanding all these exertions, a number between five and six hundred helpless infants remained unclaimed: these have been taken charge of by the Orphan Asylum at Agra, some by a similar institution at Benares, and others by Mr. Wilson, an American Missionary, at Fattyghur; in this manner have all been, not only rescued from misery, but placed under such judicious management as will ensure their being brought up in some useful trade, and eventually become useful members of the community.—*Greensley's Agra Journal.*

(To be continued.)

#### THE HUSBURY COLLEGE.

A Deputation of the General Committee of Public Instruction proceeded to Chinsurah and Hooghly in a Steamer on Sunday morning, to inspect the classes of the College and ~~British~~ School at these places. The deputation consisted of Sir Edward Ryan, the Honourable W. W. Birl, Member of Council, Mr. Cameron, of the Law Commission, Mr. C. W. Smith, of the Sadler Board, Mr. John Grant, Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, Captain Birls, Nawab Tewar Jung, and the Secretary, Dr. Wise. The Deputation was accompanied by Mr. Secretary Halliday.

(f) In Muttra, .....	6,290	11	4½
Agra, .....	17,549	15	10½
Farruckabad, .....	3,107	6	5
Mynpoore, .....	544	8	7
Etawah, .....	2,131	14	1½

Rs. 29,643 8 4

(g) Muttra, .....	4,420	11	4½
Agra, .....	8,564	15	7
Farruckabad, .....	3,440	0	0
Mynpoore, .....	299	0	2
Etawah, .....	4,425	8	6

\* Exclusive of Rs. 3,231 14 1 Burying dral.  
662 1 8 Medicine.

† In Etawah, inclusive of above.

and some other gentlemen. The gentlemen of the Station and neighbourhood who attended on the occasion were:—Mr. Barlow, the Judge, Mr. Semmels, the Magistrate and Visitor of the College, Dr. Esdall, Mr. St. Pourcain, a French gentleman from Chandermaur; Baboo Jyotiram Mookerjee, and several other native gentlemen.

The Deputation and visitors next proceeded to the College, which is held at *Pargana* house at Chinnurah, and after inspecting all the different classes in the Oriental and English departments in their class-rooms, adjourned to the library, where the prizes were arranged. Here several of the boys of the junior classes were called up to read, and the Deputation expressed themselves much pleased with their reading. Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland next examined some of the senior students of the Mahomedan department, belonging to the classes of Anad Hussein and Akbar Shah, in Mahomedan law, and expressed himself highly satisfied with their replies.

The prizes consisting of money were then distributed to the Oriental department. After which the first class of the English department was then called up and examined for about an hour and a half in English Literature, History, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Sir Edward Ryan then stated, that he and the other members of the Deputation, were very much pleased with the manner in which the students in both the Oriental and English department had acquitted themselves, and that the degree of progress exhibited was highly creditable to all the instructors of the College. After the prizes of the English department were distributed, the Deputation and visitors left the College and returned to Calcutta.

Several maps and drawings were exhibited on the Library table, some of the former were considered to be very neatly executed, particularly that in which the prize was awarded, the *peritomena of Man* drawn by a student of the first class. — *Thus, &c.*

#### THE NEW ROAD TO BOMBAY.

The first report of Major Dennyman on the *Agra and Bombay road*, is unfavourable to that undertaking. The line that is surveyed by the Military is the most direct—running by Gwalior, Etawah, and straight to Bombay, but is pronounced to be impracticable, from the insuperable obstacles presented by rocky, precipitous hills and torrents. It is not, we believe, about to attempt another mile, or to speak more correctly, to survey one. Meanwhile a not unimportant question has been recently brought forward which has been made to Government:—a Col. Sutherland, who has throughout supported the undertaking, and which is as original as his plan, is now in favour of the other line, which instead of a road to Bombay, runs by one to the Gulf of Cambay, from whence a water communication can be established with Bombay. It is further a part of his proposal, that roads be formed from Allahabad, Agra and Delhi to Neemuch, from whence they are to unite in one road to the Gulf of Cambay. This is the mere outline of the Col. S's plan, which really reminds us in a way, of the route by which Columbus made his great stand against so much opposition at first, and yet so obvious and simple when explained.

In the intense attention given to the *Agra and Bombay road* scheme by ourselves and our Bombay contemporaries, the intelligent view taken by Colonel Sutherland never once struck us, and yet now that it has been opened to us, we see at once its superiority. The great and paramount advantage which recommends this plan, is, that it saves out of a distance of 700 miles, upwards of 200, or nearly one-third of the whole, while the saving of expense is even greater. Nor is there, that we are aware of, any even slightly preponderating disadvantages, against this great consideration: the country between Neemuch and Cambay is better suited for a line of road, than between Neemuch and Poona, intersected as the latter is by the Nerbudda. We know not, indeed, whether the Gulf of Cambay from its natural features may not present a serious difficulty to steam or other navigation. The idea is that the area of the sea is much less, with great velocity, rendering part of the Gulf dry at low water and dangerous for vessels. But as the plan was more one of considerable commerce, and we have the agency of Steam to overcome the difficulties of its tide, we see nothing to prevent the full success of the plan proposed by Colonel S—, which both in an economical and practicable light, is superior to the direct route. But whether it eventually proves to be so or not, we are happy to be able to lay it to public notice, as a subject for consideration in a subject, which public curiosity, nor our Bombay contemporaries, should allow to sink into forgetfulness. — *Agra Ukbar, February 14.*

#### AGRA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

##### FIRST REPORT.

*Read at a General Meeting of the Society, February 4, 1839.*  
In submitting to the friends of the Agra School Book Society, the first annual report of their proceedings, your Committee are glad to have it in their power to record the very general approbation with which the Institution was viewed into existence, and the highly liberal support by means of which its objects have been hitherto sustained, and its measures effectuated.

Whilst but one opinion prevailed in regard to the necessity of an Institution, having for its object the supply of intellectual nourishment to those who were perishing for lack of knowledge, it was not before your Committee had consulted the opinions of the friends of education, and were encouraged by expressions of liberal support, that they ventured to lay the foundation of the Institution, and impose upon themselves the responsible duties which were involved in the undertaking.

Extracts from the correspondence of several of our friends in answer to the enquiries which were instituted relative to the state of education, and the supply of books and other appliances, necessary for Schools, will be found in the Appendix.

In presenting the first report of your Committee, no opportunity during the past year, they trust, that with reference to the difficulties attending a new Institution, in the time consumed in correspondence, and in making local arrangements with translators, printers, &c., and particularly with reference to the interruptions occurring during a season of unparalled distress, in the aggressive duties which devolved upon almost every member of your Committee, that the amount of progress made by a new Institution, and your Committee must admit, that the great and increasing want of elementary publications, and the means that have been created in the establishment of a press in Agra to publish works to any extent, will induce their friends to make fresh exertions for obtaining a much larger supply than the funds at their disposal are at present calculated to afford.

The numerous official engagements of the Members of your Committee, are not the only obstacles to some of which they have had to contend; the frequent absence from the school in the discharge of important public duties, of some, and the removal of others altogether, with the difficulty experienced in supplying their places, have created inconvenience, which are not felt to an equal degree in the progress. Arrangements, however, have been made in the appointment of a fixed establishment, which will ensure the uninterrupted progress of instruction, and their careful revision through the press.

It will appear in a subsequent part of this report, that your Committee have been obliged to decline publishing a few works which were offered to the Society, not so much from a want of addresses, as from want of adequate facilities. For the publication of the books which are required for the numerous schools and institutions, the purchase of copyrights, and even the printing of the same, and those for printing and publishing, also require a position, that a very limited number of works only can be undertaken, and accordingly a selection must be made, which must be directed to the immediate objects of the Institution, the Agra School Book Society having confined to a translation of the Bible, a publication of English and Bengali works, the number of these in Hindustani and Urdu is exceedingly few, and it is to be regretted that these languages that the mission of this Society will be more especially directed. The N. W. Provinces, a field of extensive field for cultivation, and it is confidently hoped, that a more mature and enlightened consciousness will eventually aid the exertions of a Society, which has for its object the moral, political, and political and social happiness of an considerable portion of its subjects.

Scarcely in looking back upon the past, can our friends examine with all the fearful havoc of life which attended it,—the dispersal of members that survived, over various parts of the country,—the entire disorganization of every school institution, and the breaking up of the few schools that had been established at distant intervals from each other, there is enough to excite the tenderest sympathy, and to demand the most enlarged benevolence.

To those who have not made enquiries into the subject, it would hardly appear credible, how few there are amongst the millions of our native subjects that have been educated. This fact has been illustrated in a document received from Mr. Hamilton, which is inserted in the Appendix.

The following abstract taken therefrom shows the state of education among the jail prisoners in the Agra Division, at the close of June, 1838:—

Places.	No. of Prisoners.	No. who merely read and write.	No. educated.
Mittra, ... ..	583	5	3
Agra, ... ..	1673	8	4
Farrukhabad, ... ..	1891	7	6
Mynpoore, ... ..	1428	88	7
Etawah, ... ..	479	6	0

It has been also ascertained that not only is the number of schools in these parts exceedingly limited, but that what is taught in them, extends scarcely beyond reading, writing, and a knowledge of addition.

In such a state of things, it is not to be expected that the condition of the people can improve, and it behoves, therefore, all those who are interested in their welfare to exert themselves to the utmost by promoting the diffusion of knowledge, in lay a foundation for those salutary political reforms and improvements in the arts of social life, which can only result from a well-organised and extended system of education. It is not to be lost

gued, however, that any people are to depend entirely upon foreign aid, for the full development of those refined principles, which require time to mature, and bring to maturity;—not the first impulse must be given, and it given with sufficient force and in the proper direction, every talent and energy will be put into action, and all the resources of the country be gradually brought into operation;—in other words, the natives of India will improve the advantages which European aid requires to confer upon them; they will adopt their model institutions, imitate their arts, and acquire knowledge of every branch of their learning and philosophy. Another point that requires to be alluded to, is the manner in which education is to be administered; whether through the medium of English, or the vernacular or dialects,—whether by an extension of village schools, or when the more rudiments of knowledge are taught, or by the opening of Colleges, where a higher order of acquirement may be secured. It is apart from the purpose of this report to enter into these questions, but your Committee are desirous to range in the opinion of the recording Secretary of the Calcutta School Book Society, that both the English and vernacular languages should be simultaneously encouraged. We are happy to find that the Persian, the more language of the courts,—and the language of the people, is to be studied; and that Urdu and Hindustani are to be cultivated in its place. No English can convey a more striking illustration of the superiority of the spoken language, than a passage in the work, entitled 'Observations on the Sanskrit names of India.' During the festival of the Mohammedans, observes the writer, 'when the Mussulman is reciting the Persian Book a descriptive of the lives and writings of the Imamites, it is only by his impressive manner and strong gestures that he excites his hearers to sympathize in the incidents related, but when the Mussulman is reciting in his own language, tongue, and every word of which is comprehended even by the most ignorant, the whole assembly rise, and recount the names of the great teachers after Mohammed.' Another interesting fact showing the efficacy of Hindustani as a medium of instruction, is afforded in Mr. Wilkinson's letter inserted in the Appendix.

With regard to the Arabic and Sanskrit languages, your Committee are of opinion, that the continued cultivation of them is greatly desirable for imparting exactness, purity and force to the vernaculars; but they do not think them suitable channels for the knowledge that may be transferred into them, of the literature and culture of Europe; nor do they think that translations into these languages should be made out of a disinterested motive to the natives. Mr. Muller, notwithstanding the acknowledged doctrine they possess over the minds of their disciples. Your Committee are of opinion, that instructive books in the Urdu and Hindustani would interest themselves greatly to all classes, and that they could be recited with ease and purity, more easily than in a classical dress.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The birth of the Institution being so recent, it will not be expected that many works have been contributed, but those that are in the printer's hands, and others that are being translated, with a few that have been recommended for preparation, make a number as many works as your Society can at present prudently undertake.

The only work that has been printed is Cliff's Geography in Hindustani; the number of copies is one thousand, of which the Calcutta School Book Society have availed themselves of the offer of the Committee to take 200 copies at the cost price. This work is highly useful and popular in the original, and likely to be equally so in its present new dress. The same work in Urdu is now being printed by Mr. Greenwood, who has established a press at Agra, in the neighbourhood of the Government, which your Committee have held out to him in the printing of their works. As there is no other printing establishment in the N. W. Provinces possessing types in the original character, except the American Mission Press at Lucknow, Mr. Greenwood's establishment will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition, as, if done, an excellent opportunity to many, who have both the ability and leisure, to contribute elementary tracts or treatises for the natives. We have no doubt that books in England and America for examples of the vast benefit, that has accrued from the spread of knowledge by means of the press, and which from their cheapness, are peculiarly suitable to the circumstances of this country. Another work now in the press is a translation in Hindustani of Marshman's Brief Survey of History.

The following are the works preparing for publication. Some of them are nearly ready. The six first books of Euclid translated from the Persian Ousooli Ouldood, by the late Rev. J. Thompson.

An Urdu translation of Wilson's Grammar of History.

An Urdu translation of Marshman's History of India, presented to the Society by the indefatigable and zealous friend of India, Mr. John Nutt, of Schamprapore.

Your Committee have also resolved to reprint Sellen's Abridgement of Scripture History, both in Urdu and Hindustani.

They have also purchased 50 copies of Miss Birds' Ancient History; 50 copies of the Hindustani Students' Assistant; 25 copies of Lieut. Sutherland's Illustrations of the Kings of England; and 4 copies of Mr. Thompson's New Urdu Dictionary.

Your Committee have in addition to the above, lately purchased from Syed Mahomed Meer, a native of Lucknow, the copyright of an approved translation of knowledge, for 200 Rs. From this exercise of the translation, the original cost and moral tendency of the work, it was considered a very suitable book for prizes, and it was with this view that it was adopted. It is necessary to observe at the same time, that your Committee have resolved to confine themselves as strictly as possible, with their means are more ample, to class books.

Among the works recommended for preparation are the five popular introductions to Natural Philosophy, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, embracing Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics and Astronomy.

It would be very easy to add considerably to the list of books, which it is desirable to print, and if adequate encouragement could be extended, the press might be made to teem with publications of every description; but it is too much to expect that private benevolence alone should be appealed to, as it is often in the case of suffering humanity, who can offer to those engaged in the service of usefulness, which the most necessities of the country so mainly demand. Your Committee, therefore, would vainly hope, that as the sphere of their labours increases, the truly Christian spirit which prompts and animates private benevolence in extending the blessing of knowledge, to their benighted brethren, will be seconded and supported by a liberal Government, in proportion to their just claims.

With regard to the distribution of the Society's publications, we have but little to notice; as they have had but few works, except the recommended publications presented to them by the Bazaarizing Fund Committee, which they could call their own; but judging from the sales which have been effected from the Depot of the Calcutta School Book Society, and which range from 2 to 1000 Rs. worth per annum, to say the least, that a large amount of our stores will be made, when they are created. Before concluding this part of the report, your Committee cannot refrain from expressing the obligations they owe to Mr. John Nutt and Mr. Wilkinson, for the lively interest they have taken, in the welfare of the Society, for the liberal encouragement they have afforded, and the valuable suggestions they have offered, in carrying out the important objects of the Institution, and, lastly, to all who have so liberally come forward to aid and encourage their exertions, your Committee would beg to return their most grateful acknowledgments.—*Eng.*

#### A REPORT OF THE SUVAVALAPURAM MISSION.

1. From the list of Congregations and Schools, drawn up at the end of the half year, it appears that there are at present under Christian instruction at this station, and adjacent villages, 1819 families, consisting of 4447 souls who have renounced idolatry. The people are nearly all of the Shonar tribe, many of whom cultivate the paddy and other produce; they reside in 80 different villages. The number of adults and children baptised is 516; the communicants are about 120. The Lord's Supper is administered every month at Suvaivalapuram, and from time to time in the villages.

2. There are 16 Schools under regular school-masters; 18 Schools are likewise taught by catechists, as the funds will not allow of a school-master being appointed to every School. In these Schools about 900 children are receiving instruction, 150 of whom are the children of professing Christians; the rest are the offspring of heathen parents, of various castes. Among these children there were only 20 girls until within the last two months, when Mrs. Muller succeeded in establishing Girls' Schools in several of the villages, by furnishing the children with a quantity of cotton (which grows plentifully in the district) to spin into thread. This employment will prepare them to support themselves in future life, while the spiritual benefits of labour for the parents as some compensation for the loss of their children's services while attending the School. Mrs. M. is very desirous of having a home Seminary for Girls, under her own inspection, in the Mission compound; any number of children could be obtained, if funds only were provided. The attention of the friends and promoters of female education in India is respectfully called to this important object, and their aid most earnestly solicited. The support of a child is about 24 Rs. per annum.

3. At present there are 62 Catechists and Assistant Catechists employed. They steadily labour among the Congregations already commenced, and likewise preach the gospel to the heathen in their vicinity. Every month they assemble at Suvaivalapuram, for counsel, instruction and fellowship. On these occasions they deliver a portion of Scripture, which they have committed to memory during the month; at present they are going through the gospel of Luke. During the first half year I was obliged to discipline one of them for improper conduct. The others are con-

istent and diligent. I commend them to the sympathy and prayers of the Christian Church.

4. During the last quarter I have selected a Preparandi class, containing from 10 to 14 youths. They are preparing for immediate usefulness, and are learning a Scriptural catechism and the Epistle to the Corinthians; these lessons are explained to them morning and evening, besides the Tamil Harmony of the gospels, which is read and explained at the evening meeting for prayer. Some of them have begun to deliver addresses to the people who assemble at each season.

5. The monthly expenses for carrying on the Mission is nearly 400 Rs. The Travancore Committee allow only 400 Rs.; the additional expense has been hitherto defrayed by the balance in hand from our Mission fund, raised chiefly in India by friends who were desirous of preventing the extinction of the Mission until we could join some public Institution. But the aid of the Christian public is still urgently needed to prevent too great a demand on the Society's means, and to enable one to enlarge my sphere of usefulness. In many parts of the heathen world the natives refuse to come under regular instruction, and obstinately cling to their idols; here the people are in great numbers actually consigning them to the moles and the bats. Christian Brethren! will you refuse to send us aid?

6. In addition to the demands for the salaries of the native teachers, which are fixed on the principle of affording support merely while preaching the gospel, about 400 Rs. are immediately required to erect small chapels or houses of prayer, and dwellings for the Catechists. The chapels are generally mud-wall erections, the roof is of Palmyra timber, covered with leaves of the same tree. When plastered with chunam they are comfortable, and in appearance greatly in advance of the miserable devil temples of heathen worship. Those who dwell or worship in "celled huts" should remember their less favoured brethren, and assist them in obtaining a humble building, in which they may learn to serve and worship the living and true God. Most of the present places scarcely afford a shelter from the heat of the sun and from the rain.

7. Tracts and portions of the Scriptures are distributed, read, and explained by the Catechists, Preparandi class, and by myself when visiting the Schools and Congregations. The young men go regularly every Saturday to the heathen villages with tracts and other books, which are generally well received and often eagerly inquired after. We owe much to the Tract Society in London, which supplies its Auxiliaries in this heathen land with paper so liberally as to meet all urgent wants. And to that noble Institution the Bible Society we are likewise greatly indebted.

It will be interesting to our friends to learn, that the people, though generally possessed of no more than is sufficient for their support, have founded several benevolent institutions among themselves.

1. The Book Society, whose object is to raise funds for procuring Bibles and Tracts. Its income last year was between 70 and 80 Rs.

2. The Friend in Need Society, formed for the relief of the poor and indigent in the Congregations. This is the pure result of Christian influence. No such idea ever entered the mind of a Hindu, as affording assistance to his fellow man as such. This Native Society raised 100 Rs. last year, and expended it to ameliorate the condition of those suffering around them.

3. The Peace Society. The opposition offered by the heathen to the establishment of the Mission gave rise to this Institution, which seeks by the formation of Christian villages, to protect those who are unable to reside with comfort or advantage among their heathen neighbours, after embracing Christianity. The income last year was about 60 Rs. The sums raised by this Society have been expended in a way that was not originally contemplated, and which we hope will not occur again, namely, to meet the expenses of the Native Courts for vexatious law suits. I am happy to say we have now "peace in our borders," and trusting in the presence of the Saviour, and the support and sympathy of His people, I hope to labour "while it is day: the night cometh in which no man can work."

J. J. MITCHELL.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

POETRY.

For "The Friend of India,"  
BY A CORRESPONDENT.

Not in vain speech erst said a Holy man,  
That could Earth's brightest Saint for one short hour  
Sit on God's throne with judgment cloth'd and power,  
He must in roudous wrath east forth his ban  
Of ceaseless woe, and all his fury shower  
On this most miserable world! Yet He  
Who gave his Son to die that man might live,  
Can man scorn this gift, and yet forgive!

Oh! mercy, matchless, measureless and free,  
I would our simple lesson learn of Thee,  
(Which some may smile to read); "Cai I, who owe  
"Ten thousand talents to his love, and thee  
"Draw all my joys; can I in dangerous throng,  
"My fellow servants for an hundred pence?"

THE SUCCESSION POLICE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIRS,—The subject of improvement in the Police of this country appears at length to have so seriously engaged the attention of the Government, that it is to be hoped some radical change will be speedily carried into effect; and it, therefore, becomes the more desirable that the subject should be fully discussed in every possible point of view, while there is yet time to obtain a hearing. I venture, therefore, to offer a few remarks, having reference principally to Mr. Halliday's able Minute upon the subject; the sentiments of which appear to have been very generally adopted and approved by the Editors at the Presidency, and their correspondents.

The first remark I would make is, that criminal offenders are, properly distinguishable into two very different classes—the one casual offenders; or those whom want or some other circumstance has led into crime or misdemeanour without previous confederacy; and the other, professional offenders; or those who habitually earn their bread by lawless modes of life, to which, for the most part, they are habituated from childhood. The distinction between these two classes seems to be most marked in every respect; whether we regard the moral turpitude of their actions; the means of their detection; or the nature of the punishment suited to their case. Yet, practically I believe, the distinction has never been acted on by our legislature; though some of its enactments, no doubt, in a manner recognize its existence; and to the absence of this discrimination, I conceive, may be traced most of the evils of our criminal jurisprudence; as it produces virtually the effect of ensuring almost entire impunity to the practised rogue, while it treats the uninitiated with a severity which not infrequently makes more villains than it cures.

In our own favoured country, the number of those whom I have called casual offenders is comparatively small, owing to the zealous co-operation of the people with the laws, and the generally high tone of conventional morality which prevails; but I believe that of offenders of the other description, the numbers of organized fraternities of plunderers, is much greater than is generally supposed; and at the same time yearly increasing in numbers and dexterity—while in this country the numbers of these last; the extent and completeness of their organisation; and the success which results from it, are truly appalling. From the "Thug" down to the "Udair" it is a current saying amongst them, that 84 tribes exist, (thence termed in their slang phraseology, the Chauras,) in which are included the Doodia, Pata, Kiangars and others of our Chokekardaree classes; each of these is perfectly organised within itself, and pursues a distinct description of crimes—and yet there exists amongst them all a species of freemasonry, (constituting, I believe, in a certain waterfulness of eye, which the habitual practice of crime begets,) by which the members of each are enabled, strange as it may appear, at once to recognise those of other tribes. They constitute, in fact, an immense community, quite apart in their feelings and interests from the rest of society; yet intermixing with it; and acting as a poison at its core. The same thing in kind, though different in degree, exists in England, especially in London: and I feel perfectly convinced, that in every nation on the globe which has passed beyond the state of primitive barbarism, the great mass of crime is perpetrated in a like manner.

The next suggestion that I would offer is, that of these two classes, the casual offenders and the professional ones, the latter appears to be the only one for the coercion of which a centralized system of Police, such as that advocated by Mr. Halliday, is required or likely to prove advantageous. How admirably efficacious the latter can prove for the suppression of organized robbers and murderers, we have, during the few last years, had an example and proof afforded us, I believe, wholly without precedent. Indeed, it stands to reason that if crime be organized, the system for its prevention should be at least equally so. But that

"Gens d'armes" should be established for the rigid surveillance of the people at large; for the reporting of offences; the keeping of the peace; the prevention of misdemeanours; and generally for the performance of the miscellaneous duties of conservancy which ordinarily demand the attention of the Police, I hold to be a question of a very different nature; and when put in its simplest form, I apprehend few will view such a proposition otherwise than with suspicion and dislike. Despite the condemnation passed upon municipal bodies, I believe that the latter class of duties, intimately connected as it is with the dearest interests of every community, will ever be performed by them in a manner more efficient, and more satisfactory to all parties than by any other—and if we be disposed to denounce them, it will surely be well to hear its mind, that it is no new theory that the freedom of spirit for which Britain's arms have ever been distinguished, is essentially attributable to the operation of these institutions. To expect, however, that such bodies can take cognizance of matters beyond their immediate sphere, which they must do if they would compete with depredators who roam through all regions, and have confederates in every locality, is manifestly to look for that to which their constitution does not admit them.

To carry out the above suggestion it would be requisite to divide the Police of the country into two distinct portions—the one having a centralized organization, which for the sake of distinction might be termed "*The General Police*," and the other strictly local, which might in like manner be named "*The District Police*." And I would here remark, that the sphere of duties and mode of operation followed by these two portions would be entirely distinct; in an extent, perhaps, not at a first view quite apparent. Experience has shown that, for the extermination of organized and professional offenders, the only efficient method is to hunt them in their haunts and lurking places, acting upon previous information deliberately and systematically recorded; but by no means trusting to the chances of seizure during, or consequent to, the perpetration of a specific offence—and this appears to have been practically acknowledged and established in every successful effort with which I am acquainted; whether the extermination of the Italian Banditti; the suppression of the Pindaris; our efforts to put an end to Piracy; or the operations now in progress against the Thugs. The duties, therefore, of the former branch of the Police would provide their being attached to any particular locality, and would necessitate their being constantly on the move in pursuit of denounced characters; while the performance of a duties of a local character would devolve entirely upon the other branch. The Jails, likewise, for receiving, after their conviction, the persons arrested by the General Police, ought, I conceive, to be similarly organized; quite apart and distinct from the district Jails for ordinary offenders; and as the crimes committed by the former would never be definitively tried but at the Sessions, the separation desired by Mr. Halliday, of the executive from the judiciary, would be in this far secured.

The last suggestion I propose to make is, that if it should be determined to organize a centralized Police, we possess in the present establishment for the suppression of Thuggery, a nucleus of the most admirable description on which to form it. I know not whether the efficiency of that department is adequately appreciated by the community at large; but I speak of my own knowledge when I assert, that in those parts in which it has been for some years in operation, Thuggery has been in fact entirely suppressed. The few members of the fraternity who yet remain at large, are wandering about in a state of destitution and despair; knowing that their circumstances and crimes are intimately known to the authorities, and themselves objects of the closest and most penetrating search; while as individuals are seized and brought in, few, if any, attempt denial from the same conviction of its inutility—all this has been effected by means of an establishment vastly less in proportion than that contemplated by Mr. Halliday; and were its sphere of operation extended, and the first impulse given by the same able directors to whom it owes its origin and progress,\* I entertain no doubt that every other lawless

fraternity would, in a few years, be reduced to an equally helpless condition. Mr. Halliday has assumed, that the whole of the funds appropriated to the support of the present Police would be available for the maintenance of the contemplated new one; but there is in truth little doubt, that if practicable at all, such appropriation would be attended with much hardship, injustice, and difficulty; while for a general Police, such as that contemplated above, a fourth of these funds would probably be found abundantly sufficient; and the remaining three-fourths would be still available for the support of the present Police on a reduced scale but an improved footing.\*

I have already exceeded the limits to which I had wished to confine myself; and shall, therefore, leave untouched the subject of placing the Local Police essentially under the control of the Zemindars; and the desirableness of creating something worthy the name of municipal institutions, where the oppressiveness or indifference of the landholder has rendered the bond of mutual confidence and support, which, under a different system, formerly subsisted; but I cannot refrain from observing before I conclude, that I shall be glad if the above remarks be viewed as an endeavour to strike a medium between the plans of the Board and those of Mr. Halliday. I believe that the sentiments and suggestions of both are founded on justice and good policy; and that the only reason why they appear to be incompatible, is this—that it has been the practice heretofore to view the work of preventing crimes and misdemeanours as essentially a single whole; and to range all crimes together under one order of classification, without any special reference to the great difference of circumstances under which they are perpetrated.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

COMMUNICATOR.

## EUROPE.

BRISTOL.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—From the *Missionary Record* of the Church of Scotland, for August and September last, we gather the following intelligence. The Clergymen of the Church have applied for some measures being adopted, by which they may be provided with some opportunity of ministerial usefulness and ecclesiastical supervision, instead of being allowed to remain as at present unmolested and unemployed, until in the ordinary

tenor of this establishment, fully equipped as it already is, will be speedily found to be a very different measure from the mere removal of a Superintendent of Police to control the several Local Magistrates. One of your Correspondents suggests that the duty of superintendence could be as well performed by the Assistant Adjutant as by an officer specially appointed; but I apprehend that a more radical error than this could not be committed. If the entire separation of the Executive be desirable under any system of Police, it becomes more peculiarly so under an organization of the kind contemplated; for it will be found that the principal duty of such Superintendent must be to collect and compare and merely information by which to effect seizures, but evidence on which to convict. Heaven has happily implanted in condemned rogues a disposition to betray their accomplices; and it is only by taking full advantage of this disposition, that the Executive can hope to conquer with them. It is this characteristic which has given to the establishment under Major Sleeman such surprising effectiveness, and marked it with an originality and a vigour from which every nation of the civilized world may, I conceive, learn a most important lesson in criminal procedure. It was observed by Lord William Bentinck, that he considered the evidence obtainable by this means to be superior to almost any circumstantial evidence which can be conceived; but it is manifestly an engine in the use of which much caution is requisite; and it appears, therefore, to be essential, not only that those who collect the evidence shall be wholly distinct from those who are ultimately to try the criminals; but that the former shall be provided over by a special functionary, who from his neutral position shall be best enabled to collate the evidence collected at various times, and from different quarters; and that no individual shall be entrusted with the task for so long, until by such collation he shall have satisfied himself that none could remain of his guilt.

\* Note.—After the foregoing exposition of my views, it is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to observe, that if any anticipations be correct, the labours of the Local Police would, in a short time, be immensely reduced; without either confederacy, or a generally disseminated crime moving crime to any serious extent could exist; and while the gradual progress of education and improvement tends towards the correction of the latter, it is my belief that the former (which is undoubtedly the grand support of crime) would be virtually annihilated in the course of a few years by a Police Establishment, such as that above adverted to; and the entire extinction of the Local Magistrates would then be directed to questions connected with internal improvement, and the peace and comfort of the people. The transfer of the proposed portion of the funds for the support of the centralized Police could be effected gradually from whatever quarter and by whatever means might be locally found most convenient; and no shock would thus be given to the people, such as must result from the introduction of any sweeping and sudden change.

\* Note.—I rejoice to learn that there are grounds for supposing this measure to be actually in the contemplation of Government, and the ex-

course of patronage they receive a charge. The application was received by the last General Assembly with much satisfaction, and is to be taken into more careful consideration by the Assembly of the present year. An unhappy schism has occurred in the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales. In the end of 1837, Dr. Lang arrived in that colony with a number of settlers, and ten clergymen connected with the Church of Scotland and the Synod of Ulster, for whose support, or "ultimode, or about to become, members of the Presbytery of New South Wales," a promise of Government aid had been received from Her Majesty's Ministers in England. But shortly after his arrival in the colony, Dr. Lang and a portion of the clergy with him met to constitute themselves a Synod of New South Wales, for the purpose of superintending the Presbytery already existing. The reason given for this proceeding, was the utter insufficiency of the Presbytery with only a single exception, the establishment of which was permitted to exist in it, the systematic protection it afforded to every case of delinquency that occurred, and the consequent moral degradation that could not fail to attach to all that belonged to them. Three of the clergymen declined taking part in the new Synod, as neither being according to Presbyterian Church order, nor calculated to remove the evils complained of, in far as they really exist. The Synod, however, was formed, and as a result of the proceedings appeared in the papers of the Colony. The Presbytery in its turn met, pronounced Dr. Lang to be by his own act no longer a member of the body, and agreed that a copy of the decision should be sent to Dr. Lang, the acting Governor of the Colony, the Moderator of the General Assembly, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Colonial Government thereupon declined paying the salaries of the clergymen who had adhered to Dr. Lang, holding that thereby they had separated themselves from the Church of Scotland, in connexion with which alone provision had been made for their support. The Secretary for the Colonies communicated this fact to the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly, and as a result of such observations as they might have to make on the subject. The Committee strongly condemned the proceedings of Dr. Lang, and referred the matter to the Committee of the General Assembly, which met on the 8th August last. The Committee highly approved of the conduct of the Colonial Government, and authorized the Moderator to send out an address prepared for a Committee for the purpose of rectifying the evils which had occurred.

The Assembly's Mission at Malacca, we are happy to see, is about to be re-ordered. The Committee have unanimously appointed the Rev. Mr. Johnston, a native of Moffat, licentiate of the Church of Scotland, now a missionary at Whitehaven, Arr. to the Malacca station. Mr. Johnston's serious attention has for several years been directed to missionary labour, and from the many encouraging testimonies in his favour, the Committee have been led to form the highest opinion of his fitness for the work. He is a personal friend of Mr. Anderson, the present missionary at Malacca, and, in fact, is the very person to whom Mr. Anderson has himself turning his eyes, as the friend whom he would choose for his counsel and companion.

**Jews' Society.**—The "Operative Jews' Institution" provides employment for Insipiens and Converts; but, as the progress of the truth among the Jews brings many cases forward in which temporary assistance is much needed, the "Abrahamite Society" was formed for the relief of such cases. From the Third Report, it appears that loans and gifts were made to 33 persons, in the year, with great advantage. On the 1st of September, a distinguished Rabbi from Hungary was baptised at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel.—*Missionary Register.*

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—On the 31st of July the Rev. W. H. McArthur and his family, on their return to Batavia, with Mr. W. Lockhart, Medical Missionary appointed to China, and Cheongkang, (see p. 284) returning to his family and country, sailed from Gravesend, in the *Gorga the Fourth*, Capt. Drayner.—Aug. 18: the Rev. Henry Nott and Mrs. Nott, on their return to Tahiti, sailed from Gravesend, in the *Everest*, Capt. Gilmore.—Aug. 28: the Rev. John Lamb, appointed to Combaracunda, returned for Malacca, with Mrs. Lamb, in the *Mary Anne*, Capt. Tarbutt.—Sept. 12: the following Missionaries sailed from Portsmouth, in the *Duke of Buccleugh*, Capt. Close, for Calcutta: Rev. George Gwyer and his family, returning, in greatly improved health, to resume his labours; Rev. James Kennedy; Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Sommer and Rev. Dr. J. H. E. Rorer, German Missionaries, and their wives.—*Ibid.*

**CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.**—A letter from St. Petersburg dated June 28, says: "We learn from Peking, where a mission from the Greek church of Russia has resided since the time of Peter the Great, that upwards of 300,000 Chinese have embraced Christianity, and that there was every reason to believe that all persecution of Christians was on the point of ceasing. The Emperor himself is said to have studied Christianity, and to hold it in respect; while, at his accession to the throne, Christian blood was frequently made to flow. The rigorous investigation

the Christians now exist only on paper, and their execution is entrusted to such Mandarins alone as are favourable to the Christians. The law of 1820, although in terms applying to all Christians, was directed solely against the English, of whose political influence the Emperor began to be afraid. There are a China several viceroys, whose chiefs are to be found at Peking, Nankin, and Moupin."—*French Paper.*

#### METEOROLOGY.

##### THE AFTERGLOW OF NOVEMBER.

The predicted falling stars appeared yesterday morning at an early hour, and attracted considerable curiosity. For some time the sky seemed to be reflecting an alarming conflagration; in fact, several Fire Brigade-engines were turned out, and for upwards of two hours were traversing the metropolis in search of the supposed fire. The phenomenon has been observed during the last six or seven years past, in the interval extending from the 13th to the 16th of the present month. The same phenomenon has been observed precisely at the same time in Germany, Russia, Australasia, and America.

In consequence of the periodical accuracy of this meteoric visit, preparations had been made for some months last for taking more accurate observations, and the principal observatories in England have been in requisition.

During the progress of the meteoric phenomenon yesterday morning, the atmosphere was remarkably clear, and the sky shone with unusual brightness, the air was freely with a strong breeze from the east. It began a quarter before ten. The first object that attracted attention was several stars of an ordinary size shooting from their original spots and falling apparently to the earth, where it appeared that they exploded, for immediately afterwards the horizon was brilliantly illuminated by a brilliant light; this, in the space of ten minutes or less, disappeared, and another light of a most splendid description rose from the same quarter and gradually expanded over the entire hemisphere. It was an immense mass of crimson vapour appeared, tinged with branches of silvery convolutions, which at times formed a rich and variegated canopy, covering the entire expanse from the east to the western hemisphere, presenting the most gorgeous spectacle. Towards four o'clock the phenomenon became very faint, but the bright columns of light radiating from it retained their splendour till half-past four, when it totally disappeared. The phenomenon when viewed from a high elevation was magnificent; the whole of the metropolis was illuminated.

In the Arctic region the lights appear to perfect their perfection during the solstice. In England, according to certain accounts, the appearance of many of these lights are to be seen in comparison the inhabitants of England have but a faint idea of their splendour. They often assume the colour of blood, and exhibit one species regularly appears between the west and north like a luminous rainbow, edged with gold and silver colours. Beneath the arch is a darkness through which the stars appear with some brilliancy. The species is thought by the natives to be the forerunner of storms. Another kind strikes the beholder with horror, for they crackle, sparkle, hiss, make a hissing sound, and are more like the firing of a rocket. Every eye is struck with terror: even the dogs of the hunters are seized with such dread that they will fall on the ground, and become immovable till it is over.—*Est.*

**DECKWALK OF THE BALTIC SEA.**—It has been observed that the waters of the Baltic are undergoing a gradual decrease, which seems to arise from some elevation of the surface of the bottom and coasts of the sea. Ancient marks are traced upon the rocks, which indicate the former level of the waters, and these are now considerably above the surface of the sea. The Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg has called to its attention the attention of Prince Menshikov, Minister of Marine, and instructions have accordingly been given to Captain Lieut. Bencke, who is charged with a survey of the coast of Finland, to observe with accuracy the present elevation of the existing marks above the level of the sea, and to make new marks in the rock at known heights to serve for a future observation.—*Ibid.*

**PEAT AND FOSSIL TIMBER BELOW GRANITE.**—A paper was lately read before the Geological Society, from Mr. E. J. in the neighbourhood of St. Peter's Cemetery, he found it necessary to have a well dug. At the depth of 42 feet from the surface, the workmen came to a block of granite, which they were bound to blast, and ascertained to be six feet in thickness. A few feet beneath the granite, they were surprised at finding small quantity of peat, with several pieces of fossil timber in its state of decay, and concealed by the soil. Specimens of these have been sent to the Society.—*Ibid.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE POOR LAW.**—It appears in recent returns that the

were up to this time 570 unions established, which are superintended by 18 assistant "commissioners."—*Ibid.*

**EXTRAORDINARY WORK.**—Atrocious in the country tendered an account with the following moderate item of charge for a heavy job:—"To hanging wickets, and myself seven hours, *in. ad.*"—*Ibid.*

**THE DUCK OF WELLINGTON'S BECK.**—The extraordinary feeling in the despatch at business office, with no intervening day where pursuits to enrich upon business, for which he was ever remarkable, seems to us to be impugned to the morning paper;—First, never to postpone any thing in a spirit of procrastination, but may when postponement was expedient or indispensable; second, to give the preference on every subject to honest practical views over ingenious subtleties; third, to be guided in dealings of all kinds, by fairness, moderation, and justice; and, fourth, to regard dishonour more as a loss, except in very special cases. *Edinburgh Review.*

**WEEK INDIA.**—In the November papers we observe a letter from Mr. Sturge to the *British Emancipator*, stating that he had been told that the *Emancipator* had been named from Kansas the last day of the October, as a new Mission conference. This letter is forwarded to the Editors, *British Emancipator*. It is not, and the same counter, and probably to Jamaica and Hayti. Their investigation was particularly directed to it. In the last, and the previous to the last Legislature, Councils and Magistrates. The conduct of the liberal and negroes in their own circumstances; and it is to what further measures are requisite to promote their future welfare, and to what and religious advancement. The expense of the Mission will not detract from private subscription. It has been suggested, as before, by a strong appreciation that attempts which are made as far as possible to satisfy the emancipation of the negroes, by venal and poor laws and police regulations.

**EFFECTS OF INTemperance.**—An account of the cases, immediate or remote, which led to the offences for which the prisoners were committed to Abchurch Lane, in the year 1838.—

Intemperance, ... ..	150	= 59 per cent.
Indolence, ... ..	50	= 23
Force, ... ..	10	= 4
Violence, ... ..	1	=
Force, ... ..	5	=
Force, ... ..	9	=
Force, ... ..	3	=
Force, ... ..	2	= 12
Force, ... ..	3	=
Force, ... ..	1	=
Force, ... ..	2	=
Force, ... ..	1	=

#### Journal of the Statistical Society.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL, JERSEY.**—An account of the number of Poor in the General Hospital of Jersey, on the 4th of July, 1839, distinguishing the causes of their admission therein:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intemperance, ... ..	32	39	71
Indolence caused by husband's intemperance, ... ..	0	4	4
Children born of intemperate parents, ... ..	14	13	27
Children of women in hospital, ... ..	2	0	2
Force, ... ..	1	1	2
Force, ... ..	1	3	4
Force, ... ..	1	3	4
Force, ... ..	8	7	15
Force, ... ..	3	2	5
Force, ... ..	2	5	7
Force, ... ..	1	1	2
Force, ... ..	67	76	143

—*Ibid.*

**MR. O'CONNELL AND MR. STEVENSON.**—The *British Emancipator* observes:—"The American Ambassador has at length answered Mr. O'Connell's letter, and denies being a promoter of slaves for sale and traffic," which was the heaviest part of the allegation referred to by Mr. O'Connell. A slaveholder and a slave-breeder he is; only not "for sale and traffic." He has the chivalry also to make a similar denial on behalf of the state of Virginia. Upon this point we beg to place his testimony in juxtaposition with that of Thomas Jefferson Randolph, whom the Virginia legislature of 1832, declared, "that this state had

been converted into one grand manumission, where men are reared for market, like oxen for the slaughter." We see, however, by the *New York Emancipator* of the 4th and 11th of October, that this affair is creating a strong sensation on the other side of the water, in which a seven-leagued foot of General Hamilton, who was to have been Stevenson's second in a duel with a man who he knew would not fight, and who has been compelled to apologise for the insult and braggar, (and of his letter, whereby Virginia slaveholders, has not a little contributed. These representatives of the cause of freedom have committed an offence not easily pardoned, to admitting that the charge of being a slave-breeder "for sale and traffic" is a calumny. To please to this, it seems, that should have been avoided and ignored in the *Emancipator* says very correctly, "If Mr. Stevenson has not made himself a party to the correspondence, he has made himself look most abominable the one." We leave this gentleman in the hands of his countrymen.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

**DEATH OF REV. S. MARSDEN.**—By a letter received by the General Missionary Society from the Rev. William Cooper, dated Sydney, May 10, 1839, we learn that one of the oldest, and most beloved and valued of the friends and co-laborers of the Society, has been at length called to his eternal rest. Mr. Cooper writes:—

On Saturday morning, the 12th instant, at Windsor, after a short illness, he passed to that more illustrious life. He was a dear and beloved friend and co-laborer in Christ, the Rev. Samuel Marsden. He had nearly attained his 74th year, and had been about forty-five years a minister of that Gospel which afforded him sure comfort under every trial, while passing through the vicissitudes of a troublesome world; strong consolation in the prospect of death and eternity; and a hope that of immortality. His burial remains were on day interred in the family vault at Parramatta. His funeral was very numerous, and most respectfully attended. There were present the chief and other officers of the several Departments of the Colonial Government, and as many of the Colonial Clergymen as traded within a convenient distance; also Ministers of other Denominations; military officers, merchants, and private gentlemen from Sydney, Liverpool, Windsor, Parramatta, and other places; and a large portion of the respectable population of the colony, to bear the funeral service, and to testify their dutiful and joyful regard for the memory of their deceased Pastor.

Mr. Cooper adds:—

By the removal of Mr. Marsden, the Mission in general, and the Church Missionary Society in particular, have lost a sincerely attached and zealous friend. His heart was much engaged in the cause of Christian Missions; especially for the evangelization of the South-Sea Islanders. He laboured long as the Society's friend and agent, to establish the Mission in New Zealand; and before his death he had the delightful satisfaction to behold, at his last visit, the saving and happy effects of the Gospel among the natives of that land, in which the Mission was commenced, under his direction, about twenty-four years ago. He has now entered into the everlasting joy of his Redeeming Lord. May we follow him, as he followed Christ! Then, being found faithful unto death, we also shall receive the Crown of Life.—*Missionary Register.*

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

**THE BAR.**—The Judges have promulgated a rule of court, by which legal gentlemen educated in the country, may be admitted to practise as barristers of the central bar, under the following regulations:—A book is to be kept by the chief clerk, in which the names of all persons studying for the profession are to be enrolled; the candidate is to be recommended by two barristers, who are to give an undertaking for his good conduct during his term of probation; every student has to remain on the books for five years, three years of which to be passed with a promising barrister; the judges are to direct periodical examinations of the students by certain barristers; during the last three years' probation, the student is to attend the court regularly for six terms; upon application for admission, a certificate from a number of the religion to which the student belongs, of his habits of piety, is to be produced, and certificates of his private habits of life from his neighbours; a certificate from two barristers (other than those who recommended the admission of the party as a student,) of his competency to practise the profession, is to be produced; and, upon application in open court, the judges will admit the party, or reject him, if they see sufficient cause.—*Austrian Journal.*

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERED BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BANGALORE.  
*Fort William, 12th February, 1839.*  
 Mr. William Galloway reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment, on the 7th inst. at.

\* Equal to 71 per cent. of the whole number of cases.



*The 14th February, 1889.*  
Mr. Wigram Money has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service, from the date on which the *Friend* may quit the *Ship Republic* at sea.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the General Department, vice Mr. G. Alexander, also in all other Departments conducted by Mr. Secretary Pringle.

*Fort William, Financial Department, the 18th February, 1889.*  
Mr. G. Trotter, the Civil Engineer, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of two months. Mr. H. Palmer will conduct the duties during Mr. Trotter's absence, or until further orders.  
The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. Thompson, of the Civil Service, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on urgent private affairs, for a period of six months.

H. T. PRINSEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*The 1st February, 1889.*  
Captain J. Whiteford, Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, and Joint Magistrate in Moynabad, has obtained leave of absence from his Station, to visit the Presidency, for fifteen days, from the 6th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. J. Ward, Assistant under the Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, has obtained leave of absence from his Station, for one month, from the 10th instant, to visit the Presidency and Kishnagar, on private affairs.

*The 26th February, 1889.*  
Mr. B. Williams, Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for three weeks, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him from the 21st ult. to the 11th inst.  
Mr. H. E. James, late officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 11th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. J. T. Mellis, Acting Magistrate of Burdwan, has obtained leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate. Mr. M. A. G. Shaw will officiate in most other nulli further orders.

*The 11th February, 1889.*  
Mr. W. Money, a Justice at the Sadar Court and Nizamut Adawlat, has obtained leave of absence from the 10th instant, until the sailing of the *Ship Republic*, on which vessel he is to take his passage to England.

*The 12th February, 1889.*  
Moulvie Munnuverdeen Khan has been appointed Third Principal Sadar Ameen in Zillah Chittagong, but will continue to officiate as Sadar Ameen at Mymensingh until the return of Cader Jemal ood Mohammed to his Station.

Moulvie Jemal Hussain has been confirmed in the office of Sadar Ameen at Dacca, vice Moulvie Munnuverdeen Khan promoted.  
Mr. J. Curtis has been confirmed in the office of Special Commissioner under Regulation III, of 1872, for the Division of Calcutta, vice Mr. W. Blunt proceeded to Europe.

Mr. B. Barlow has been confirmed in the offices of Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, vice Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. T. Wyatt has been confirmed in the offices of Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, vice Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. T. Wyatt has been confirmed in the offices of Civil and Sessions Judge of East Burdwan, vice Mr. B. Barlow.

Mr. G. Goshal has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, vice Mr. C. C. Cump. Mr. H. Torrens will continue to officiate in these offices until the return of Mr. Goshal from the Cape, or until further orders.

Mr. C. G. Uday has been appointed Magistrate and Collector of Shahadul, vice Mr. T. Taylor, but will continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of that District until the return of Mr. Dean, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Stirling has been confirmed in the office of Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. W. Dinan has been appointed Collector of Rajshahy.

Mr. G. Mackintosh has been appointed Magistrate of Rajshahy.

Mr. K. Deane has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore, vice Mr. E. B. Barwell.

Mr. T. Sandys has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset, vice Mr. E. Deane; and deputed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore during the absence of Mr. J. B. Ogilby, or until further orders.

Mr. D. J. Shury will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset, during Mr. Sandys' absence.

Mr. J. T. Mellis has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, in Burdwan, vice Mr. G. G. Mackintosh promoted.

Mr. J. French has been appointed to officiate as Additional Judge of Shahadul until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Flounders has been confirmed in the offices of Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, vice Mr. H. M. Mynon.

Mr. J. Alexander has been appointed Special Deputy Collector of Bhagulpore and Mungghy, vice Mr. F. Jordan.

Mr. C. Carlow has been confirmed in the offices of Civil and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, vice Mr. James Shaw proceeded to England.

Mr. H. B. Garrett has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Darul, vice Mr. E. Bruce proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. B. Sturt has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furreepore, vice Mr. Garrett.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills has been appointed Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the Division of Cuttack and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, vice Mr. H. Ricketts.

Mr. A. E. Donnelly has been appointed Magistrate and Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, vice Mr. Mills promoted.

Mr. J. B. Lawrell has been appointed Collector of Midnapore and Haldighy, vice Mr. Donnelly, but will continue to officiate as Collector of the 24-Pargannas until further orders.

Mr. J. Dunbar has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinapore, vice Mr. T. Wyatt.

Mr. H. E. James has been appointed Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, vice Mr. J. Dunbar.

Mr. A. A. Dick has been appointed Magistrate of Rangpore, vice Mr. James.

Mr. W. Vansittart has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade at Dacca, vice Mr. A. T. Dick, but will continue to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Tihook until further orders.

Mr. F. Edgwith has been appointed Collector of Mymensingh.

Mr. R. J. Skinner has been appointed Magistrate of Mymensingh.

Mr. W. Goshal has been appointed Magistrate of Patna, vice Mr. Skipton.

Mr. J. G. Campbell has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate, Belhar.

Mr. G. U. Yule has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade in Belhar, vice Mr. Goshal. Mr. Yule will continue to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Dacca and Mymensingh, until further orders.

Mr. E. K. Woodcock has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, vice Mr. Diron and to be stationed at Bahovore.

The Honorable E. Drummond has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, vice Mr. Skinner, and to be stationed at Moughery.

Mr. H. G. Metcalfe has been appointed Magistrate of Burdwan.

Mr. G. F. Leggerton has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, in the 24-Pargannas, vice Mr. H. G. Metcalfe.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn has been appointed Magistrate of Belhar, but will officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton has been appointed Collector of Belhar.

Mr. B. Hampson has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade in Belhar, vice Mr. H. C. Hamilton.

Mr. Hampson will continue to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Rajshahy, or until further orders.

*Extracts.*—In the Gazette of the 24 February 1889, for Rom Comr General appointed Deputy Collector under Regulation I.X. of 1833, in Zillah Tipperah, read Jam Chanyu Ghose.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, *Camp of Haveli, the 2d February, 1889.*

Ensign Archibald Dallas, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed an Assistant to Captain H. Johnson, Pay Master and Commissary-General to the Army of Shah Sujah ud Daulah.

*Camp of Moonshee, the 4th February, 1889.*  
Captain H. M. Lawrence reported his having received Civil charges at Peshawar from Mr. Edgarwall on the 21st ult.

Mr. M. P. Edgeworth reported his having received charge of the current duties of the Loodianah Political Agency from Comr Robinson on the 20th ult.

T. H. MADDOCK, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govt. Secy.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, *The 21st January, 1889.*

The Reverend J. J. Tucker, Chaplain of Sambar, has been allowed an extension of the leave of absence granted him on the 27th ult. to the 30th January.

Mr. J. J. Tucker has been permitted to leave the 21st ult. to the 30th ult. to enable him to pass the entrance hall seven in the hills. Mr. Tucker is directed to proceed to Loodianah and perform the duties of the duties of that Station till the 15th April; and he will return to Loodianah on the 21st January in October, and continue to perform the duties there till the season will allow of his returning to Sambar.

*Camp of Haveli, the 28th January, 1889.*  
Synd Wilayat, Usher, under Amra of Furrenkhabad, and as principal officiating as Additional Principal Sadar Ameen of Haveli, to be second Principal Sadar Ameen of Meerut—to reside ordinarily at Haveli.

Mr. H. Rose to be Settlement officer in the District of Allypore, from the date on which the *Revue* expires, in which Mr. J. Thornton embarked for England, was left by the *Friend* at sea, viz. the 3d instant.

Mr. C. Walker to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the District of Haveli. The order of the 10th December last, appointing Mr. Walker to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the District of Haveli, is cancelled.

Mr. F. Williams, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furrenkhabad, for two months, from the 10th proximo, on his private affairs.

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#### MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, *Fort William, 11th February, 1889.*

No. 21 of 1889.—Lieutenant William Paley, of the Regiment of Artillery, has leave of absence for three months, from the 26th December last, to visit Bombay on account of his health, preparatory to applying to Furlough to Europe.

*Fort William, the 11th February, 1889.*  
No. 22 of 1889.—Lieutenant W. M. Lumley, 9th Regiment N. I., has leave of absence for three months, from the 26th December last, to visit Bombay on account of his health, preparatory to applying to Furlough to Europe.

*Fort William, the 12th February, 1889.*  
No. 23 of 1889.—Lieutenant Colonel Stuart having proceeded, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General, to join His Lordship's Camp, Major William Galt is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, until further orders.





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{ 12s. per copy, if paid in advance.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT ON THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.**—We have published in another part of our present number, the reply of Government to the Letter of the Landholder's Society, on the subject of the Resumption.

It is a satisfactory consideration that the important question now at issue between Government and its subjects has been so fully discussed in all its various bearings; that Native ingenuity has been so well seconded by European talent of a very high order; and that every argument which could be gleaned from the presumed pledges of Government, from the analogy of ancient precedents, or from the broad principles of general policy, has been brought forward and applied with fearlessness and ability. Siriban has any matter in which the Natives were interested, enjoyed the benefit of so complete an investigation. The whole subject is now before the public, and a fair estimate may be formed of the justice or injustice of those measures by which Government is endeavouring to protect its own interests. The question will at no distant period be appealed to England, where it is likely to excite an earnest discussion; and it is chiefly in reference to this ulterior proceeding that we rejoice in the ample measure of investigation which it has enjoyed in this country. It cannot after this be advanced, that the petitioners appealing to England have not possessed sufficient opportunity of making the most of their case; or that they have fallen victims to a partial and one-sided view of the matter. If their claims should break down on the appeal to England, it will not be for lack of the most zealous exertions, or of the most able advocacy.

A careful perusal of the reply of Government convinces us, that it affords a full and ample refutation of all the objections which have been taken to the present measures. The strong line of argument adopted by the public authorities, places their case on high vantage ground. The ordeal through which it has passed, has only served to give it additional strength. In no instance have the petitioners been able to sustain a charge against Government for a violation of the public faith. The appeal which the reply makes to the declarations of former administrations, shows that the present measure is in strict analogy with the proceedings of the British authorities since 1764. It has been fully shewn, that the exemption from all taxation which the Landholders claim, for a portion of land yielding an annual revenue of a million sterling, is founded upon no title obtained, except in very few instances, from the Emperor or his Viceroys. It is incontrovertible, that forty-nine out of fifty of the rent-free tenures have been created by a collusion with inferior officers, who were intrusted with the collection of the public revenue, and who took advantage of the confusion of the times to alienate it. It is manifest that these officers possessed no higher authority for disposing of the funds of the State, than a Collector of a Zillah under the British Government. The charge brought against Government, moreover, that special tribunals had been erected for the adjustment of their cases, under the impression that they would lend more to might than to right, is refuted by a reference to the numberless instances in which they have decided against Government. The outcry which has been raised, does not proceed, therefore, upon any substantiated charge of illegality or violated pledges. It is referable to that natural impotence of taxation, which Lord Castlereagh was once so ill-

judged us to call impertinent, but which is felt quite as much by Englishmen as by Natives. The same feelings which now disquiet the country, would equally have been called into existence in 1793, had the measures of Lord Cornwallis, for asserting the rights of the State, been pursued with vigour and with any degree of success.

The gist of the present complaints lies in the amount of the assessment; and we are inclined to think that it would be well for all parties in the State, if some plan of compromise could be set on motion, by which the tenures should be surrendered without discussion, upon the pledge of a lenient assessment. It would be well if the necessity could be avoided of setting up Exchequer Courts throughout the country, in which the State and the people are brought into a very ungracious collision. We could wish, moreover, that Government was saved, not only the odium, but the labour of those investigations which precede Resumption, and which now draw off so large a portion of the public talent of the service from the departments of civil and criminal justice. We could wish the rent-free holders to be exempted from the anxiety and the expense, to which they are necessarily subjected, in their attempts to secure exemption from contributing to the public burdens. But a compromise of this nature must be proposed by others; and what body stands in so advantageous a position for attempting a fair mediation, as the Landholder's Society? There can be little doubt that after every effort on its part in this country has failed, it will appeal the cause to England; and we cannot, after a perusal of the powerful arguments by which the cause of Government is supported, after then any flattering hopes of success. Would it not be more advisable for this Society, instead of prolonging the war for four or five years more, to make a bold and vigorous effort to save the country so many years of distraction, and to lay a foundation for the lasting gratitude of posterity, by throwing all its weight into the scale of conciliation?

**THE DEBATE AT THE INDIA HOUSE.**—The last overland mail has brought the report of a debate at the India House, in which Mr. Montgomery Martin took the field against the British Government of India, and gave an historical survey of the miseries which it had inflicted on this unhappy country. If his facts are correct and his reasoning sound, it must be self evident, that of all the barbarous invasions with which this country has been visited, by far the most disastrous has been that which transferred the sceptre to a Christian Government. "Our Government, however, is Christian in name only; in practice it is worse than that of the Mahomedans." It is true that it has not pulled down the Hindoo Temples, and cast the idols at the entrance of Mosques for the faithful to tread on; true it is that our Government has not adopted and acted on the principle, that whatever a public servant may accumulate, belongs on his death to the sovereign. It has not defiled its hands with the diabolical cruelties which rendered the Mahomedan government odious to men and angels—but during the brief period of sixty-five years, it has been the cause of no fewer than nine famines; not to mention the two great famines, that of 1770 and of 1833, which the orator has accidentally omitted. It is true that the British Government has not attached to the office of the Board of Revenue a large pond

filled with every species of abominable filth and ordure, through which revenue defaulters are dragged with a rope, and which by way of derision is called *Itkyoontu*, or *Hea-ahut*;—but by its notorious conduct in India, it has caused the failure of all the old mercantile firms or a ruin, not far short of six millions sterling; and it is owing to the same pernicious influence of the British Government that the said houses have not been able to pay more than five shillings in the pound. There is one crime which Mr. Montgomery Martin has forgotten to place in his catalogue, we mean the *Poli Plague*, which may be laid at the door of Government with quite as much regard to truth and justice as the nine famines and the six hundred millions.

The description of these enormities, which have no parallel in the history even of the empire of China, letting alone civilized nations, arouses all the latent benevolence of Mr. Martin's character. His sympathy for the suffering millions of India kindles as he proceeds into the sublimest exaltation; and he declares, before all the Directors and Proprietors, that "*he would freely place his head on the block, if by such a sacrifice he could secure a practical land settlement in India.*" This is true, genuine, high-souled, disinterested generosity. For Mr. Martin happens to know nothing of the people in the Western Provinces, for whom he is surely to perish on the scaffold. His connection with India extends little beyond the circumference of the Ditch. The people of India will, doubtless, feel infinitely obliged to him for this spontaneous offer of his head, though we almost fear that it is likely to benefit them just as little, after it has been laid down on the block, as while it continues on his wretched shoulders. But as this is the first instance in which any man has offered to die for India, we think the opportunity should not be lost of reversing such dispositions. The good folks in Calcutta should forthwith resolve for themselves they have given to Mr. Taitton or Mr. Crawford, you appoint Mr. Montgomery Martin their agent at one thousand pounds sterling a year. We would also recommend him to the formal attention of the Landholder's Society, of the formation of which he had, doubtless, heard, but we he offered to sacrifice his head for the interests of the 20 millions in India.

Mr. Montgomery Martin says, "We have wrung a thousand millions from India; and what have we given them in return? Famine! Famine! Famine!!! Thousands of human beings floating down the stream, poisoning the air with their effluvia, and rendering the water unuseful; and forty thousand square miles depopulated!" Now here are two very material errors in this appeal to the passions. In the first place Mr. Martin tells us, that we have wrung a thousand millions sterling from India; and in order to give the stamp of authority to this statement, he tells the Proprietors that he had waded through masses of documents. We, too, have waded through masses of documents, and find that from the day we touched Indian revenue to the last year, we have not drawn quite two-thirds of this sum. Three hundred crores of Rupees, more or less, is nothing when the object is to make up a round and impressive number. But before Mr. Martin can be adopted as a safe guide, he must make a better use of the masses of documents which pass through his hands. Secondly, as to the famine itself, which Government is represented as having bestowed, by way of *tribute* on the people of India, every body, except the Editor of the *Reformer* knows, that it arose from the visitation of Providence, and not from the base and detestable malignity of the public authorities in India. Why, the fact is, that this famine, which has desolated the Provinces of the West, so far from having been brought about by the satanic agency of Government,

has afforded an opportunity, which has not been neglected, of calling into exercise the noblest sympathies of our nature, and of drawing forth exertions from the authorities of the State, which will entitle them to the lasting gratitude of the country. The number of starving poor on whom the bestowed employment and food, in the limits of a single Commissionership, amounted, at the crisis of the calamity, not less than *two hundred and fifty thousand a day*. The same Government expended in a few short months, in reparation of revenue, and in actual disbursement of relief, *amounted to four hundred thousand pounds*. From a demagogue who can turn the circumstances of such a famine into a occasion of censure of the deepest, the blackest character, the Indian Government can have nothing to fear, and the people of India nothing to hope. Such wantonness of exaggeration can serve no other purpose than to reduce our hopes of a redress of real grievances.

Sir Charles Forbes supported Mr. Montgomery Martin's views. He said, "We had drawn enough from India in 40 years to pay off the national debt." Not, Sir Charles, three hundred millions sterling. We have been endeavouring to discover whether this assertion was intended to show up our injustice to India or to England. We almost incline to the opinion, that Sir Charles had reference to the injustice which we have thus committed against our own native land; in the absence of those feelings of patriotism which British statesmen ought to be animated, when they take the affairs of India in hand; and it must certainly move public indignation throughout our own beloved country, to find that so fair an opportunity of wiping out our national debt, from the revenues of India, has been so disgracefully neglected. But in this respect there is this to be said to extenuate the conduct of our statesmen in India, that they have implicitly followed the example set before them in England; for it is a fact, that the sum which has been extracted from the Natives of England in the last 40 years, has been more than equal to the payment of the national debt. But so blind have our former men been to the true interests of the country, that instead of applying this sum at once to the extinction of the debt, they have been frittering it away in paying the interest, and in the support of the national establishments.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN ABOLITIONIST PHRASE BOOK SOCIETY.**—While Negro Emancipation was in progress, British philanthropy scarcely had leisure for any other object. But that great measure having been attained, and now needing only to be watched and guided in the development of its results, the national benevolence seeks for new citizens. The long and arduous struggle for liberty to the slave has wrought a noble good for the world. It has made pity for human slavery a national principle. It has spread it through all ranks, and every corner of the land. It has trained a successive generation to its exercise; and it has brought out a moral energy and power for the accomplishment of its objects which has proved irresistible. The philanthropy of England cannot now sink quietly into inaction; and it will have ill with any evil, however strong and well supported, against which it sees itself.

The Aborigines Protection Society, which has not been in existence more than a couple of years, seems likely, in a short time, to occupy the place of the Slavery Abolition Society. Its originators were amongst their chief men; and their objects form a sort of natural generalization from the particular case of the negroes. "The title of the Society," says a writer in the *Eclectic Review*, "explains its object, which is sought to be attained by collecting information from all parts of the world, upon whatever materially affects uncivilized tribes of men in their intercourse with white people, and by making

that information known to the public through the press, or to the Government and Parliament by personal appeals, whenever redress of their grievances, or improvement in the laws and administrations concerning them may be needed." The Society then contends with the cruel oppression springing from prejudice of colour, the pride of knowledge and power, and grasping selfishness; and that is met in all the colonies of our widely extending empire.

The tribes which have already attracted the attention of the society, are the Red Indians of America, the Africans of the Cape, the South Sea Islanders, and the Hindoos. To our quarter of the world the Society appears to have been drawn by the association of slavery. The settlement of the future condition of the liberated negroes of the West was embarrassed by the imputation of our unhappy Coolies. They, and the country they came from, were thus forced upon attention. Besides, when African Slavery was extinguished, it was naturally asked, where else the monstrous evil was in existence, and could be riveted and destroyed; and the West India Planters were amongst the first and loudest in calling for destruction on the Slavery of India. The Cooly Trade, and Indian Slavery, in all its kinds and degrees, will now, therefore, be treated with little tenderness; and we warn the shewers of either to prepare for rough handling. It is impossible to say to what other Indian evils the society may extend its notice. Certain it is they may find a sufficiency of them for labour. The Opium monopoly and trade we should think will not long escape their attention. It is an abuse of it above, that one nation should draw a large portion of its revenues from the systematic demoralization of another, whose weakness makes it the victim of foreign rapacity. The Exchequer of India itself may likewise be brought under examination; and if so, it is not probable that a Government so unscrupulous in corrupting the subjects of another power, will appear to have been particularly careful of the morals of its own. When profit from the encouragement of vice can be sought and enjoyed with satisfaction, any shew about the virtues will soon be cast aside.

The Aborigines Society, at present, however, are chiefly occupied with the interests of the South African tribes, and the South Sea Islanders. At the Cape, colonization has long been advancing on a system of extreme wickedness; and the redskins are now reaping the fruits. Year after year retaliation comes upon them in irruptions and massacres by the Native tribes. Their houses and all dear to them are, therefore, possessed in fear and uncertainty; and the expenditure and supplies necessary for maintaining a frontier warfare, besides impoverishing the colony generally, drain Cape Town of the chief means of its foreign traffic. Ships find provisions there so high-priced, that every sacrifice is made to save the necessity of calling there to renew their stock. In mercy to the colony something effectual must be done, not by arms, but by legislation and benevolent policy, to change its character and circumstances.

The South Sea Islanders of New South Wales and New Zealand, require protection, if possible, still more urgently. In that direction the tide of British colonization is now setting with amazing force; and it will either overwhelm the Native tribes, or bear them on to the elevation of free and civilized men. "In the last twenty-four years, the number of emigrants has increased from an average of 5,000 a year, the amount during the ten first years, after the general peace, to 50,000 a year, during the five years ending 1831, and to 70,000 a year in the last five years; and of 694,969, who have emigrated in the last thirteen years, 493,818 have gone in the last six years. This increase, too, is likely to prove the beginning only of a still more wonderful augmentation of the number of colonial emigrants: A great future field. Asia-

tralia east, north, west, and south is scarcely yet opened, and in one colony there. Now South Wales, the provision of means of emigration in the sale of crown lands, has already in five years sprung from 18,000 to 180,000 per annum."

From such a state of things we cannot but hope for vast improvement in the eastern hemisphere. How altered will be the relations of its northern and southern portions within another century! Yet it is much to be wished that the new empire in the South could grow up in a uniform character of benign influence upon the Native races. Its rise upon their extermination is abhorrent to every feeling of humanity. "It seems to be an opinion founded rather on experience," says the Report of the Society, "than on any essential principle in the nature of the case, that the coloured races must inevitably perish, as civilization and christianity advance. Whatever past facts may be, and unquestionably they are painful enough, they are not evidence that in better scheme of civilization can be found compatible with the safety and improvement of the Aborigines. We cannot admit the doctrine that the establishment of a civilized community in the neighbourhood of uncivilized tribes, must be injurious to the latter, without supposing something extremely defective and improper in the regulations and principles of the former. Let there be error and the evil must be diminished."

Whilst the Ministers of the Crown are disposed to cling to the old ways and maxims of colonization, it appears that the views of the Aborigines Society meet with acceptance amongst the parties who are most deeply engaged in founding and extending the new colonies. In the case of South Australia provision is promised for obtaining land from the Natives by treaty; for reserving one-fifth of it for their use; for protecting them by a special agent; for making their subsistence a charge on the new colony; for instructing them; for building asylums for them; and for taking means to teach them habits of industry. The New Zealand Bill, which has not yet passed, but most probably will, "besides winning some of their points, has a provision of great importance for the relative comfort and respectability of the Native Chiefs during their difficult progress towards civilization." In fostering the spirit by which such provisions are dictated, the society have ample scope for usefulness. Their progress we shall watch with much interest, and report from time to time to our readers.

ADEN.—The *Atalanta* has brought intelligence of the capture of Aden by the troops of the Honourable Company, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Arabs, whose loss in killed and wounded did not fall short of a hundred and fifty. The casualties among the British troops did not reach a tenth of that number. It appears that the place had been voluntarily ceded by the Arab Chief to the British, for the payment of 8,000 Rupees a year; but the violation of his engagement, and the resort which he compelled us to make to arms, has liberated our Government from the pecuniary obligation, and Aden is now become unconditionally a British port. It is the first acquisition of territory made under the reign of Queen Victoria, and we are happy to perceive that the captors have determined to present Her Majesty with the four brass guns, three of sixty-four pounders, and one of sixty-eight, which have fallen into their hands.

The possession of this spot on the Coast of Arabia is at the present moment of no small political importance. But it is in a commercial point of view that its permanent value is to be estimated. Situated in the vicinity of no active trade, capable of great augmentation, it is likely, from the

favourable character of its harbour, but still more from the protection of the British flag, to attract a large portion of that commerce by which Mocha and Jadda have been enriched. It would be no matter of surprise to find it altogether supersede those ports, and attract to its own emporium the valuable coffee of the entire coast. On the other hand, it cannot fail to afford facilities for pouring British manufactures into the extensive country, of which it stands on the foreground. For the first time in the lapse of many centuries, Arabia will witness the establishment of a free port in its bosom, in which mercantile transactions may be carried on with unlimited confidence; and it is impossible that the commerce of that country should not feel the invigorating influence of this novel principle of security. The intercourse between it and Bombay, and whenever the comprehensive scheme may be adopted, between it and all India, conducted with a steady and uninterrupted regularity, cannot fail to contribute largely to its prosperity. It will, of course, be immediately constituted our coal depot at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf, and become the rendezvous of our Steamers; a circumstance which will necessarily give us an uncontrolled supremacy in those seas.

**VILLAGE BOUNDARIES.**—We have been favoured with a little brochure, entitled a "*Memorandum on Indian Village Boundaries, by a HINDOO CIVIL SERVANT.*" The subject is one of great importance to the country, and deserves the particular attention of the public authorities; for the interests both of the people and of the state are deeply involved in it. The want of well defined boundaries is the fruitful source of local litigation and tumult. In the Tipperah district, owing to the absence of fixed limits, the proverb, till a very recent period in every month, was, *Jaher latih, tar-ho mathi*; which may be translated, he that could employ the club, enjoys the land. The same remark is equally applicable to all the old settled districts of Bengal. In the Zemindar of *Shroepore* it has been justly remarked, that "in consequence of these boundary disputes, more murders have been perpetrated, more villages have been laid waste, more heads have been broken, more houses have been fractured, more lambs have been used, more bodies have been dug out of the grave, to charge people with murders that have never been committed, than have occurred in any other part of the country." A regard to the interests of the community would seem to call for active and persevering efforts to terminate so disastrous a state of things. But the interests of Government are equally involved in the question; and this is aptly illustrated by a writer whom the Bengal Civilian quotes. "By the mode of settlement in Bengal, every Zemindar has a fixed jumma or rent; but generally speaking, the boundaries are but ill defined. It is evident that if the boundaries are disputed by one Zemindar, and he establishes his right by fraud to a neighbour's estate; or if two neighbouring Zemindars should collusively effect this through a Decree of Court, the estate robbed of part of its land, though less valuable, being still liable to the same jumma, will, probably, be, in the first instance, confiscated for arrears of revenue, and ultimately Government will be obliged to reduce the revenue demanded from it, while the fraudulent neighbour enjoys his additional village at the old rate."

In the settlement of the North Western Provinces, the greatest exertions have been made, and with success, to obtain separate and scientific definitions of the limits of villages. In the settlement of the disputes which arose, the most solemn adjuration was often employed; and so obtain a conscientious confession of the truth, the litigant

has sometimes been called to "walk bare-footed over the ground he indicated as his boundary, with his hand on his son's head, after having been sworn by a *Brishman*, under purification, and performed other equally binding ceremonies."

The writer proceeds to describe the vague and unsatisfactory manner in which surveys and measurements are made by the Natives, whom the Courts employ in this duty, and which never serve to terminate litigation. He has given a map of a village, containing a thousand beegahs, most whimsically irregular, and of which no knowledge which the Native is possessed of, would ever enable him to furnish a map even approaching to accuracy. The remedy for this state of things he proposed to effect by the very simple process of constraining the Native surveyor to proceed in the more scientific mode of drawing up his boundary survey on a sheet of paper, divided into squares, to each of which a fixed dimension should be assigned. The full squares would give a fixed quantity; and the broken squares on the extremity would give the dimensions of the 'oddsets,' and thus furnish an accurate statement of the village under examination. Among the various advantages attending this mode of survey, one would be, the permanent value of such a record. Under the old system, when the dimensions of every corner and angle were put down in figures, ample room was afforded for alterations and interpolations. When the boundary was marked by a certain house, or tree, or ridge of earth artificially thrown up, the demolition of the house, tree, or ridge effectually nullified the value of the survey, and threw the whole question anew into a state of oriental confusion. But a survey drawn up in squares of equal amount cannot be tampered with. We wish we could transfer the map of this improved survey to our pages, because it would at once carry conviction to the mind of the reader. The value of the author's suggestions is not diminished by the modesty with which he says, "I am aware that there is nothing new in this recommendation, which consists of the application of the simple rules of mapping, the delineation of the points, or the simplest problem in geometry. But its application to Native surveying is new,"—and herein consists the merit of the recommendation.

But how is the reform to be introduced? The old Patwarrees and Amcees will plead that their forefathers knew nothing of this mode of measuring by squares; and they will not admit it. Their hereditary abhorrence of innovation will prove an insuperable barrier to the progress of any improvement among them. The reform must be effected by men who have been trained up by ourselves. Native youths ought to be placed up in a Surveyor's Institution, under the instruction of public officers; and one or two of them should be attached to every Zillah Court in the province, to be employed whenever there may be occasion for their services. A salary of twenty or thirty Rupees a month, occasionally improved by fees from those who benefit by their services, would serve to make this branch of the service respectable and efficient.

**CALCUTTA MECHANICS INSTITUTION AND SCHOOL OF ARTS.**—The majority of our readers will have learnt from the daily papers that this Institution was established, at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, last Tuesday week. The chair was taken by Sir J. P. Grant, who advocated the cause of the Institution with great power. He was followed by a number of other speakers, whose addresses appear to have rendered the meeting a very interesting one. The points chiefly urged, were the rude state of the arts amongst the

Natives, calling for the application of European science and experience to their improvement; the mistaken partiality of the East Indians for the mere use of the pen as the means of livelihood, to be rectified by exhibiting the mechanical arts in connection with the solidest triumphs of science, as well as the source of personal respectability and independence; and, though last, not least, the general advantage to the community of easy and constant access to the instruction and enjoyment of scientific lectures. All these topics admitted of extensive illustration, and received it; and the application was simple and direct. The Institution was formed amidst universal applause.

Books for enrolling the names of members, and the donations of benefactors were upon the table; but from the crowd, and confusion on the breaking up of the assembly, they were of only partial use. We are happy to find that the number of subscribers has now reached nearly to a hundred; and the donations amount to 850 Rs. Both will rapidly increase when the Institution has fairly begun its operations; and we gladly add our recommendation of it to those of our contemporaries; who are numerous in its praise. Four pieces of apparatus for exhibiting experiments in galvanism, which are in excellent condition, have been presented by a gentleman, whose example we trust will be followed by many others. These important apparatus, of no value to the present owners, may be turned to great account in the Institution, and will be received with thanks. So will even old volumes of books, and still more, complete works; and by such contributions many may find an opportunity of doing good at a very easy rate.

The Editor of the *Herkara* has very appropriately brought to remembrance a small tract published by the late Mr. Kyt, in 1821, entitled "*Thoughts how to better the condition of the Indo-British*;" and it less than an hour after his paper was published, a copy was sent to the Secretary of the Institution for its use. The tract itself does not exceed 33 pages, and we remember that 50 pages of No. V. of the *Quarterly Friend of India* were devoted, by the late Dr. Robinson, to the notice of it. The Institution shall be welcome to a copy of that likewise; and they will together form an interesting memorial of departed labourers in the cause; which is now, we hope, to be occupied with greater and happier effect.

The Mechanics Institutions in our Native land have wrought a great change in the character of the working classes. Their influence has not been always beneficial; but, on the whole, it has been eminently so. In some cases the humble associations of unlettered Mechanics have grown into magnificent Institutions, worthy almost of ranking amongst Colleges. An example of this we have seen in Liverpool. There the Mechanics Institution is a noble edifice, with a theatre for Scientific lectures capable of accommodating a thousand persons, and an extensive suit of rooms for separate classes of pupils. In the theatre, two evening lectures are delivered every week in complete courses, by eminent Professors engaged in succession for the purpose. Annual subscribers of a guinea are entitled to attend all these lectures without further payment; and instruction in the private classes is had, in every branch of English, classical, and scientific education, as well as most of the modern languages of Europe, from first rate masters on extremely low terms. Moreover, after the instruction of the Mechanics themselves had been provided for, the wants of their children were taken into consideration; and last year there was added to the Institution a public school of a more complete and comprehensive character than we have ever seen elsewhere. Its Head Masters are men from the English Universities, of the first attainments.

Their salaries are liberal and consistent with their standing as scholars. They were guaranteed for a certain period by some of the wealthy and enlightened merchants of the town; but the scheme was so well devised and executed, that the school-rooms were at once filled; and the guarantee will be found, we believe, unnecessary. We need scarcely add that neither the theatre nor the school-rooms of this Institution are occupied solely by Mechanics and their children. Crowds of ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability are constantly to be found there, and the pupils in the schools are of every rank; but the rich in no way interfere with the privileges of the poor. On the contrary, to their support is chiefly to be attributed the astonishing prosperity of the Institution.

We have not introduced this example from the idea that the Calcutta Institution has any chance of running a similar course. The circumstances of the two are wholly different. But the Liverpool Mechanics Institution is one, of which, after some considerable acquaintance, we have heard of no evil consequence or influence whatever, but which we have seen to be most efficient in doing good; and this character we believe it has attained by its systematic and independent mode of proceeding. It accepts of no gratuitous or gratuitous instruction, and, therefore, leaves no scope for wrangling and debate, or any concealed display of small wits. So far we recommend an imitation of its example in Calcutta. After the Committee have excited attention by a few introductory lectures, let them engage their own lecturers and masters, and occupy the pupils' entirely with their instructions, and none of their own spoutings.

In some cases, Mechanics Institutions have proved exceedingly mischievous by becoming schools of prejudice. We hope this will be carefully avoided in Calcutta. There could be no more unsuitable place than the new Institution for discussions of doctrinal, heretical, or religious controversy; but the natural sciences which are taught there, will be barren of the richest gratification and benefit properly belonging to it, if it be unenriched by the just and sublime corollaries of natural theology.

## WEEKLY EPIPHONE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The Mail for which we have been looking out with anxiety for the last two days, had not made its appearance last evening.—An alteration, beneficial to the public, has just been made in the rules of the Bank for Savings. Formerly, as soon as the deposits reached 500 Rs. they were transferred to the four per cent. loan; and as this loan is now at a discount of five or six per cent., depositors were subject to a great loss when they had occasion to sell out. It is now ordered that one clear month shall be allowed the depositor, after his savings shall have reached 500 Rs., for declaring his intentions; and that he is at liberty to direct his deposit to be invested in any class of the public securities at the rate of the day.—Letters from Shah Soojah's camp state, that after having crossed the Indus, the officers of his contingent expected to enjoy some weeks of repose for completing the discipline of the troops; but in consequence of the opposition of the Ameer of Hyderabad, a portion of the troops has been ordered to march down the right bank of the river, to co-operate with the Bengal troops marching on the left on Hyderabad.—Letters from Sikarpore of the 2d February, set at rest all fears respecting Mr. Mcnaghten's safety. He has not been put to death by the Chief of Cabul, but arrived on that date in good health and spirits at Sikarpore, and was received with the salute due to his rank.—Messrs. Cockerell and Co. are about to employ a Native practitioner, selected from the Pupils of the Medical College, for the medical treatment of the Natives in their employ; an example which we would earnestly recommend to all those who have large establishments of Native workmen.—



The Principal Snider Ammunition of East Borneo has been declared guilty of conduct which disqualifies him hereafter for serving Government.—The *Harbours* enters his protest against his employment of Col. Presgrave, in succession to Major (Edmunds), at the Admiralty, upon the strength of an old Order of Government, which limits that situation to officers of the Engineers or the Artillery.—The Earl of Bath has received orders for completing his marching establishment. It is supposed that the illness of Rung et Singh is the cause, and that the Ferozepore troops will march on to Lahore.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

The *Atlantis* has at length made her appearance at Bombay, with London Mails to the 25th December. Had she waited a week a day later, she would, in all probability, have brought intelligence thirteen days later, which was hourly expected through France, on the day of her departure. The number of passengers arrived on her is twenty-three, besides eleven Engineers for the Indian Navy.—The price of one lakh of Rupees drawn yesterday, fell to the share of Col. Nicholson, of the 6th.—The Society of Arts has offered a premium of £50, to any person who shall successfully cultivate the Tea Plant in the East Indies, or in any British Colony, to the extent of five acres.—Mr. Robert Williams, of the Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, during the absence of Mr. George Alexander.—This day Capt. Currie has made his *debut* as Editor of the *Courier*, in a small address. The retiring Editor gives his old Master's one piece of advice; that they will abstain from *padding* in the matter of the Editor's ship, and distinctly states that for six months all sorts of padding have been going on to mislead him, and to bring in some one else.—A Commission, *de l'Inde des Indes*, was held on the 27th, to enquire into the state of Crossin's Fund's interests. Mr. L. Clarke and Mr. Osburn, Commissioners. Former a Jernon of respectable rank were empanelled, who found that he had been of unequal mind, and incapable of managing his affairs for the last year.—The presents sent to Ranjeet Singh by Louis Philippe, through General Ventura, and which have been added at Bombay, occupy one hundred and sixty packages.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Mahomed Ali, of Egypt, thirty-two years of age, has proceeded into the inland regions in the southern extremity of his dominions, in search of a gold mine which some German Discoverers have persuaded him they have discovered.—The French Government has proposed a General Congress of persons deputed by all the European Governments to devise "a uniform system of quarantine regulation, founded on actual necessity, and calculated for general adoption." The British Government has offered its cordial co-operation in the scheme.—Mr. Roper has been appointed to the bench at Bombay.—It is stated in letters received by the present Mail, that Mr. Turing had determined to return to this country to his practice at the Calcutta bar.—A third translation of the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, intended as a standard family edition, has just been announced in England, by the Rev. E. Forster.—The Calcutta affair has excited some little attention in England. The *Spectator* has a long article on the subject; and rather severely has banished the learned Judge's allusion to Mr. Gaitly's "high and ancient family."—It is stated that two of the Steamers which were intended originally by the Court of Directors for our rivers, are now to be sent to navigate the Indus. Arrangements have been made with seventeen Engineers, of whom eleven have already arrived at Bombay. The engines for the *Victoria* Steamer, now building at Bombay, which have been manufactured by Napier, of Glasgow, were engaged to be shipped on the 10th of January. The freight agreed on was not less than 2000*l*.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Intelligence has been received from Herat, stating that Lieut. Pottinger had accommodated all his differences with Shah Karwan, and had regained entirely his influence over him.—The Russian Agent, Vilcoitch, who has been so long in Candahar, stirring up the Natives against the British, has retired to his own country, as he says, to report progress to his master; this is the same active intriguer whom Colonel Burnes discovered at Cabul.—The papers just received from Bombay state, that great anxiety pre-

vailed regarding the *Semiramis* Steamer, which had then been several days due.—A letter from Loonahall, dated the 15th February, states that Ranjeet Singh's health is in a very precarious state, and that he is much worse than when the Governor General was at Lahore. The two Ministers which were ordered to accompany Colonel Wale across the Indus, have been stopped by Ranjeet Singh's people, who said that no order had been issued on the subject; which clearly shows that in consequence of the illness of Ranjeet, his Sikhs do what they choose.—A letter from the 19th N. I. states, that in the march of that corps from Cutch to Allahabad, not a single casualty has occurred.—Further particulars have been received of the death of General Anand. He was first attacked while reviewing the French Legion at Peshawar, with severe vomiting, and was immediately carried to his tent, where he received every attention from Dr. Lord, of the British Service. He rallied on the third or fourth day, but was subsequently seized with the same symptoms, and fell a victim to the disease eight days after he was attacked.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

It appears from the Bombay papers, that the *Semiramis* Steamer is high and dry in a field of clover at Juggon, on the Kattwar Coast, and serious apprehensions are entertained that she cannot be got off. The *Adiantum* Steamer, and H. M. ship, *Wilhelmy*, have been sent to her aid. On the return of the last vessel, she is to be sent up the Persian Gulf, to infuse a salutary feeling into the minds of the Persian authorities. The intelligence which was received some time ago of the hostile disposition of the King of Persia, does not appear to be corroborated by the information recently obtained. It is stated with great confidence, that an embassy from Persia, bearing presents to the Queen of England, has arrived at Constantinople.—The Bombay troops have commenced their march to Sikarpore, without crossing the river to Hyderabad. A few of the officers have been permitted to visit that capital, which they describe as a miserable assemblage of huts.—The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Parent Teachers Institution was held on Sunday last, when a gratifying report of its progress was read, and ordered to be printed.—The Madras and Bombay papers are beginning to cry out again at the system of Government established by the last Charter; and the community at the latter place has determined to petition the Home Authorities to invest its subordinate Governments with such a moderate share of independent power, as will enable them to provide for the exigencies of the community under their rule.—The official reports of our gallant affair at Aden are given in the papers of this day.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

The Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of, and the Subscribers to, the Calcutta Public Library, was held at the Library Rooms, on Monday last, when a report of progress was made, in the highest degree satisfactory.—The Singapore of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Sir Edward Ryan*, from China, the 26th January; but we cannot expect to obtain any intelligence from her before we go to press.—Another extensive fire has broken out at Port Louis, which has consumed no little property. The previous fire is said to have occasioned a loss of five hundred thousand piastres.—The latest account from Balkar is dated the 8th February, and appears in the *Courier*. Mr. Maenaghten is in the camp of Shah Sujah, at Sikarpore, and will advance towards Candahar as soon as the Bohn Pass is clear of snow, whether any part of our force can move with him or not. Such is the nature of the private intelligence from some officers of the Shah's Army. 21st U. A. M.—A despatch has just been received by Brigadier Roberts from the Commander-in-Chief, which countermands the orders for our advance to Hyderabad, and directs that we remain in our present position. In a private communication His Excellency informs the Brigadier that the Ameer has given in. I should not be surprised if we are ordered to return to Agra forthwith. We cannot live here during the hot weather, and Mr. Maenaghten will not require the Bombay Army and our own to settle Shah Sujah on the throne of Cabul."

#### THE LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Atlantis*, with intelligence from England to the 28th

December, arrived at Bombay on the 15th February; and her packages were received in Calcutta on Thursday last, the 28th.

Her Majesty the Queen of England was in excellent health.

Parliament was prorogued to the 5th February, when it was to meet for business.

Nothing certain can be gathered from the papers regarding the stability of the present Ministry. Various rumours were abroad, as usual, on the approach of a new Session, regarding the conditions by which it is said they proposed to strengthen themselves. It was again rumoured, that they would direct themselves of all connection with the Radicals, and with Mr. O'Connell, and form a junction with the more moderate Conservatives; but these rumours have been so frequently repeated, that they have lost all credibility. Lord Melbourne continues to enjoy, without abatement, the sunshine of Court favour. Lord Palmerston has declined to bring the question between Belgium and Holland to a final issue; and this circumstance, combined with the sagacity and vigour which he had displayed in the recent troubles with Austria and Turkey, has brought in a large accession of popular favour, and so far have contributed to the stability of the Ministry. It is not, therefore, unlikely, that in spite of all sinister prognostication they will jog on through another Session.

Lord Durham has returned to England, and is said to be silently brooding over the insults which induced him to throw up the Government of Canada. We may fully expect, therefore, an outbreak of indignant passion on the meeting of Parliament. We cannot discover from the papers that he has yet had an interview with the Queen, or has had his commission as Her Majesty's first. The Countess of Durham has resigned her situation of Lady of the Bed Chamber to the Queen, in a summary style, which it is not peculiar Her Majesty from smiling at to read it.

The expected outbreak in Canada has occurred, and has been promptly put down by the vigorous measures of Sir John Colborne, who has succeeded the Earl of Durham in the administration of those provinces. The insurgents consisted almost entirely of desperate characters from the American frontier, whom the Republican Government was unable to keep down. No Government will more effectively, or more judiciously, maintain its position in which Lord Durham is placed by the premature resignation of the Government, than the Canadian race of tranquillity under his successor.

Various attempts have been made by revolutionary demagogues to stir up the indignations of the manufacturing districts to revolt against the existing state of things. Several meetings have been held in Northampton, at which the most inflammatory speeches have been delivered by Mr. Thomas O'Connor and Mr. Stephens. The result has been too fatally visible in the burning down of a factory belonging to an obnoxious Magistrate, in which more than four hundred workmen were regularly employed. The Ministry have put forth a royal proclamation against these meetings.

Sir James Rivet Carnac was appointed Governor of Bombay. On the 19th he was sworn in at the India House; and under the impression that the war in India would, probably, interrupt the progress of Steamers in the Red Sea, has taken his passage for Bombay on the *Thames Collette*; and earnest, therefore, he expected to reach that Presidency before the beginning of June. Mr. M. T. Smith has been elected a Member of the Court of Directors in his stead.

Mr. Torson, it is said, will return to India, without delay, and resume his place at the Calcutta Bar.

It appears that Russia has given Her Majesty's Ministers the most pious assurances, but they do not appear to have obtained more credit; for we find that the Vorta along the British Coast might be considered as exposed to attacks from the Baltic, have been put in a state of defence, and that the most vigorous exertions were in progress for placing both the Army and the Navy on an efficient footing. England is evidently alive to the perils which Russia is making in all quarters of the globe to undermine the fabric of her commercial greatness and her political influence.

The Queen's party in Spain appear to have gained some successes over their opponents; but still no decisive movement has taken place which could in any measure decide the fate of

either party. The merchants of Liverpool and London have presented addresses to Lord Melbourne, deprecating the atrocious state of things in the unhappy country.

The latest date of intelligence from Bombay, at the departure of the *Scamper*, was the 6th October, from Calcutta of the 22d September.

Mr. Buxley, of Stockton-upon-Tees, having urged Her Majesty's Ministers to send out a ship of war to Torres Straits, to search for the survivors of the unfortunate ship, *Charles Eaton*, a vessel was accordingly dispatched, and the son of Captain and Mrs. Buxley, who fell from his mother's arms at the moment when she, with the rest, was murdered, has been recovered and brought to England.

Sir James Allan Park, Bart., one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, died at the age of 70.

Sir John Lubbock has dissuaded the House of Assembly at Jamaica, on account of the turbulent conduct of that body, arising from dissatisfaction at a new law respecting prison discipline. Parliament, it would seem, has declared himself opposed to the extraordinary proceedings of his countrymen.

The amount of O'Connell's rent this year was £15,000.

The Company have at length determined to suspend their agency in China, after the present season; reserving to themselves the option of renewing it, should circumstances render the so doing expedient. They also this year limit their contributions through China to £200,000.

A correspondence between Lord William Bentinck, the Court of Directors, and Mr. Canning, the Chairman of the Committee for improving the communication with India, has lately been published. It takes its origin from a request made by the Legislature, to the Chairman of the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control, to carry out the comprehensive scheme of Sir C. Canning, namely by means of a Private Company, on the East India Company prior to their sum equivalent to the outlay on the expense of the present steam communication, for a period of ten years. The present steam communication is to be renewed, and extended only for the legitimate purposes, the supply of goods, and defence of our Indian Empire.

A letter, signed a Friend of the People, has been addressed to the Queen in India, in light of the specimen, a most extraordinary production, consisting of a letter to the Queen mainly as a periodical article, and according the Ministers of being alike devoid of ability and common honesty. It is generally given to Lord Brougham, but there is no apparent proof of his having the author.

The Indian Steam Ship Company have announced that their first vessel, the *India*, will be launched on the 2nd of January next, and be ready to take its station in the Thames by the middle of April. The vessel is built by Messrs. Scott and Sons, and the engines by Messrs. Scott and Stirling, of Greenwich. She is of 1,200 tons burden, with accommodation for eighty cabin passengers, and two tons of goods. She is provided with a safety apparatus, and built with two strong bulk-heads of plate-iron across the engine-room, in order to confine accidental fire, and prevent a leak springing in one division from spreading to another. It is also announced, that another vessel of 1,200 tons burden is on the stocks, and that a third will be ready within 18 months, and that three more are about to be commenced. With this number of vessels, it is expected that twelve voyages out and twelve voyages home will be performed in each year; allowing fifty-five days to accomplish the distance from Plymouth to Calcutta by the Cape of Good Hope.

Fifty-six of the principal banking firms in London have addressed a memorial to Mr. Spring Rice against the proposed delivery of letters on Sunday, at the General Post Office. They state that 'the quiet and domestic comfort which they, their clerks, and dependents have hitherto derived from the rest of Sunday, has been mainly secured to them by the total cessation of business at the London Post Office on that day.'

It is stated in a provincial journal to be the intention of the Roman Catholics to erect a magnificent Cathedral in London, and that 100 wealthy persons and commissioners are expected to subscribe £20,000 each towards it.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Ct's. Rs. As.
Capt. J. Paton, .....	to Dec. 1859, 44 0
G. J. Gordon, Esq., .....	ditto, 48 0
A. C. Bulwell, Esq., .....	ditto, 20 0
E. Thornton, Esq., .....	to Dec. 1858, 24 0
The Hon. J. Sullivan, .....	ditto, 18 0
A. Reid, Esq., .....	ditto, 24 0
B. H. Hodgson, Esq., .....	ditto, 48 0
Jas. Grant, Esq., .....	ditto, 18 0
Captain Thos. Maclean, .....	ditto, 24 0
Capt. R. Codrington, .....	to Feb. 1840, 20 0
W. Ashton, Esq., .....	ditto, 50 0
J. C. Brindley, Esq. 48th Reg. N. I.	to Aug. 1859, 10 0

### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

#### FAMINE REPORT.

[Continued from our last.]

21st.—It would not be just to conclude this Report without alluding to the important and valuable assistance which has been derived from the members of the several Relief Societies formed at the different Stations, as well as from individual philanthropy. The superintendence of the vast sums which the munificent benevolence of all India kept supplying with an almost exhausted stream, for the support of the distressed in the North Western Provinces, was a work of great anxiety and toil; the sums noted below, (A) indicate the amount disbursed by Charitable Societies, independent of the Government funds. From the Presidency of Bombay the remittances were quite enormous, whilst those from Calcutta were likewise very considerable. As the Agra Relief Society publish a Report of their transactions, and as this subject will be more particularly and more properly noticed therein, I will not enlarge on it here. I must, however, state that, individually and collectively, the majority of the European residents at the different Stations, and in the interior, have evinced a willingness, assiduity, and co-operation highly creditable to themselves, and of inestimable advantage to the objects of their solicitude; for, even in the distribution of charity, peculation could not be prevented, and was occasionally discovered in each of the Districts; indeed, the Magistrates found themselves unable to confide in the honesty of those in whom, of necessity, the daily payments were vested; examples were met in some cases, but the fact is a melancholy reproach on the Native character. In Futtygarh, the chief distribution of the charity, I believe, was undertaken by Captain Wholer, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry. Those in Mynpoore, by Mr. A. W. Begbie, the Civil and Sessions Judge. In Muttra, by a Committee of gentlemen. In Agra by the Relief Society. Here I cannot, however, refrain from pointing alluding to the individual and unreserved exertions of the Reverend J. Moore, an ordained Missionary at Agra, who voluntarily at a great risk of his life, and a total sacrifice of personal consideration, toiled through the oppressive heat for days, for weeks, for months, assiduously directing the distribution of the public charity, and superintending the management of the Asylum; such services can hardly be rewarded; they cannot be estimated by those who did not witness their importance; they have gained for the individual the lasting gratitude of thousands, and are worthy of the direct notice of the Indian Government. In Etawah, by Mr. J. Cumine, the Collector and Magistrate.

22nd.—It is proper I should distinctly name the public functionaries who have, by their exertions during the past most trying season, carried into effect the humane intentions of Government:—

"In Muttra, .....	Mr. W. H. Tyler and the late Mr. Crawford.
"Agra, .....	Messrs. Mansel and Alexander.
"Furruckabad, .....	Messrs. Robinson and R. Campbell.
"Mynpoore, .....	Messrs. E. Tyler and J. Killoch, Senior.
"Etawah, .....	Messrs. Cumine and T. Tucker.

23rd.—The District Committee of Cawnpore early in March stated, as a cause for that Station being overrun with paupers, that they undertook the orders of Government in respect to the provision of labour were not fully carried out in the District of Etawah. On this representation, without any reference to the Local Officer, or an inquiry through this Office, the Right Ho-

nourable the Governor General was pleased to censure severely the Local Officers against whom the blame was imputed. I beg to state that the Cawnpore Committee, at the time they made the assertion, had not as many poor employed within the District of Cawnpore as were employed in any of the Districts of the Agra Division, Cawnpore included. That station might have been overrun with the destitute; so were Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoore, Muttra, and Etawah; in neither of which Districts did the Local Committees impute blame to their neighbours, but rather resolutely set themselves to meet the exigency.

24th.—I have grounded my assertion on the printed reports of the Cawnpore Society; if they are wrong, I have been misled; but, with deference, I humbly hope that the resource passed on Mr. Cumine may be modified. If not cancelled; as the information subsequently derived by the Government must show that no backwardness to assist the really distressed existed; whilst the peculiar position of Etawah, from having the starving population of a foreign (Marhatta) territory on its frontier, required the exercise of great caution, lest the whole should be drawn across the boundary, and the peace of the country endangered by the introduction of so lawless a class of people.

25th.—An abstract is annexed below, (1) shewing the total expense which the Government have incurred in procuring the lives of thousands of its subjects; and although the amount is large, it is nothing when weighed against the objects which have been attained, the misery which has been averted, and the lives that have been saved.

26th.—But supposing for a moment there should be those who would exclaim at the cost. View the expenditure as a question of revenue, or as a mercantile operation. It was an indispensable advance to ensure in future years a proper cultivation of the soil, and a sufficient means to carry on the husbandry and agricultural operations of the Districts, so as to realize a revenue in subsequent years. This season has been so far propitious, the crops are abundant, and the returns in revenue will not fall 20 per cent. under ordinary years. I would ask how could such results have been obtained, had the population not been supported, or had they been allowed to emigrate to other countries?

27th.—The foregoing detail is but a brief outline of a vast subject. It will, however, I trust, satisfy the Right Honourable the Governor General, that the Local Officers under my control, have sedulously and honourably performed a most arduous task; whilst occupied in which, it must be borne in mind, they were all charged with the preservation of the public peace, with the adjustment of the revenue demands, and all the ordinary duties of the Magisterial and Collectorate departments. They have been zealous instruments in a cause which has exalted the name of our Government, and our national character, and placed its fame and reputation on a basis which, it is universally admitted, no Native ruler, or former sovereign ever gained. The object I have offered to the public is, to state the gratitude of a whole population, whilst it has extended the arm of aid and succour to the surrounding States. It was the example set by a whole district officer. In Bhiropoor, a British District, the Native Governments distributed food at various places, and when the season for the rains arrived, the Darbar of Gwalior, Bhopoor, and Bhiropoor, sent their agent with funds to defray the expenses of any of their subjects desirous of returning to their homes; by which means, many, who could not for years, if ever, have revisited their native villages, were enabled to return, carrying with them tidings of our Government's liberality, and of the vast resources applied to the support of a starving population.

28th.—In conclusion I will add that, in addition to the expenditure above enumerated, the amount of suspension of Revenue in the several Districts of this Division is as follows:—

In Muttra, ... ..	2,229,173 0 0
"Agra, ... ..	10,193,585 4 9
"Furruckabad, ... ..	6,82,935 12 11
"Mynpoore, ... ..	1,96,640 2 44
"Etawah, ... ..	8,69,759 8 11 1/2

Rs. 29,56,503 8 0 1/2

29th.—I hope that the foregoing record will be approved by the Government. It placed the Right Honourable the Governor General in a heavy responsibility on me; if, in acquitting myself thereof, I have been found wanting, the deficiency I cannot charge to any want of personal exertion, or of anxious solicitude. I have had to perform a duty, not only novel and harassing, but surrounded with difficulties, oftentimes most perplexing; one in which the impulse of natural feelings and sensibilities, was apt to lead from the really correct and proper course; the task is done, and the materials are submitted; which will enable the Right Honourable the Governor General to judge

(A) Muttra, .....	82,437 0 0
Agra, .....	1,47,400 0 0
Furruckabad, .....	24,140 12 9
Mynpoore, .....	14,044 14 5
Etawah, .....	2,704 5 6

Rs. 2,43,247 0 6 1/2

(1) Pay and rations, .....	18,02,062 7 8 1/2
Embalishment, .....	29,643 8 4
Tools, .....	21,250 3 7 1/2

Rs. 17,53,958 9 3

of the manner in which it has been performed : and I anxiously await His Lordship's judgment.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) R. N. C. HAMILTON,  
Officiating Commissioner.

30th November, 1838.

I. S. I request the return of the original documents for record in my Office, when no longer required by the Government.  
(Signed) R. N. C. HAMILTON,  
Officiating Commissioner.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT TO THE RECEIPTING QUESTION.

To W. C. HUBBY, Esq., and  
Babu PANDURANG CUMAR TAGOR, Esq.,  
Honorary Secretaries of the  
Landholder's Society.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th November last, forwarding for His Honour's consideration a Petition against the measures now in operation for the investigation of claims to hold lands free of assessment, and urging on the part of the Landholder's Society certain arguments against those measures.

1. The whole subject, which is felt to be one of importance in all its bearings, has long engaged the attention of the highest authorities, and the Deputy Governor in forming his own conclusions upon the matter treated in your address, and in the Petition above mentioned, has not failed to advert to the sentiments recorded regarding them by the most eminent men who have governed British India, as well as to the sources of historical information, both with respect to the laws and customs which (apart from any exercise of caprice or tyrannical power) regulated the administration of the Land Revenue under our predecessors, in dominion and to the views and intentions of the authorities who framed the code of 1793.

2. A careful examination of those sources of information has convinced the Deputy Governor, that not only justice authorities, but that considerations both of policy and equity imperiously require, that all lands held exempt from the payment of Revenue, the possessors of which do not enjoy their immunities under the positive guarantee of the Regulations of 1793, should be subjected to assessment; and that with reference alike to the common law of the country, as declared in the preambles to Regulations XIX. and XXXVII. of 1793, (a) to the formal announcement in Regulation II. of that year, the fundamental law of the permanent settlement, and to the unimpeachable general principle, that nothing short of a legislative guarantee, to exonerate any individual from bearing his fair proportion of the public burthens; no length of prescription can reasonably be held to convert into property, the necessary detriment of the community, that, which being unmentioned by law, is, in fact, only an abusive and untenable privilege,—nor has the custom of the country given any colour to such privilege. It is well known that even those grants by former sovereigns of India, which are considered to be held entitled to be held perpetual, have not been and never could have been practically treated as such;—"For," in the words of Sir Thomas Munro, "if Italian Princes could grant Chuanga Jaghirs; and if none could resume them, a great portion of the country might in time be released from affording any aid to the State, either in revenue or in military service. If, therefore, the increase of Chuangas during successive reigns might, if not checked, have finally impaired, if not altogether exhausted the resources of the State, and as the evil could only be remedied by Resumption, it seems to follow from the reason of the thing, that the sovereign must have had the right to resume as well as grant."

3. The guarantee given by the laws of 1793, that all grants for holding lands exempt from the payment of Revenue, made previous to the 12th August, 1793, shall be deemed valid as respects the original grantee, and hereditarily in perpetuity, if the original grant confer that immunity, has been and is scrupulously observed. The object of the measure now in operation, and objected to by the Landholder's Society, is to ascertain in regard to all lands as held exempt, what really are, and what are not protected by that guarantee, in order that its benefit may be extended beyond further question, and for ever, to the parties truly entitled to it; and that those who possess no valid claim to a privilege which ought uniformly to be confined within the narrowest limits, consistent with the maintenance of the public faith, may no longer be permitted to appropriate funds which appertain of right to the State; and nothing has been done of late to these ends beyond the execution of laws, the most recent of which was enacted more than ten years ago, after long expe-

rience of the failure of former plans for the assertion of the rights of the State, and after a great sacrifice of Revenue, and consequent enhancement of public debt.

4. After this exposition of the general principles upon which the measures of Government complained of are founded, it is not the intention of the Deputy Governor to enter upon a lengthened examination of the detailed objections to those measures, stated in your Letter. But His Honour deems it necessary, in order to obviate the further spread of misconception, to point out a few of the mistakes of law and fact, into which it appears from your Letter that the Landholder's Society has fallen.

5. You speak in the third paragraph of your address, of Lakshmi tenures as "the shape in which the Government may have bestowed its favour, or rewarded meritorious services," and state that the argument (which you are combating) carried out "to its full extent, would deprive the sovereign of all power of granting honours and rewards." But the truth is, that the vast majority of even the oldest tenures in Bengal were not granted by any sovereign or even subordinate Governor, but were of the nature described in the passage quoted on the Margin from the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1793. (c) To grant of this description, which are probably so few in number in Bengal, your arguments of course can have no proper application.

6. Again in paragraph four of your Letter, you truly observe that it does not "appear how the community can be really benefited by removing a large number of its members to a state of pauperism." But the measures now in operation can only, when circumstances are most unfavourable to the parties concerned, place them in the position of the oldest Zemindars of Oude and of the North Western Provinces; and if the tenures of the great body of the Lakshmi tenures are as mild as you allege them to be, their cases will come under the indulgent provisions of Clause II. Section VIII. Reg. XIX. of 1793, and will be assessed at half rent Jumma terms, much more favourable than are enjoyed by any Zemindar in any District not under the permanent settlement, and probably by many even at those within its pale.

7. Thirdly; you state in paragraph six of your Letter, "that while poverty and despair will defer money from appealing at all in cases improperly decided against them, or deter them from appearing till too late to be heard, it is the practice of the Government Vakeels never to abandon a suit in which they have been cast, until it shall have been decided by the superior tribunal, or until at least the case shall have been referred to the special consideration of Government."

8. But the truth is, that of the 311 cases decided by the Special Commissioners of Patna, Meerut, and Calcutta, during the two years ending with the 31st of July last, only 36 were appeals on behalf of Government against the decisions of the tribunals of first instance, although in the course of the same period 4440 cases, involving an estimated annual Revenue of Rupees 4,24,424, were decided against the claim of the State by those tribunals; and that of 1288 cases now pending before the Special Commissioners of Meerut, Patna, and Calcutta, (file cases) there is a reference to the Special Commissioners of Patna on this point, in only 101 cases; and the instance of the officers whom you term "the Government Vakeels." It is not within His Honour's knowledge any case of the nature to which you advert has been "referred to the special consideration of Government."

10. Fourthly; you allege in the same paragraph of your Letter, that from this practice of universal appeal on the part of the Government Vakeels, has resulted the realisation which so many complainees at half Jumma are subjected to, rather than incur a ruinous litigation with an all powerful opponent.

11. But with exception of a short and unsuccessful attempt at compromise in the district of Chittagong, no such arrangement has yet been attempted on the part of Government, consequently none such can have been "submitted to" by the Lakshmi tenures.

12. Fifthly; you state in paragraph 11 of your Letter, that the laws, now in operation, of Lord Cornwallis's legislation in 1793, did not disturb possession if it extended back to twenty-eight years, namely, if acquired in Bengal before the 12th August, 1765, "contrasting this state of the law with what is assumed to be the existing law and practice; but possession is no more disturbed now than it was liable to be in 1769; on the contrary, the present law and practice are far more favourable in that respect to the holders of such grants;—the Regulations XXXVII. of that year, which directed that he should be ousted, on his tenure being proved invalid; and that a settlement should be made with the person possessing the Zemindari or proprietary "right in the lands, whoever he may be" (d).—Further, the law of 1793 as-

(a) "By the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce of every parcel of land, and it transfers the right thereto for a term or in perpetuity."

(b) "The Governor General in Council will impose such assessment as he may deem equitable on lands as present alienated and paying no public Revenue, which have been, or may be proved to be held under illegal or invalid titles. The assessment so imposed will belong to Government, and no proprietor of land will be entitled to any part of it."

(c) "Previous, however, to the Company's accession to the Swamy, numerous grants of this description were made not only by the Zemindars, but by the officers of Government appointed to the temporary superintendence of the collection of the Revenue, under the pretext that the produce of the lands was to be applied to religious or charitable uses; of these grants, some were applied in the purposes for which they were professed to have been made, but in general they were given for the personal advantage of the grantee, or with a view to the clandestine appropriation of the produce to the use of the grantee, or sold to supply his private exigencies."

(d) See Section VI. Regulation XXXVII. of 1793.



will, will alike give the most attentive consideration to the representations of all parties who may bring forward in a legitimate manner well authenticated cases of grievance. In every such case that has been substantiated, liberal redress has been given: like relief or compensation will be freely accorded in future. Although it is unquestionable that lands which were held Lakhraj in this have been antagonized with lands paying revenue, in order to their fraudulent concealment, in business vastly more numerous than those in which even search has been made after non-existent Lakhraj lands, in consequence of the registry of fictitious claims to the same, every endeavour has been made by the employment of well remunerated and responsible officers, as Deputy Collectors in the conduct of Mufussil operations, to define the hazard of abuse. To this the attention of Government and of the controlling Revenue authorities has been and will be most earnestly directed, and no pains will be spared to render the measure, which the Deputy Governor is convinced are intrinsically just and proper, as free as possible from all practical hardship in their operation.

20. The Deputy Governor does not perceive any thing in the Petition of the parties to which your Letter gave cover, requiring further answer than that now returned to you.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

For William,  
22d January, 1880.

### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

#### ON THE ESTABLISHING OF A NATIVE TASAN MAGAZINE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR.—It may possibly be intended by the Allwise, that the work of religious conversion in India is not to be effected by direct persuasion, which if it were generally to take place, might do so, so rapidly as to have a dangerous and convulsive effect in the social system: but without attempting to scrutinize His will in this particular, I think it must be conceded, that whatever tends to stimulate and improve the rational and thinking faculties of the Hindoos, must tend powerfully, though indirectly, to promote their susceptibility of conversion to sound religion; and in this principle it seems to me very advisable, that while the Missionaries continue their present exertions (above all worldly cares) in the work of direct conversion, they might at the same time much promote the great end in view, by establishing a periodical, something in character like the *Travels Magazine*, from which all direct reference to religion (which might check the circulation of the work) should be excluded. I think that such a work might at any capital city obtain a very considerable circulation, and afterwards bound up into volumes or otherwise, might travel into remote parts of our territories, and thus do much towards dissipating the darkness, and by indirect consequence, the debasing Hinduism of the provincial communities.

The success of such a work must depend much on its being rather closely adapted even at some sacrifice of opinion and taste, to the average mind of the community to which it is addressed, and on its subjects being in a considerable degree connected with the every day business of the expected readers: there must at least be,—if not a sacrifice,—an abatement of the writer's opinions and sentiments to those of the readers; and though he must write in advance, he must not write too much in advance of the community he writes to. It also seems to me, that an artist of some skill should be associated in the work, and at least one medical gentleman, who, besides contributing elementary articles on therapeutic subjects, might give medical advice (with or without fee, for the benefit of the general subject)\* to correspondents; and, furthermore, the work might be much aided by means of such access to public records as the Government would, without doubt, give to the Editors, which favour might be requested by occasional investigations against the Russian Government, and assurances to the people of the perfectly Arcadian happiness they enjoy under British Government.

I doubt that the Government could well except, in the above particular, connect itself with the work: but as the spread of the work would always extend on the spread of primary education, the Government would, by stimulating and even gently

enforcing the lower orders to learn reading and writing, most effectually promote the grand moral object in view: let the ability to read and write be made a condition of all service under Government, and even of military service, except in times of exigency—let this be done and the new Magazine will accomplish the rest.

I apprehend that it is only by such indirect means as the above, that a general religious conversion of the Natives may ever be effected: it is thus that the stout heart must be softened before we can make our impression on it: the rack and etchel of their superstition must be removed by undermining and by solvents, and not by battery and pickaxes.

P. S.—I subjoin an imaginary index of one volume of the Magazine.

1. On the healing of wounds by first intention.
2. Travelling impostors, Things, &c.
3. On the Russian Kusate and Gaidows.
4. Musical puns, } with\* representation of bamboo flute.
5. Musical time.
6. On the elective principle in municipalities.
7. Moral aphorism respecting frugality to animals; hostility of branding cattle, as a preventive to diseases.
8. Fable of Toad and Snake, (with picture.)
9. Solar system (article 1st.)
10. Female education—mental employment prevents vice, &c.
11. Point of law, ruled by the S. A.
12. Fable of Goose and Golden Eggs, and moral regarding expensive marriage ceremonies, &c.
13. Answers to Patients.

### EUROPE.

#### BERLIN.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, July 31, Mr. George Parsons, about to proceed to India, to be associated with Mr. Leslie, at Monghyr, was delegated to his important work at the Chapel in Essex Lane, Finsbury. Prayer was offered and the Scriptures read at the commencement by the Rev. Mr. Crossman, of Woburn. The Secretary of the Parent Society delivered the last day's address; the Rev. W. Jackson, of Finsbury, asked the most questions; the Rev. W. Watson, of Truro, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. Benjamin Godwin, of Oxford, gave the benediction Matt. xxv. 20; and the service was closed in prayer by the Rev. C. L. Middlebach, the minister of the place.—*Miss. Herald* Sept. 1.

We are happy to observe that Mr. Parsons has arrived in this country, in the *Albatross*.

LUTHERAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, August 1, 1880, Mr. James Kennedy, A. M., of King's College, Missionary to Buenos Ayres, was publicly assigned to his several works in Blackfriars Street Chapel, Abchurch Lane. The services of the day were commenced with prayer and reading the Scriptures, by the Rev. H. Angus, of the Scottish Church; after which the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw preached from Numbers xiv. 21, asked the usual questions, and offered up the ordination prayer, with the laying on of hands; the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, (the Missionary's father) delivered the charge from Prov. xl. 20; Mr. Kennedy, the Missionary's brother, Mr. Scott, from Demerara, and several other ministers of various denominations took part in the services of the day.—*Miss. Magazine* for Sept.

Mr. Kennedy arrived in Calcutta a month ago, with Mr. Gaezler, and two other Missionaries, medical gentlemen, who, we understand, have relinquished professorships in Berlin for the service of the Cross in India.

The Wesleyan Centenary Fund, commenced a few weeks ago, now amounts to about 500,000.

ROME.—Lords Shrewsbury and Stafford, who were among the British visitors at Rome, have both had audiences of the Pope, who conversed with them for a considerable time. Their Lordships are said to have submitted to his holiness the statutes of a society established under their auspices in London, for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion in England.—*Pail.*

PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN PRUSSIA.—According to the *Prussian State Gazette*, all Jews resident in Prussia who cannot establish their claim to the character of proprietors, are to quit the empire on the 1st of January, and remove to a distance of five miles from the frontier. Those who are proprietors will be required to give security that they will not be concerned in any overseas trade.

THE MORAL BASIS OF WEALTH.—It does appear to me

\* This is done by an English Newspaper.—An alterable one: but has no, as a dispensary might also be attached.

\* I submit that this might be the germ of much good.

that there is a certain staidness and sobriety, a certain pressure of circumstances that is good for man. His body was not made for luxuries; it sickens, sinks, and dies under them. His mind was not made for indolence; it grows weak, effeminate, and gasps under that condition. It is good for us to hear the yoke; and it is especially good for us to hear the yoke in our youth. I am positive many children are injured by too much attention to such care; by too many servants at home; by too many lessons at school; by too many indulgences in society; they are not left sufficiently to exert their own powers, to invent their own amusements, to make their own way; they are often inefficient and unhappy; they lack ingenuity and energy; because they are taken out of the school of providence, and placed in one which our own foolish fondness and pride have built for them. Wealth without a law of entail to help it, has always lacked the energy even to keep its own resources; they drop from its inertile hand. What an extraordinary revolution in domestic life is that which, in this respect, is presented to us all over the world! A man trained in the school of industry and frugality acquires a large estate; his children possibly keep it; but the third generation almost inevitably go down the rolling wheel of fortune, and there learn the energy necessary to rise again. And yet we are almost all of us, anxious to put our children, or to ensure that our grandchildren shall be out, on this road to indolence, vice, degradation, and ruin!—*Dewey*.

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Several interesting papers on subjects connected with this colony were read on Monday evening at the third meeting of the Geographical Society. A complete map was exhibited belonging to the Australian Commissioners of Port Adelaide. It was stated, as much as the value of land increased, that Governor Hindmarsh, for two places for which he gave 800, each, obtained the best for 1,000, on leaving the Colony. There had been no less than fourteen sail in the harbour at one time, and at the last accounts there were twelve, of which three were of 500 tons burden. A fresh flock of bulls, consisting of 800, had arrived overland, following the first troop of 350, so that the colony was then well stocked; and at the last accounts there were 127 horses, 1,527 cattle, 18,910 sheep, and 218 pigs. Capt. Wellington also stated that 9000 guineas had that day been given for 10,000 acres of land, on which to establish two secondary towns in that thriving colony. A communication on the subject of Australia from Mr. Gouan recommended the introduction of the camel into that country, as not only well adapted to the climate, but also to the exigencies of intercourse between its straggled population, as well as the best instrument for exploring the interior. Capt. Wellington gave some particulars of his recent expedition, with Lieutenant Grey, to explore the interior of Australia. It was also stated that the latter who had just recovered from the effects of his wound, had returned to the Swan River, to make a new attempt to enter the interior.—*Pat*.

#### THE LATE GALE, &c.

At the monthly meeting of the Meteorological Society on Tuesday evening, Dr. Lee, F.R.S., in the chair, the principal subject of the various communications and journals was an account of the gales between the end of November and the 3rd of December.

It appeared that the gale could be satisfactorily traced to the south of the Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, about the 17th of November. From thence it passed over the Bahama Islands, where it did considerable damage, and laid waste a great many of the plantations. From the Bahama it took a north-easterly direction across the Atlantic, and reached Truro on the 26th of November, at noon. It here continued to blow a hard gale all night, which, on the 27th, increased to a perfect hurricane. In Ireland its effects were of a frightful character, and in the Bay of Dublin, on the 28th, the barometer indicated 27.60 inches, the lowest in record for many years at that place. The storm reached London on the 28th, and was attended in the whole of its track with much thunder and violent rain, and in some places with great falls of rain. After it had left England the storm seems soon to have expended itself upon the Continent. A paper was read from Mr. J. G. Tait on the subject of the easterly wind blowing with the declining sun, and on the increase of the wind in rivers just before high water, denominated by sailors high-water squalls; and a second communication from the same gentleman, on a luminous arch and aurora borealis, seen at Hill Woomie, on the 16th of September last. There were exhibited, from a merchant at Norwich, plans of three new anemometers, for measuring the force and velocity of the wind, with its direction at any given period.—*Pat*.

**Mount Vesuvius.** We find, by a recent letter from Naples, is again in a state of eruption. The weather has been so mild in the south of Italy and at Naples, that many people have not yet put on their winter clothing.—*Ibid*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.**—The Indian Steam Ship

Company have announced that their first vessel, the *India*, will be launched on the 3rd of January next, and be ready to take in stores in the Thames by the middle of April. The vessel is building by Messrs. Scott and Sons, and the engines by Messrs. Scott and Stirling, of Greenwich; she is of 1200 tons burthen, with accommodation for 80 cabin passengers, and 400 tons of goods. She is provided with a safety apparatus, and built with two strong bulk-heads of plate-iron across the engine-room, in order to confine accidental fire, and prevent a leak springing in one division from spreading to another. It is also announced, that another vessel of 1500 tons burthen is on the stocks, and that a third will be ready within eighteen months, and that there were about to be commenced. With this number of vessels, it is expected that twelve voyages out and twelve voyages home will be performed in each year, allowing 55 days to accomplish the distance from Plymouth to Calcutta, by the Cape of Good Hope.—*Pat*, Dec. 13.

#### TRUCKY, RUSSIA, PERSIA, &c.

The *Anglo-British Gazette* of the 14th contains a long article, dated Moscow, the 2nd inst. (communicated by the Russian Government), which, after remarking that the predilections of certain parties that a rupture between Great Britain and Russia would grow out of the new commercial treaty between the former and the Porte had not taken, nor was likely to take, place, proceeds to justify Russia against the charge of having induced the Shah of Persia to undertake the siege of Herat in order to open a passage for himself to British India or to establish himself in Persia. The writer contends that the Shah had undertaken the siege for the sole purpose of obtaining the payment of a tribute due to him by the Afghans. The British Government, conceiving erroneously that the siege of Herat was a pre-text with the above object, ordered Mr. M-Niel to summon the Shah to raise the siege, and the latter not acquiescing in it at demand, Mr. M-Niel retired, and Great Britain made preparations to attack Persia. After some commentaries on the steps taken by Mr. M-Niel, and after observing that the British Government had viewed previous similar movements, they were wrong all at once to act upon suspicion of the Shah's good faith. Instead of an embarrassing the Shah, Great Britain was bound, as was Russia, to establish in the centre of Asia a solid government (like him), capable of maintaining order, and of preventing the recurrence of revolutions, which had but too often been detrimental to neighbouring states. The writer proceeds to contend that the hostility of England had been provoked by the "liberal" commercial ideas of the Shah, who had extended the commerce of his state, and in a particular manner to increase it with Russia. Thus England desired to maintain in her own interest a monopoly in Persia, at the very moment when at Constantinople she called for the suppression of one of which was not the favoured object.

The article (for which in detail we have not room to-day) proceeds to state, that Russia is determined on defending her interests in the East, and that if compulsion to enter the British which England has thrown in herself in a manner to our capricious and indolence, she will not hesitate to accept the challenge. The writer trusts, however, that matters will not proceed to extremities.—*Pat*.

The Rev. James Carille, of Dublin, having long desired to be relieved from the weight of secular business connected with his office as Commissioner of the National Education Board, has retired from the Board; but we have authority, for saying, not from any change of views, but solely for the purpose of being more constantly employed in his proper work as a minister of the Gospel.—*Pat*.

**ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.**—Judging from our own experience, we unhesitatingly declare that the too-total abstinence societies are producing a silent but effectual revolution for the better in the condition of the working classes. Comfort and peace now prevail where formerly there were misery and strife. In the domestic establishment, good order has taken the place of disorder. In workshops, masters and men go on together in harmony, instead of being in a state of mutual hatred. And it is indubitable that much of this improvement is owing to the spread of abstinence associations. That there are instances in which the human frame will suffer injury, if spirits or wines are abstained from, there can be no question; for it is notorious that physicians frequently save lives which are sinking, by the timely administration of draughts of brandy. But these, and such like, are the legitimate exceptions to the rule, and will always be regulated by the common sense of mankind. Philanthropists need be in no alarm that the people will hurt themselves by being too temperate.—*Chambers's Journal*.

**WINE.**—SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S ADVICE.—Take especial care that you do not get into wine, for there never was any man that came to honour or preferment that loved it; for it transformeth a man into a beast, decayeth health, diminisheth the breath, destroyeth natural heat, brings a man's stomach to an artificial heat, deformeth the face, rotteth the teeth, and, to conclude, maketh a man contemptible, worn old, and despised of all wise and worthy men; hated in his servants, in himself, and

compensate, for it is a heaving and infectious vice. A drunkard will never shake off the delight of inebriation; for the longer he possesses a man the more he will delight in it, and the older he grows the more he will be subject to it; for it dulls the spirit, and destroys the body, as it does the old tree, or as the worm that engendereth in the kernel of the nut. Take heed, therefore, that such a careless carter pass not thy youth, nor such a heastly infection thy old age; for then shall all thy life be but as the life of a beast, and after thy death thou shalt only have a shameful infamy to thy poverty, who shall study to forget that such a one was their father.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

**LAW MAKING.**—The Parliamentary Papers for 1837-8, amount, exclusive of maps and plans, to 35,000 folio pages.—*Pat.*

**EDUCATION.—FAGGING AT WINCHESTER-SCHOOL.**—We have received a letter on the subject of a punishment of six or seven years having been inflicted, with a stick, by a big boy at Winchester School on his bag. The heads of the school were merely written to the father of the boy to remove him, instead of expelling him. Our correspondent observes, that the heads of schools are anxious to avoid taking steps which may draw attention to the abuses in them, and he recommends the sufferer to go before a magistrate, to let his wounded body be shown to suitable witnesses, and the offender may be sent to goal and tried at the assizes, when no English jury would admit any pollution of such monstrous cruelty.—*Chronicle.*

**EDUCATION.—FRANCE.**—The Minister of Public Instruction has ordered that in all the colleges of the kingdom, at least one foreign language shall be comprehended in the course of instruction, and that in all the royal colleges both English and German shall be taught. In the chief towns in the south of France, near the frontiers of Italy and Spain, the language of one or other of these countries may be respectively substituted for either of those prescribed above.—*Advertiser.*

**BLACKWALL COMMERCIAL RAILWAY.**—Already there are nearly one hundred foundations of piers erected, (including the foundations of several bridges across the streets,) the footings of more than 50 piers are completed, and the brickwork of 25 is raised springing high. The centres for some of the arches are, and in the course of a fortnight several will be bricked over; one of the iron bridges is expected to be completed about the same time. The whole line will be completed in the course of the ensuing year, and besides its advantages as a means of communication between the heart of the city, the docks, and the river, will do much good by throwing open a number of the busy and crowded streets and lanes in the neighbourhood of the Commercial road. The trains will be impelled by stationary engines, thus obviating the objections which some persons entertain to the passage of locomotives through or near populous districts of the metropolis.—*Pat.*

**THE SULTAN'S GATES.**—A short time since there were two pairs of massive iron gates made by Messrs. Dean and Co., iron-founders, Bolton, for the Grand Turk's Seraglio, and which many thousands went to see, which weigh nearly forty tons. They are twenty-eight feet in height, and cost 1,250*l.* When trouble gilt, which they are intended to be, they will doubtless surpass in splendour any thing in the world. The design is exquisite.—*Pat.*

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Since our last publication six vessels have departed for Adelaide, conveying about 1,000 emigrants, to be added to its thickening population, so that, in about ten years and a half after the colony was proclaimed, it will host a population of between 7,000 and 8,000 souls! What with imports, and native growth, the colony bids fair soon to realise its constitutional number!—*South Australian Record.*

**TACKLE FOR VAGRANTS.**—In the course of an inquiry at Hatten-garden Police-office, on Tuesday, it was stated that in Mill-lane, Deptford, there is a regular depot, whence vagrants may borrow ink-bots at the rate of 6*d.* per day each, for the purpose of exciting the compassion of the humane.—*Pat.*

Gold is 167 per cent. dearer at Hamburgh than in London. Gold is the same price at Paris as in London.—*Ibid.*

The Course of Exchange at New York on London is 110 per cent., and the par of Exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is 0.43 per cent., in favour of England.—*Ibid.*

In the West India commercial enterprise seems to progress rapidly. Jamaica has made arrangements for opening a "Planters' Bank," with a capital of 900,000*l.* for advances on crops, produce, houses, lands, and other property, which would not be received as security by the existing banks. They were also endeavouring to establish Marine, Fire, and Life Assurance Company in the island, and the shares were eagerly subscribed.—*Ibid.*

**BAHIA.**—Accounts from Bahia to the 28th of October have been received at Liverpool. The following account of the latest news has been received by a house in the city from a correspondent in Liverpool:—"A revolution has again broken out in Bahia, which threatens to cause separation of the province.

The republican party took advantage of the bad news from Rio de Janeiro of the defeat of the imperial army in Rio Grande, and having seized the forts, deposed the governor, and formed a junta, with a view to declare their independence. No British ship of war being there, the merchants were much alarmed. The account from Rio de Janeiro that no money could be procured, and the junta had fallen to 71, having been down to 69, Ex. 28."—*Ibid.*

**MR. THOMAS CLARKSON.**—The rebound of the attack made by the young Messrs. Wilberforce on the venerable Clarkson, has been far more vehement, no imagine, than either they or their reviewer anticipated. The Birmingham, Bury, Ipswich, and other Anti-slavery Committees have passed resolutions of a similar tenor to those of the Convention Council of London, the latest exception; and we have no doubt the example will be imitated by kindred bodies throughout the country.—*Ibid.*

Religious Medical Practitioners for Jamaica have been invited to dine by the Rev. Mr. Knibb. Mr. Sirrge states, in the *British Emancipator*, he has not heard that any one has accepted Mr. Knibb's urgent invitation, and that he should be glad to give all the information in his power on the subject.—*Ibid.*

**POST OFFICE DELIVERY OF LETTERS ON FRIDAYS.**—The proposed desertion of the Lord's Day by the Post-office authorities has aroused vast numbers of mercantile men, and different parochial authorities and individuals in London, to meet and adopt resolutions of solemn protest and remonstrance against the wicked perpetration contemplated.—*Ibid.*

**ROGER LEE, Esq.,** of Topham-common, having been appointed a magistrate for Surrey, qualified for the bench on Monday week. He is the first Dissenter who has become a magistrate in that county. Benjamin Hauser, Esq. M.P., likewise qualified at the same time, but did not receive the Saturday before the meeting of magistrates.—*Ibid.*

**SCURGE DELUGE, AND LOSS OF FORTY-THREE LIVES.**—At Blackwall, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., after two days of incessant rain, following a heavy snow of the same duration, about mid-day the sky was suddenly darkened by dense clouds, about eleven o'clock, in the direction of the Varieg, when an immediate discharge occurred, which inundated the works, and almost filled the valley, causing an instantaneous rise in the river of many feet additional, which burst over an embankment protecting the mouth of an old lead, leading to the deep coal mine and mine works of the Blackwall Company. Miners were despatched to the different workings, and several hundreds of miners and colliers immediately came out. Every effort to divert and elude the torrent was most energetically made, which, from the numerous workmen in the employment of the Company, and the almost immediate cessation of the rain, was accomplished in a few hours, but not before some of the very distant headings were filled with water. In one, there is no doubt fourteen lives are lost. The damage to the works is trifling. The pumping, which alone can enable these unfortunate workmen to be rescued, has been urged with every possible speed, yet it will be several days or a week before the boilers can be obtained. The number missing consists of eleven men, seven of whom are unmarried, two girls, and one boy! It is to be feared that a part of these have lost their lives from not feeling sufficiently alarmed to leave with the same rapidity as their fellow miners. One, an old man returned to fetch his lanterns, and was not seen afterwards! Another, and the most distant, we are told by a man who worked the next shift, replied that he would not leave his son behind, and both are missing! We hear of the flood being so sudden at the Varieg, on the other side of the hill, that three young people were drowned in a house near the river. Residents of forty years' duration speak of the water pouring down the face of the mountain in quantity and rapidly surpassing anything known on the hills; they describe it, in its foam and volume, like rolling packs of wool.—*Monmouthshire Beacon.*

**A TRAM IN EQUITY.**—On an interlocutory motion at the Rolls' Court, in a celebrated will-case, not long since, no less than 23 counsel are said to have appeared for various opposing and consenting parties.—*Pat.*

The late Sir James Allan Park was the only son of a medical gentleman, who, after practising with much reputation in Edinburgh, settled at Newington, in Surrey. He received a liberal education, and was placed under an eminent council in conveyancing. Called to the bar, he acquired notice by his skill in mercantile law and marine insurances, and after succeeding to the honours of a skill-gown was promoted, about 30 years back, to the bench. In 1767 he published "A System of the Law of Marine Insurances." He also wrote "An Exhortation to the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."—*Ibid.*

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st February, 1839.

Mrs J. P. Grant, officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments, has obtained leave







Europe.—On the 23d of November, at Lochaber, near Inverness, Scotland, Mrs. Colonel Grant, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Alexander Grant, of the Bengal Army, and formerly of Red Castle, Howrah.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 1. The American Barque *Eugenie*, D. R. Glass, from Boston 8th November.  
The English Barque *Idley*, W. McK. Gahres'h, from the Mauritius 21st December.  
The English Barque *Leveche*, Aukla, from the Mauritius 5th January.

#### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25. The *Benito*, J. E. Hansen, for Bombay.  
The *Elizbeth*, J. Hearn, for Liverpool.  
— 26. The *Harriet*, H. Price, for St. Helena and London.  
— 27. The *Ida*, M. McAlister, for London.  
The *Norfolk*, J. L. Ballard, for Boston.  
The *Frederick Barrer*, W. W. Johnson, for Boston.  
The *Blanch*, Thos. Fallon, for Liverpool.  
— 28. The *Ursula*, M. Thaddeus, for Bangor.  
The *Will Bank*, J. B. Johnson, for Santa River.  
March 1. The *Grand Fork*, M. P. Grant, for the Mauritius.  
— 2. The *Harriet*, Thos. Fallon, for Liverpool.  
The *Benito*, M. Thaddeus, for Liverpool.  
The *John Adams*, R. W. 14. Baker, for the Persian Gulf.  
The *Eleonor*, G. Griffin, for Sydney.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.  
For China for London.—Dr. Mrs. and Mrs. Evans; Captain Field, Brit. Regt. N. 1; Mr. Laurie, Mr. Somerville; Miss and Master Evans; Miss and Master Swinton, and 22 Ind. Mils. For Madras.—Captain McNeill, Madras Army; Messrs. Hinchey, Mrs. and Master. *Storage Passengers*—Messrs. and Mrs. J. C. Sykes.  
For Band for Liverpool.—Mrs. Mrs. Graham and four children; Mrs. Widdett, Mrs. Hall and child; Miss Chapman; Mrs. Kneebler; Miss Glass; Dr. Graham; 12 Ind. Arch. Ind. B. & L.; Messrs. T. Saunders, McTier, MacDonald, Schuchler, Wickes, and Black, and seven servants.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	To Day.	To 24th Per Cent. Premium.	To 24th Per Cent. Premium.
Second Five per Cent. Loan—			
—calling the number from 1801 to 1820.			
2 and 10 New Five per Cent. Loan.	3 4 0 Pm.	2 0 0 Pm.	
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1850-51.	15 0 0	14 0 0	
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	3 0 0 Pm.	
Second ditto.	5 0 0	3 0 0	
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Bank of Bengal Notes.	2400 0 0 Pm.	2300 0 0 Pm.	
Colon Bank Share.	225 0 0	200 0 0 Pm.	

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GREENWAY'S AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY CHRONICLE.

The Journal will be issued printed on good paper, in eight pages, of a quarto size, and published every Saturday morning, by Mr. W. Greenway, Printer to the *Agra School Book Society*, to whom all communications, postpaid, should be addressed. The first number will appear on Saturday, the 2nd of February, 1849.

Price to yearly subscribers, ... .. 20 Rs.  
Price to monthly subscribers, ... .. 2 Rs.  
Subscriptions payable in advance.

*Agra, 18th January, 1849.*

### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The following prizes are offered to the Producers of the best Samples of the undermentioned Staples of the Bengal Presidency, agreeable to the resolution of the Society, passed at a meeting held on the 14th November last.

- 1st.—For the best Sample of *unrefined Sugar*, not less than 2 maunds, ..... *The Gold Medal.*  
For the second best Sample of *unrefined Sugar* as above, ..... *The Silver Medal.*
- 2d.—For the best Sample of *Silk*, not less than 2 seers, ..... *The Gold Medal.*  
For the second best Sample of *Silk*, as above, ..... *The Silver Medal.*
- 3d.—For the best Sample of *Cotton*, raised from foreign seed, not less than 2 maunds, ..... *The Gold Medal.*  
For the second best Sample of *Cotton*, raised from foreign seed, as above, ..... *The Silver Medal.*
- 4th.—For the best Sample of *Tobacco*, raised from foreign seed, not less than one maund, ..... *The Gold Medal.*

For the second best Sample of *Tobacco*, raised from foreign seed, as above, .... *The Silver Medal.*

1st.—The articles exhibited by Candidates for Medals, must be the produce of the Bengal and North Western Provinces.

2d.—The competition will be open to all persons whatever, without distinction.

3d.—The articles must not be garbled but bona fide the average produce of the land on which they are grown, or of the manufacture.

4th.—All candidates for Medals must deliver with their specimens, statements of the places at which the articles were produced, the quality or nature of the soil and of the mode of cultivation and manufacture, and the cost of production.

5th.—A majority of the specimens which shall be declared rural to the *Gold Medal*, shall be the property of the Society the remainder will be returned to the candidates.

6th.—Candidates are requested to affix to their specimens, a number or mark, and to accompany them with a sealed letter, and to mark the letter addressed to the Secretary with the words "Competition Letter," which letter will remain unopened till after adjudication.

7th.—When two or more Samples shall be considered to be of equal quality, the Medal will be awarded to the Sample which may appear to have been raised in the best soil, and with reference also to the greatest quantity produced upon a given area.

8th.—All candidates are expected to have their specimens in the possession of the Secretary of the Society on or before the 1st May, 1849.

It was also resolved that the same prizes should be awarded on the same conditions, for the year 1849.

*Agri. Society's Office, Tenax Hill, Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1848.*

**SULPHURIC ACID.**—Messrs. BATHGATE AND CO. of Calcutta, having built extensive Chambers for the preparation of Sulphuric Acid, are now ready to supply it from their Manufactory of the usual commercial strength and purity.

Nitric and Mariatic Acids can also be supplied.

Messrs. BATHGATE AND CO. will be glad to enter into contracts to supply any of the above to parties requiring Acids, in large quantities.

Chemical Works, Gussoree.

I have examined the Sulphuric, Nitric, and Mariatic Acids supplied by Messrs. BATHGATE AND CO. at their Gussoree Works, and have much pleasure in certifying that in strength and purity, they are equal to the best European Acids.

(Signed) W. B. OSMAN, F.R.S.E.S., M.D.  
Prof. Chemistry,  
Mell. College, Calcutta.

22d June, 1849.

#### AGENCY.

For Consignments in the Madras, the undersigned will select and dispatch Wines, and general supplies at the market price, without any charge of Commission, beyond the usual one per cent in Account Current. On other transactions of business, the rates of Agency Commission, as established by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will be conformable to.

*J. W. ROBERTS.*  
*Calcutta, 21st September, 1838.*

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The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donation:—  
From Lieut. Hannington, 20 Co's. Rs. to Serampore College.

**PASSING EVENTS.**—In the great military and political movements of the past and present year in India, there is a peculiar character which distinguishes them from all preceding occurrences. Almost all the warlike enterprises in which we have hitherto been engaged, have been directed against enemies in this country, and the interest they have excited has scarcely spread beyond the Indian circle in England. But on the present occasion we have taken up arms to anticipate the designs of a colossal power, which aims at a universal monarchy; and our advance into the plains of Central Asia is intended to counteract the designs of European ambition. The present military movements bring together the politics of Europe and Asia; and impart a European interest to our expedition. They are intimately connected with the vigorous and judicious stand which, after years of inglorious hesitation, the administration at home has determined to make against a new irruption of northern barbarism. The march on Cabul and Candahar belongs to the same category of events, as the recent treaties with Austria and Turkey. They have the same object in view; to prevent the extinction of all national independence by the ambition of Russia. We have, therefore, with us not only, to a certain extent, the sympathy of all those throughout Europe who are alive to the dangers which threaten its social system, but we have that confidence which arises from the assurance that we are struggling in a common cause, the loss of which will involve mankind in the shades of despotism.

Our progress hitherto has been animating. Every thing has conspired to smooth our way. Never, in the annals of Indian warfare, has the commencement of hostilities on so large a scale been attended with so much to encourage the mind. The firm friendship of Ranjeet Singh; our peaceful march to the point of embarkation on the Indus; the surrender of Bukkur, the key of that river; the unexpected subjugation of all Scinde, form a chain of circumstances which imparts to our progress all the liveliness of a tournament. The 'fainting of heart' among the nations beyond the Indus, is likewise an auspicious omen. It is now reported with confidence, that the Chiefs of Candahar have resolved to come into our views, and will offer no opposition; and that Dost Mahomed himself has thought of a refuge in the mountains. These favorable reports may be the shadow of coming events, or they may be exaggerations; but if there had been any spirit beyond the Indus, the Chiefs would have followed our course, and met danger half way, instead of allowing us an undisputed entrance into their country. We cannot but augur a favorable result from the combination of these circumstances; and it would be no matter of surprise, if we were allowed to walk over the course from Ferozapore to Herat.

In the circumstance of the last few months, it is instructive to remark how brief a period has, in several instances, been allowed to elapse between the condemnation of particular lines of policy, and the vindication of them by the progress of events. When Lord Auckland left Calcutta for the

Western Provinces, at a time in which a Burmese war appeared inevitable, he was severely censured for abandoning his post. Scarcely, however, had His Lordship reached Simlah, than political clouds began to gather on the Himalays, beyond the Indus; a Persian army laid siege to Herat, with the avowed intention of marching into India; and the approach of Russian influence, like that of a portentous comet, began to disturb all the relations of our Indian empire. It then appeared that Lord Auckland had acted opportunely in taking up his residence, just at that juncture, in a position the most favorable for directing the political negotiations and military movements which the safety of the empire demanded.

Then, again, the policy was censured of marching a British army down the Indus, and up through the Bulan Pass, instead of stretching at once across the Panjab, by which much time, and great fatigue and expense would have been saved. But as circumstances have now developed the unequivocal hostility of the Amiers of Scinde, we are enabled to appreciate the wisdom of sweeping the whole extent of the Indus, from the sea to Ferozapore, with our troops, and trying the metal of all the Chiefs on its banks, before we committed ourselves to the untold region beyond it. Whether the march along the Indus, north and south to Bukkur, instead of a straight forward march across the Panjab was the result of choice or necessity, we shall not, we fear, know, till some Member of the Lower House shall take compassion on our curiosity, and move for the printing of all orders and documents connected with this war, at the nation's expense; but of all events, it is now demonstratively the path of wisdom. Had we marched across the Panjab, out at the ordinary gate of India, into Central Asia, all that has been accomplished on the Indus; the permanent acquisition of Bukkur; the subjugation of Scinde; the opening of the navigation of the Indus, with its military advantages, and its commercial prospects, would have been to be looked for in some future page of our history.

Lastly, the division of the *Army of the Indus*, and the order for half of it to stand still on the banks of the Sutledge, was not a little censured, as another instance of the penny wise and pound foolish arrangements of Government; yet circumstances have fully vindicated its propriety. Allard is dead; Ranjeet Singh is dying; the Panjab is on the eve of a commotion, the influence of which will extend, not only to every state, great and small, within the Indus, but to the states beyond it. So widely has the fame of this Lion of the North been diffused among the credulous millions of Asia, that by no Court is our dominion in India considered either permanent or undisputed, while he lives. That just at the period of so important a crisis, a large British force should be encamped, without exciting suspicion, on the borders of his kingdom, to act as circumstances may dictate, is a most happy coincidence;—and these things may, we think, teach us, like sage prophets, to suspend our judgements till the upshot of events shall have given some safe clue for our vaccination.

We have yet some accounts unsettled with our eastern neighbors at Kutch and Awa. It is much to be feared that neither of them will remain quiet, and leave us in peace, without another demonstration of our power. No-

paul has given the most solemn assurances of a most pacific disposition; but the Court has imbibed the idea that our influence may be shaken off; and hence every idle rumour to our disadvantage is eagerly swallowed, and lends to a renewal of intrigue. A long array of troops, posted on the line of frontier facing Nepal, gives us present security from all apprehensions; but we cannot long afford so expensive a precaution, and we may soon feel the necessity of exchanging the policy of watching the enemy for that of alarming him.

In Burmah every thing is placid, serene and tranquil to all outward appearance; but the flame of war is only smothered. Government is collecting troops, horse, guns and all the munitions of war at Moulmein; and Col. Benson is quietly equipped on a lonely sand bank in the frantically insulted by Tharrawadde, and neglected by his Court. Meanwhile four British ships of war, without leave asked, are riding at anchor in the chief Burmese port, and the Burmese mind is kept in a state of wholesome perturbation. The ships, which may any day level Rangoon with the ground, are, we hope, a good guarantee for the personal safety of our envoy. Such a state of things cannot, of course, last. The next cold season must bring matters to a point. If Col. Benson can prolong his sanguinity for four or five months longer, and then retire unmolested, there can be little doubt that Tharrawadde will be obliged ere long to content himself with Burmah Proper, and that the fertile plains of Pega will be added to our dominions.

**CHINA—THE OPIUM TRADE.**—The past week has brought us farther intelligence from the Celestial Empire, of the progress made in the great experiment of suppressing the use and sale of Opium. There is no symptom yet of relaxation on the part of the Chinese authorities, in the security of their measures against the smokers and dealers. On the contrary, strict laws edict in the same tone of fixed determination. Neither are the edicts allowed to lie by unheeded. Offenders against them are continually paraded in gangs of forty or fifty, through the several quarters of Canton, with shackles of iron upon their necks and feet; and similar proceedings throughout the empire are threatening the whole people into a dangerous ferment. The Police underlings of China are as ready as our own drungas and their followers to make a profit out of the execution of the laws. Not content with exacting contributions from the innocent, for not being apprehended as guilty, they have secreted opium in their houses, and then convicted them as dealers in the prohibited drug. The tragical issue of some instances of this sort has evoked a singularly loud resistance to the police. Their approach is the signal for a general turn out of the people, who search the intruders before they are allowed to search any one else. And so the tranquillity of the whole country is disturbed; and the officers of government are in a new-erect at defiance. Here in itself is an evil of no trifling magnitude, which we may truly say is inflicted on China, by the British Government of India.

It is very plain that if the people of China have the spirit, and, by combination, the ability, to resist the police in their nefarious proceedings, they can also resist them, if they choose, in the proper execution of the law. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that the use of opium will pass away by the mere spell of imperial edicts. We are told, indeed, on good authority, that they are by no means ineffectual; for many in the interior have given up smoking, and are not at all likely to resume it. It is not by severity of punishment alone that they operate. Public employment in China depends

honour and emolument, is open to every Chinaman without distinction. Ambition, therefore, pervades the entire population; and if the use of opium becomes, by the firmness of government, even but a probable bar to promotion, the several indulgence will, in numberless cases, give way to the dictates of interest and honour. The consumption of the poisonous drug is, for the present, nearly stopped; and it is not probable that it can ever rise again to its late terrific height. The delivery of opium at Lintin, up to the 3d of January, was only eight chests. May it never be greater!

Nevertheless, as we have said, the use of opium is not likely to cease altogether. Consequently there will still be some demand for the drug. Our government have, therefore, even yet opportunity for showing some signs of grace in this matter. It may be thought of as a consequence, to sell some trifle more to the demand so accumulation of infamy we here first find in the opium trade, by persisting in a determination to secure the last piece of profit that can be made out of the innumerable inventory of that vice, which we have created and socribed in the Chinese. Yet it would look more generous—it would seem to have some redemptive virtue—were our Government candidly to confess they had fallen into an unjustifiable course, and now stand reprimanded by the very people by whose degradation they had been prodding; and were they to resolve, though there was a reckoning of their antebellum gains to be rather red, they would forgive it, and wash their hands of the iniquity in which they have been so deeply engaged. If virtue will not produce the renunciation so desirable, a few opium sales without leaders will supply its place—and so the opium revenue is gone.

**CALCUTTA'S FANAM MAGAZINE.**—*Calcutta*, in a letter which we published last week, proposes to the benevolent community at Bombay, the publication of a *Fanam* or *People's Magazine* at that Presidency, with the view of diffusing such useful knowledge among the Natives, as may prepare the Native mind for the reception of scripture truth. The idea is marked with benevolence but unwise; the Native community at Bombay differ essentially from that of our Presidency, in its for the present impracticable. The result of twenty years of experience shows, that the Natives are not yet prepared for such a publication, however small the demand it may make on their purses. Although during these twenty years education has made great progress at this Presidency, there is nothing more difficult than to secure adequate support to any such work. At *Asian Magazine*, published in the most alluring form, with an English translation in a parallel column, was put forth a year or two ago, but it did not survive a twelvemonth. There is no shift to which a Native will not resort to evade payment for a periodical publication. A weekly paper is now published in Calcutta at the incredibly low rate of four annas a month, or an anna a number; and the Editor is supposed to have obtained five or six hundred subscribers; but we have it from very good authority, that one-half the subscribers do not pay at all; the other half only with extreme reluctance; yet the spirited Editor nobly perseveres in his undertaking, in the hope of being able to work a gradual reform in the national character; and if he succeeds, he will certainly have achieved a greater undertaking than the British Government with its two hundred thousand soldiers could expect to do in half a century. We conjecture the causes for this national apathy; first, a Native seems more reluctant to part with small than with large sums; and never co-siders it dishonourable to postpone a trifling debt. We have seen instances of Natives spending thirty thousand Rupees upon the wedding of a son, and priding themselves

as having made a good bargain when they have lent down the price of his absconding from ten to nine Rupees a month; and after all, making the poor polyglot send him a dozen times for the pittance, while thousands of Rupees were lying idle in the house. Scarcely, the Natives do not want means, but motives, to use one of *Cassandra's* own happy expressions. There is at present no motive in the country sufficient to induce ninety-nine men out of a hundred to pay an anna a month for a hawk that may enlarge their mind. We are yet too much in the infancy of Indian civilization, to be able to calculate upon such a stride. Government has not yet thought of bringing the vast apparatus of motives which lies at its disposal, to assist in the gradual regeneration of the country. Till this is done; till the first step has been taken in the enactment of a law, that no man shall be received into the public service who cannot read and write, a *Panjab Magazine* will be as unpalatable as a *Rope Magazine*.

**CALCUTTA DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.**—The Report of this most estimable Association, for the eighth year of its labours, has just appeared. It exhibits a continued increase of charitable benefactions, with a rigorous adherence to the same principles which at first secured to the Society the universal favour it has hitherto enjoyed. The Receipts during the past year, amounted to Rs. 52,720-1-4; and the Disbursements to Rs. 53,183-0-3. The deficiency was made up from a balance of Rs. 10,042-3-3, on hand in the beginning of the year; of which Rs. 7,507-6-4 remained at the commencement of the present year. The income of the Society might have been larger, had it not been for the extraordinary demand made upon public charity, for the relief of the Western Provinces, during the late famine. Its amounts, nevertheless, is honourable to the community, and enrolling to all who are affected, as they ought to be, by the necessities of the poor and afflicted. The Society does not claim to have as yet overtaken all the misery within the range of its care. There is still much poverty smothered by its beauty; and here resources are required for the poor. We hope they will be provided with the accustomed liberality of the Calcutta public.

The Report expresses a confident hope that the Society has succeeded, to a considerable extent, in putting down the system of systematic begging. We fear the success of this nature is less than the Society imagines. But, as we lately took occasion to urge, it is not the fault of the Society that the success has not been greater. The blame rests with those, whose easy, kind disposition leads them to give without inquiry, and without thought of consequences. It is strong presumptive proof against any beggar, that he says he does not know of the District Charitable Society, and has not applied to its officers for relief. It is a fact, and the Society have a good-right to take pleasure in it, "that under the system they have adopted, a positive and important diminution of the sufferings of the destitute, the infirm, and the sick, has been effected." And the fact is of a kind not to be kept concealed from those who really are in want. The poor live with the poor; and no sources of relief are opened to them which can be kept private for the benefit of certain individuals only. Frank beggars know the Society well enough; but they have good reason for keeping aloof from its Secretaries. They fear their serfing, and dislike their practice of endeavouring to restrain the destitute to independence by their own industry. A mendicant who refuses to apply to the Society is, *ipso facto*, condemned as unworthy of help.

Persons generally may imagine how likely they are to be

imposed upon, when even the Society, with all its character for care and information, is not in your attempts at imposition. Last year a man possessing a thousand Rupees in Company's Paper brought it and story of his destination to the Committee; but his signature was recognized by one of the Members, before whom his Company's Paper had passed in the way of business. Every rogue is not met with a detection so opportune.

The Ladies' Committee is a very interesting part of the Society's system. Under their care work-mans are opened for the employment of females, and such as are fit for service are appointed to families who apply for them. Needle-work will be gratefully received, and more is wanted to supply the number of women under the direction of the Committee. So recent young persons, too, who are willing and able to take service as apprentices to be dependent on charity for want of situations; whilst those who have gone into service are acquiring themselves to the entire satisfaction of their employers.

But the most remarkable portion of the Society's Report is that which is devoted to the *Darknath Feud for Poor Blind*. The unselfish donation by Baloo Darknath Tagore, of one lakh of Rupees, for the genuine objects of charity, forms a sort of era in Native liberality. The selection of their bounty to principles of utility and good sense is so exceedingly rare amongst the Natives of India, that the present instance is justly considered an innovation upon their established habits; and it is a splendid one. It brings the Baloo to feel a return of esteem and applause, that one can scarcely speak with propriety of his being disinterested in the business. But there can be no mistake in commending the soundness of his understanding and the justice of his feelings, in seeking applause by such means. The donation was entirely the spontaneous act of the Baloo; and the selection of its objects in the poor blind was likewise his own. Few have stronger claims on humanity.

We cannot say that we are satisfied with the appropriation of the 500 Rupees *per annum*, which the Baloo's donation forms. It does little more than relieve it a general funds of the Society, from the charge of the blind poor as its pensioners. A few more such objects of pity, too, the Society is thus enabled to maintain, whom it might otherwise have been unable to succour. But surely it would have been better to have profited by this opportunity of showing the people of India at large, that the blind can both be educated and employed in profitable industry—and need, therefore, be no burden to themselves or their friends. The Blind Asylum are amongst the most interesting institutions of our native land. No one who has once passed through their busy work-shops, and witnessed the lively cheerfulness of their inmates, can forget the delight they then experienced. The last triumph of benevolence on behalf of the blind has been lately gained, in creating a literature for them; and it is not to the objects of public charity that the blessing is confined. Whatever is done for them spreads through the community, and the blind of every rank share in the benefit. It is not long since we met with an instance of this which gratified us exceedingly. Going from London to Leith in one of the magnificent steamers on that station, we had a blind musician of much respectability amongst the passengers. On the Sabbath evening, when most of the company were at deck, we saw him come into the Saloon with a green bag, seat himself in a quiet corner, and draw out a large book, which he began tracing with the tip of his fingers; and in that employment he continued, evidently with great satisfaction, for several hours. It was a most beautiful sight. We thought it would be impatience to break in upon his tranquil enjoyment; but at

another time we entered into conversation with him on the subject. His book consisted of two of the gospels, printed in unbossed Roman capitals. Three months before, he did not know the form of a letter, and could not spell his own name. But a kind gentleman had procured an alphabet and some spelling lessons for him, and then given him a little instruction in their use. He needed no more. With the Bible he was happily familiar, and now he could grope his own way through chapter after chapter. The good man was independent in every way; and a more contented, happy individual there was not in the ship.

It may be long before the Indian tilled can furnish such examples; but it is high time to begin our efforts for their deliverance from the gloom and degradation in which they are now sunk. It is almost throwing Diakunath's splendid benediction away, to deal it out amongst some hundreds of blind pensioners. It is sufficient for higher purposes.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1838**—We have just been favoured with a printed copy of the Report of this useful and interesting Society, during the past year; of which we proceed to lay a brief analysis before our readers.

The Society now numbers *four hundred and twenty* members; of whom more than a fourth forms the addition of the last year. Of this increase we are happy to perceive that forty-three, or one-tenth, consists of Indigo Planters, or gentlemen engaged in Agricultural pursuits. The number of supporters from this class of the community has been doubled in the course of the last year, which is a matter of sincere congratulation, because it is chiefly to them that we are to look for the practical application of the information which the Society is able to collect.

The Native Members of the Society are limited to twenty-nine; they are to the Europeans in the proportion of one to fifteen. The Report says, and with great truth; 'The few who have allied themselves with their European brethren, if we may judge from their neglect in attending the meetings, care little about its concerns.' The Zemindars care nothing about its concerns. Nothing can be farther from their anxiety than any real improvement of the land, of which the British Government has for the first time made them mahals, or proprietors. There are three principal objects of concern among the Zemindars; to rack-rent the tenants, to overreach Government, and to play the fool at weddings, funeral obsequies and poojals. The Report hopes the next generation will see an improvement on the present. We hope so too; although against appearances.

The Society has been deprived by death of its indefatigable Secretary, the late Mr. John Bell, to whose exertions it is so greatly indebted for the eminent position which it is now enabled to occupy among the Institutions at this Presidency. We are happy to find that the Society has not limited the expression of its gratitude for those services to a barren resolution, but has justly,—we will not say generously,—voted a year's allowances to his widow and destitute orphan.

Among the new efforts of the Society during the past year, we find that a handsome schedule of rewards has been voted as an encouragement to individuals to import foreign cattle into this part of India. The award was made in February for the best bred cow, and best woolled merino ram. In this department the Society will have a sharp competition to sustain with the Agricultural Society of Bombay, where the production of superior wool has advanced in the course of three or four years with unexampled strides.

As it regards Otahite Cane, in the propagation of which Major Steeman has been so successful at Ambulpoore, 2,047

canes have been received from that station, four cases from Singapore, and twenty-two from the Island of Bourbon, which have yielded a harvest that has enabled the Society to distribute thirty four thousand canes to different applicants in various parts of Lower Hindoostan. It is to be hoped that the Society will be enabled to obtain and to publish in its next Report the results which have attended the dispatch of this superior species of cane, and the prospects which are held out from these exertions of improving generally the character of Indian Sugars.

Great attention has been paid to the introduction of the fine grained Cochineal Insects into India; and it appears, after much controversy, to be ascertained, that the insect which has been obtained, is really the fine grained insect The Society's Gold and Silver Medals have been liberally distributed to those who have been instrumental in promoting its views in this respect; and we find that it is now proposed to make an application to Government for the high premium, we believe of 20,000 Rs., which was offered for the introduction of this insect some thirty years ago, when commercial views predominated in the councils of Leadenhall Street.

In addition to the twelve existing Branch Societies, two have been formed this year; the one at Dacca; the other, at Sagur; and the Parent Society has wisely determined to appropriate silver medals and pecuniary rewards to each of its Branch Institutions, that the Native gentry and Agriculturists may be stimulated to increased exertions.

The Report then proceeds to recapitulate the various objects for which prizes have been voted and which yet remain open to competition. The Society has determined to keep up a small plantation for rearing fruit trees; and the Nursery Committee are now prepared to distribute plants to members for their own use. As it regards the publication of the Society's Transactions, the fifth volume appeared at the beginning of last year; the sixth is now on the eve of publication, and will contain various papers and documents of the highest interest. The great demand which has been made for the preceding volumes of its Transactions which have been far sometimes out of print, has induced the Society to commit a second edition of the first three volumes to the press.

As it regards funds, the Society appears to be in a flourishing condition. The sum of twenty thousand Rupees which Lord William Bentinck gave to the Society during the currency of the old Charter, to be distributed in prizes for various objects of national utility, perished in the wreck of Alexander and Co.'s House. But by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Bell, and by his able financial arrangements, the Society is now in possession of a similar sum of 20,000 Rs., vested in Government Securities, and partly pledged as prizes for various objects. The receipts of the year amounted to 15,160 Rs., and the expenditure to 14,971. We see the Madras community rather envious of our prosperity, and ready to attribute it to the advantage which Bengal enjoys as being the seat of the Supreme Government. Even if that were the case, which it is not, for the Supreme Government is at Simlah, a glance at the account will show how little the flourishing state of the funds is owing to the encouragement of the State. The whole sum received from Government in the last year, did not amount to more than two thousand, six hundred and seventy-five Rupees, two annas. The strength of the Society lies not in its locality, nor even in the smiles of Government, but in the number and zeal of its members; and whenever either Madras or Bombay can number four hundred and twenty members in its Agricultural Society, it will cease to sigh for the patronage of the State.

**THE MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.**—The *Calcutta Courier* has just put forth a notice, with the sanction of Government, that the public authorities, with the view of aiding the Military Orphan Society, had entered into an engagement for the execution of all public printing at its Press, on condition that 30,000 Rupees of the profits of the establishment should be devoted to the Institution at Kishorepore. We have heard that the contract has just been renewed for three years, though the Managers desired a longer extension of the monopoly. The *Commercial Advertiser* remarks upon this notice, that "if Government are disposed to be liberal towards the Serampore Printing Establishment, we are certain their liberality is highly merited by it; but whether Government can be justly liberal at the expense of the Military Orphan Society, is quite another thing." At the risk of being suspected of egotism, we cannot allow the fallacy implied in this remark to pass without correction. We never heard that Government felt any disposition to extend its liberality to the establishment at which this Journal is printed; and certainly the individual on whose shoulders the establishment rests, is the last person to seek it. The Serampore Press has long ceased to maintain any competition of interest with kindred establishments in Calcutta. It is more than a twelvemonth since the Proprietor, who was then the sole Editor of this Journal, finding the mechanical supervision of a Press incompatible with the intellectual duties connected with the *Friend of India*, and other publications to which he was engaged, was obliged to come to the determination of engaging the Press to those works in which he was habitually engaged; and he entrusted those who had entrusted him with the execution of their works, to remove them to other establishments; which was done in every instance in which it was practicable. Since that period, the operations of the Press have been strictly limited by the determination then formed, with the exception of one or two instances, in which the Proprietor was unable to withstand the wishes of his personal friends to superintend the progress of their writings through the Press. Whatever pecuniary loss this resolution may have occasioned, has been amply compensated by the generous encouragement which the public has afforded to this Journal. There is, therefore, no room for the exercise of public liberality toward the Serampore Press on the part of Government.

The proposal made last year to publish a *Government Gazette*, which should comprize a Bengalee translation of legislative orders which had never been made known in the vernacular tongue, was announced under the idea that it could never be considered as in the remotest degree infringing the monopoly of *gala* which the Orphan Press enjoyed. The price at which it was proposed to fix it, combined with the labour involved in getting it up, furnished any suspicion that the Orphan Press would condescend to touch it. And this has been fully corroborated by the fact, that although the negotiation has fallen through, and the field is open to the Orphan Press, the Management of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, with a dozen Bengalee translators, as they say, in their office, have not made one step toward the establishment of such a Journal. All that Dr. Corbyn and the Management have gained, therefore, has been to deprive the country of a publication most eagerly called for by the Native community, without at the same time securing a source of revenue for the Society.

This publication would have put the Natives immediately in possession of public orders, which it has always been unjust in Government to withhold from them. Of the extent to which the want of such a paper operates as an

obstacle to justice, one instance out of fifty may suffice. In June, 1837, *scarcely one month* ago, the rules for the settlement of resumed free tenures, which had been approved by the Supreme Government and the Government of Bengal, and by which the proceedings of the officers conducting or resuming settlements were to be regulated, were sent to the various officers of Government; and it was stated that they would be embodied in a law then under preparation. This law has never been passed; and those rules, though they have now been in operation for nearly two years, have never been communicated in any shape, in English or in Bengalee, to the tens of thousands of persons affected by them. Again, the orders of the Privy Council, lowering the value of suits open to appeal to England, from 3000*l.* to 1000*l.* has never been published to the Native community. By slipping the *Bengalee Gazette* in the hole, the anomaly of requiring the Natives to conform to laws and ordinances of which they have never heard, has been prolonged; and it is impossible to say how long it may continue; for the Orphan Society will assuredly make no advance, and the projector can make no effort on his part to terminate the abeyance into which the negotiation has fallen.

It is a subject, however, which Government cannot neglect, consistently with its own honour and credit. Would it be believed in Europe, or if believed, would it rebound to the honour of the British Government in the East, that not one of the *laws* which have been passed during the last fifteen months, for the guidance of seventy millions of people, have been translated into their own vernacular languages? So far as the Natives are concerned, it would be an act of simple justice to place the labours of the Legislative Council, and thus to avoid the multiplication of practices, while the people are kept in ignorance of the laws. The Madras community is raising a cry respecting the partiality and preference which this Presidency receives from the Supreme Government, under the arrangements of the new Charter. Are we to take it as a token of this partiality, that while Madras, with fourteen millions of subjects, has five European translators, for the five languages which prevail at that Presidency, we have *not one* for five times that number of inhabitants?

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

##### THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

The Bombay papers state, that Capt. Hennell, the British Resident at Bhubire, has received notice to quit that city, from the Persian Government; but this would amount to a declaration of war, for which that Court is not yet prepared.—Information has been received from Canton, on the 10th January; it is even more unfavourable as regards the Chinese authorities continued unimpaired. The vessels which had proceeded to the Eastern Coast had returned without having been able to effect any sales, owing to the vigilance of the Mandarins. The loss which this state of things would fall in bringing upon the mercantile community, must be ruinous.—Capt. Abbott is blamed for this by the Opium speculators; but it is not he who has stopped the trade, but the Chinese. By adding the weight of his authority to prohibitions which needed no such support, he has dexterously contrived to restore the legitimate trade.—Letters from the scene of operations on the Indus state, that Mr. Macgregor was in direct communication with Dost Mahomed, and that the Chiefs of Candahar had agreed to his proposals.—Ranjee Singh seems to cling to life with extraordinary tenacity; but his sands appear to be ebbing fast. His death will throw the whole of the Punjab into a state of commotion. Three corps are ordered to march on Ferozepore, and the ground has been already marked out for them.—The *Agra Ukher* states, that Sir William Campbell is



now on his way to Calcutta, to take his seat in Council, after the departure of Col. Morrison; and that Mr. B. travels in a camel carriage, fitted up somewhat like Napoleon's, and drawn by three camels.—The *Demerita* went ashore at high water mark, and cannot, then, have been taken off before the next spring-tide. The treasure contained in her, sixty boxes, has been sent on to Bombay; her coal has been a narrow margin; and her engines it is proposed to take out; but she will be lost to the cause of *strict* navigation between India and Bombay, if not her crew, at least for the present season.—Capt. Foster, of the Bombay Engineers, has been ordered to Aden, to determine what improvements will be necessary in the fortification. Government, it is said, are anxious to lose no time in developing its commercial facilities.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

The *Englishman* gives an amusing scrap from a Scottish paper, which tells us that a package of seeds, addressed from Calcutta to Messrs. Lawson and Son, Narserymen, at Edinburgh, was lately presented to them with a demand for 112*s.* postage.—A singular case has just turned up in the Supreme Court. The Master's report had allowed Messrs. O'Brien and Co., and their bailiwick, as fit and proper securities for entering into recognizances with Mr. Charles Reed, in the sum of 3,82,000 Rupees, to enable that gentleman to take out of the Court a sum of 1,60,000 Rs. Mr. Clark and Mr. Osborne started objections to this. The Advocate General and Mr. Prince contended that it would introduce an extraordinary principle, if commercial security was to be in every case refused by the Court, and the Court allowed mercantile security to be good security, but advised that where the property exceeded a lakh of Rupees, the Master should require distinct and independent securities for each lakh.—The *Draught*—an Actio non published, showing pictures the Lament of Counsel's address, in cases of felony as well as of misdemeanors.—The Officiating Post Master General has just published a notification, that full steam postage will be demanded on all letters sent to Mr. Waghorn's care. This is right and proper; but what if the authorities in England, who set very independently, should demand the two and sixpence in London, before the delivery of the letters?—The Strand Mills have just been sold for the sum of one lakh and twenty thousand Rupees. They must have cost originally three or four times that sum.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

A full length portrait of Lord William Bentinck, painted by Mr. Phillips, has been received from England, at Madras; and with the permission of the Honorable the Governor, placed in the hanging gallery, room.—The Bombay papers state, that in consequence of strong representations from Mr. McNell, the *Wellsley* has been ordered to Bushire, with positive orders to take the place.—Intelligence has been received from Raungoon to the end of January. The troops had gone out against the insurgents; and, it is said, totally defeated them; the Chivan their return were crowned with success, and some of the unfortunate prisoners were put to death with the most execrating tortures. But none of the prisoners belonged to the insurgent army, and there is reason to suppose that the insurrection is only a pretence for sending troops into Raungoon, which now enjoys the presence of four British vessels of war.—Letters from the banks of the Indus state, that the Bengal troops which had been pushed on towards Hyderabad, commenced their retrograde movement to Roree, on the 11th February.—Letters from Arracan state, that the Burmese were engaged in erecting stockades on their own side of the pass leading to the valley of the Irrawaddy; but that on our side of the mountains there was no single stockade in which to place the magazine and commissariat stores.—Mr. Ripper, of the Bombay Bar, has been appointed to a seat on the bench in that Court, which affords a hope that the home authorities are at length returning to the wise old plan of rewarding distinguished talent at the Indian bar, by a seat on the bench, instead of the modern system of filling the bench invariably with gentlemen totally unacquainted with the country or its institutions.—The report of the District Charitable Society in this day published at full length in the Calcutta papers. We have given an analysis of this interesting document in our editorial columns.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

The Bombay papers state that Sir John Keane, after having settled every thing in the most satisfactory manner, is now increasing with his troops up the right bank of the Indus. The wisdom of His Excellency's conduct towards the Amers of Hyderabad will admit of much controversy. They offered to come down to the east bank of the Indus, if Sir John Keane would cross the river to meet them; but he refused to see them, unless they came across the river to his tent. Whether this degree of hauteur was politic, remains to be proved by events. We have become so incontrovertibly great by the submission of the Scindians, that the Commander of a British Division of troops might have afforded a little condescension, without much loss of dignity.—The *Willsch* is not going to leave down Bushire, and for the best of all reasons, because Lady Malabar accompanies the Admiral in his ship.—Capt. Taylor, who has been for some time past employed in making enquiries connected with the Post Office, resigns his office, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Baubin. A horse hawk is talked of for the road between Calcutta and Raungoon; and it is said, somewhat prematurely, that the projector will make three or four hundred Rupees by his enterprise.—A letter from the Court of Directors states, that a Mr. Thomas Barber, of the Bombay Civil Service, has served them a shabby turn. He has sent home a private memorial to each of the Directors, for which they have been charged twelve pounds each; they refused to receive the memorial or to pay the money. They only returned for such acts, to the sender both here and at home to be called on to pay his own postage.—The intelligence from Moultan, up to the 12th February, looks warlike. Military stores continue to pour into Moultan; and it is said that Col. Baines's position is not a safe one; that Chattranah is not likely to let him rest. At Raungoon, there are three vessels of war, besides the *Willsch*, which has put the Burmese into a wholesome fright. But there will be no war till October next, if then, Douglas Col. Baines has received directions from Government to practise the magnanimous virtue of patience till the rains are over, and then to come away, after which there can be no doubt that England will be annexed to the British empire in the East, and surveyed to be employed to lay down a road, which shall enable the efficient Moultan to receive letters from their brothers in arms at Calcutta, in six weeks.—The last despatch of officers by the *Willsch*, amounted to fourteen thousand, four hundred and forty *Prançions*; but not half what it would be under the conservative scheme.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

The Madras papers state, that the de-patch of details and material for the troops at Moultan continues unabated. Three vessels had tendered for the conveyance of them, of which two have just come out from England on speculation.—The Governor General was recently robbed of his gold watch, and other valuable property, at mid-day. No trace of the depredateur has been discovered. The *Aggra Chattr* calls this the march of civilization; we should rather call it the march of roguery.—A case of what is called "heavy pecuniary involvement," has just come to light at Suvaorad. A young officer reported to have property at home, drew heavily on it. It now appears he had no property to draw against; and he is said to have been committed. A fashionable tradesman has been duped by him out of 12,000 Rupees worth of jewellery. What business has a tradesman, fashionable or otherwise, to trust a suitor with jewellery, fit for a countess?—Intelligence has been received that the 70th N. I. now at Sighet, has received orders to march across the Cossyah Hills, to Assam, without delay, as the Assamese have lately been much alarmed with sallies from the neighbouring states, and the Commissioner has no faith in his men.—A letter from Chittagong states, that a Church is about to be built there, and that a clergyman will be located there at no distant time. The Baptist Chapel begun by the old Serampore Missionaries, is nearly finished. The Roman Catholic Clergyman at the Station has it is said, just opened a school there, which is very large.—The sum which has been subscribed to the Mechanics Institute is said to amount to 2,200 Rs., and a hundred and twenty persons have enrolled their names as members.—Among the late



Bombay, and the elevation of Mr. Henry Roper to the bench of that presidency; and we feel assured that sufficient good must result from these selections to induce the Home Authorities to make previous service in this country, the rule, instead of the exception, on all future occasions of the occurrence of a vacancy.

Sir James Carnaroe will, we apprehend, be extensively popular in India,—at all events he rendered efficient service to the country during his occupation of a seat in the Direction, to entitle him to the zealous co-operation of the subordinate officers of Government, at least at the commencement of his administration. His long residence in the West of India, where, as Major Carnaroe, he filled an important political office with great success, will have sufficiently prepared him for the climate, the usages of the country, its language, &c., while his close attention to Indian affairs during his five and twenty years' residence in England, will have kept him *au courant* of all that has passed in the interval of absence.

Mr. Roper's rise has been remarkably rapid, but it has been fairly earned, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the presidency to which he is appointed. Twelve years ago, Mr. Roper came to Bombay to practise as a barrister, having had but little previous experience in England, and earnestly animated by the hope of finding an opening in India. The bar was full, and the practice monopolized by men above the usual average of talent, each of whom was making from two to six thousand pounds a year (and in some instances more than that) by his lawness, or his official station. Accident, however,—an accident that does not occur once in a hundred years,—threw Mr. Roper into practice almost immediately after his arrival. It happened that an attorney, in a large way of business, had given high offence to one of the most eminent men at the bar, by his unceremonious treatment of certain aids, which, for want of a better word, we will call aristocratical. The irritated barrister caused one of his brethren to move that the offending attorney should be struck off the rolls. The attorney endeavored to find a counsel amongst the experienced practitioners to defend him, but they were all so linked by the ties of friendship, interest, or etiquette, that he did not succeed. A Mr. Mill, indeed, took the matter up, but in so lukewarm and reluctant a manner that his defence threatened to do more harm to the attorney, than the dictates of Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Dewar, who had recently arrived, and was to lead the attack. In this extremity, the attorney threw himself upon Mr. Roper, and though it was that gentleman's first appearance in the Court, and his position was one of peculiar delicacy, he nevertheless took up the cause from a sense of duty and justice, and manfully fought the battle of his client. The result was a complete triumph. The Judges (even the one, Sir Ralph Rier, notoriously most favourable to the bar,) complimented him upon his independence and skill as an advocate,—the attorneys thereforth overhauled him with bricks,—and the discomfited barrister, a Mr. Parry, went to England, in disgust, almost immediately. The appointment of another leading member of the bar to the Advocate Generalship of Malacca,—the elevation of Mr. Dewar to the bench, as one of Lord Eilenborough's tame elephants,—the return to England of Mr. Mill, the standing counsel, and the illness of one or two other barristers,—no new practitioners coming in the interim,—soon left Mr. Roper without any competitors of consequence. In fact, as we once heard Mr. Taiton say in his usual drab suit, 'Mr. Roper had every thing in the Court, except the doubtful satisfaction of being engaged by both sides.' He was clerk of the Crown, and Advocate General, acted also, we believe, as Master in Equity, and held some other offices, while he was employed in every case, and consulted by almost every body who had anything to do with lawyers and the law. This monopoly enabled him to return home in the prime of life, with a handsome fortune, and we believe he did not intend coming to India again. The prize now offered him, however, is too brilliant and honourable, and he certainly would have done wrong not to have accepted it. We hope, and believe, that he will follow in the footsteps of other eminent men in the judicial office, and give the educational, and other public institutions at Bombay, the benefit of his high intelligence and liberal patronage. We know him to be animated by the noblest feelings that do honour to human nature, though his duty to his clients, and to the Court,

prevented him, when last in India, from applying much of his time to purposes not purely professional.—*Eng. March 9.*

#### ADDRESS TO COLONEL JERVIS.

We have much pleasure in laying the following address before the public:—

A deputation of the Native friends and pupils of Colonel Jervis, the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, waited on him (at Captain Whitlock on the Esplanade) on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. to present him with an address, on his approaching departure to England. The deputation was attended by several of the Hindoo and East Indian subscribers; but most of them being at a distance from the presidency, and others prevented from unavoidable engagements, only a few could be present on the occasion. The following address was read and presented by Ball Goughathur Shastree, in accordance with the resolution of the subscribers.

LIEUT. COL. G. R. JERVIS,

*Late Inspecting Engineer, Dacca.*

Sir,—We, the undersigned Pupils, School Masters, Assistant Surveyors, and Builders, and others, cannot permit you to take your leave of us without offering you a humble but sincere expression of our gratitude for the many obligations which we have received from you, and of the indebtedness with which we view your approaching departure from this country.

The inhabitants of this presidency, in general, have any reason to be grateful to you for the benevolence and liberality with which you volunteered your services in the cause of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the natives of this country for the ardour and energy with which you laboured to carry into effect the enlightened views of the noble-minded Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, in connection with the accomplishment of the objects of the Native Education Society and the late Engineer Institution; for the indefatigable zeal with which you commenced and successfully prosecuted the arduous and then unanticipated task of translating works on Science from the languages of Europe into the vernacular dialects of the country, and bringing the latter to a state of improvement from the rude and colloquial forms in which they previously existed; for the perseverance with which you laboured to surmount the many obstacles that impeded the progress of education, and to lay down the foundation of the most rational and practicable method of imparting instruction to our countrymen, the fruits of which are gradually developing themselves in the increased desire of the native community for the publication of additional works on European literature and science, the establishment of schools, and the education of the rising generation in the English language and the inexhaustible store of knowledge which it contains; and, lastly, for the powerful aid and co-operation which you afforded to the natives of this side of India, in the realization of their wishes with regard to the establishment of a superior seminary of instruction in honor of Mr. Elphinstone. For these important services, the benefits of which are calculated to extend not only to the farthest ends of the presidency, but even to our latest posterity, any expression of gratitude which we can offer, is, we are persuaded, utterly inadequate.

But we have more particular reason to be grateful to you. Most of us have been educated under your own personal superintendence, in the schools of the Native Education Society and the late Engineer Institution; and we feel that we owe, in a great measure, to your kindness the means of respectable maintenance, which we have the good fortune to enjoy at a time like the present.—As a small token of our gratitude for these obligations and for the kindness and urbanity which marked your private intercourse with us on all occasions, we beg leave to solicit your acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be prepared and presented to you in England by Messrs R. Scott, Fairlie and Co. Permit us to assure you that we shall never cease to remember the warm interest which you have taken in our welfare ever since the time we placed ourselves under your care and instruction.

With the most hearty wishes and earnest prayers to the Almighty for your long life and for your speedy restoration to this

country in improved vigour and health, from your present temporary retirement to England.

Worthy Sir,

We remain, with the greatest respect and esteem,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) KANCHIYERNA SHASTREE, Inspector of Mat-  
tala Schools.

BAPU SHASTREE SHOOKLE, Mameetar of Poona.

MORESHWAR SHASTREE, of the Poona College.

BALL GUNADHUP SHASTREE, Assistant Professor, Elphinstone College.

WISWAS NORDEN COCHRAY, Native RASCHUTTA VIZIANATH, Assistant

PURCHURAN NARAYAN, Surveyors.

VINAKK BICKAJEE, Assistant Surveyors.

W. WENDE, Assistant Surveyors.

W. H. BELL, of the Revenue Survey.

JESHER RAMCHANDRA, Native School

RASATYU PANDIT, Master.

DEWATYU, NAKKA NARAYAN, late Tutor to the Rajah of Jhalra.

BALLAJEE SHONDERJEE, Commissary General's Office.

MURUGA CANOBA, Sitters Receiver.

And about 100 others, Pundits, Assistant Surveyors, School Masters, &c.

Bombay, Feb. 22, 1859.

After the address was read, Colonel Jervis returned the following reply:—

My Friends,—It is now nearly seventeen years since I became engaged under the patronage of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, in the arduous task of carrying into effect his wish to introduce a system of useful practical education among the natives of this presidency. On the eve, therefore, of my departure in Europe, perhaps never to return to this country, I write with the utmost gratification the address with which you have just presented me, as it shows an expressively that you are fully sensible of the inevitable benefits which that most distinguished and enlightened Governor was so anxious to confer on you; and that you at the same time, appreciate, although much too highly, the merit which may be ascribed to me for the manner in which I devoted my time and attention to the perfecting of that system, and to the instruction of the natives in the learning of Europe. But these labours would have been ineffectual, had not the natives themselves, notwithstanding the prejudice naturally opposed to a new system of Education, been desirous to receive that instruction, and had they not possessed the capacity to acquire that knowledge which can alone promote the improvement of the human mind. It is, consequently, with much satisfaction, but perfect sincerity, that I now assure you of my conviction, derived from long and intimate intercourse with the natives, that the inhabitants of India are endowed with intellectual capabilities which admit of their acquiring as high a degree of culture and refinement, as any people in Europe; and my well grounded expectation that they will continue to avail themselves of those means of mental improvement, which Mr. Elphinstone first placed at their disposal. But they should, also, recollect that ability and literary acquirements will be of no advantage, unless they are, at all times, accompanied with propriety of conduct and incorruptible integrity; and it is, therefore, a gratifying reflection that (with only one or two unfortunate exceptions) all the young men who have been educated under me, are universally respected and sought after, not only for their talents, but for their rectitude and probity.

Thus entertaining towards you, and the Natives in general, the sentiments which I have now, but inadequately expressed, and feeling a deep interest in all that relates to Native Education, I receive your highly flattering but most acceptable address, and also the mark of respect and esteem now offered, with sincere pleasure, as testimonials that I have not misunderstood the Native character, and as assurances that the enlightened intentions of Mr. Elphinstone have produced these effects, which he so benevolently contemplated. These testimonials, too, as well as the handsome memorial presented to me by my esteem-

ed Native friends on the 10th May, 1850, I shall have much pride and gratification in transmitting to my children, as incentives to induce them to use their exertions whenever in their power, in the promotion of useful and philanthropic undertakings.

Believe me with every good and kind wish,

Your sincere friend,

GEORGE JERVIS, Esq. Col.

Late Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Bombay, 22d May, 1859.—Bombay Times.

EDICT AGAINST THE SMOKING OF OPIUM.

Another edict against the smoking of Opium has been issued by the Viceroy during the week, as will be seen from our columns, and the Opium trade continues absolutely stopped. It is, however, remarked that in many parts of the country the Police have met with resistance when intending to search houses, and it is even said that in a town in this province, the people have bid open defiance to the Government—have not only not permitted the attempted search after Opium—but have, to show the little esteem in which they hold the Government orders, openly posted over their shop doors "Opium sold here." This boldness appears to be almost incredible, and this report needs confirmation to be believed. It is also confidently asserted, that the Governor of the Province of Pe-che-lee has addressed a strong memorial to the Court (and of this document several copies have reached Canton, though we have as yet not been able to obtain one,) representing the injustice and illegality of awarding the punishment of death to Opium-smokers, and denying the right of the Government to make any such sanguinary laws. It also appears that among the Chinese these rumours or accusations have caused a belief in a speedy abatement of the Government's severity against the Opium trade; we, for the present are nothing to justify such a belief, for though the severity against the smokers may be relaxed, it does not follow that equal leniency will be shown to dealers, and, in fact, two men were seized in a painter's shop in old China-street, only a few days ago, charged with having concealed Opium there. It is perhaps not so much the severity of the Government's measures against the dealers in Opium, as the abuses these measures give rise to that excite them to be looked upon unfavourably by the Chinese in general, as much so, indeed, it is said, as to have caused the determination in Canton to be general among them, to oppose forcibly any attempted search. It is said that for the sake of extortion, the Police-runners themselves, or their friends, manage to hide some balls of Opium in a man's house—then denounce him to the authorities—are permitted to search—and of course find the Opium where they concealed it. An instance of this happened lately in a village near the Bogue. A young man was celebrating his marriage, and among the party feast, were some who clandestinely entering his bedroom, concealed under it a small quantity of Opium. On the morrow Police runners entered the house, and charging him with dealing in Opium, took it, with the young man, before the magistrate, who ordered him to be thrown into prison. The aged father of this young man, hearing of what had happened, immediately went to the magistrate, protested in the strongest terms that his son had never been engaged in the smuggling of Opium and offered him one hundred taels and that of many of his friends, that his son might be released. The Magistrate treated these assurances with contempt, on which the old man, in despair, dashed his brains out against the table and expired on the spot. The young wife of the prisoner then appeared to implore the release of her husband, but her interests meeting with no better success than those of the father, she in presence of the Magistrate cut her throat. An account of these proceedings is said to have been forwarded to the authorities of Canton, and this must lead to strict investigation. Many similar instances of the dishonest practices of magistrates and Police runners are related, but none where the consequences have been so tragical.—Canton Press, January 12.

MISSENGER AND ECCLESIASTICAL MOVEMENTS.

We regret to announce the death of our esteemed and beloved friend the Rev. J. P. Coney. He died of syphilis and cholera. His end was sudden but peaceful.—The Rev. Messrs. Wilkinson and Parsons, of the Baptist Mission, with their ladies arrived on

the *Mofussil*—all well. We understand some brethren connected with the American Presbyterian Mission have also arrived and departed for the Upper Provinces. We regret not having seen them even once! May our new brethren long live and labour with success amongst the natives.

The Rev. J. Williams, the enterprising South Sea Missionary, has been exciting deep interest in New South Wales. The Governor of that colony has sanctioned in every way, his laudable enterprise.—The Bishop of Calcutta and his Chaplain, the Rev. H. Pratt, have undertaken for the present, the duties of Professors at Bishop's College. We regret to state that this is owing to the indisposition of Professor Machin, who leaves immediately for China, and to the absence of Professor Withers from the same cause. May they both be speedily restored to their important sphere of labour.—*Calcutta Christian Observer.*

## MEMORIALS OF THE MONTH.

A meeting has been held of the pupils and friends of Mr. Penney, to consider the best method of extending their regard for that noble, forgotten servant of God. It was unanimously resolved a tablet either in the school or in the Church of St. Charles, to be in his honour. The Rev. clergyman held the first anniversary of a *Free School* in connection with Mrs. W. and Mr. A. and Mr. B. Three Clergymen in Liverpool have, we understand, undertaken to support the Missionary, who is labouring in connection with this interesting establishment. We hope he will soon arrive and be a laborious faithful servant of God.—It is said that about 8000 natives have exhibited opposition at the labours of the Church Missionary, the Rev. W. Deane, of Kishmagur. The history of this remarkable manifestation is, we hear, deeply interesting. They are a set who have long been separated from the idolatrous Hindoos. The Archbishop has visited the applicants on the spot, and is, we believe, satisfied with the sincerity of their desires. Our prayer is, that they may in fact be devout, pious, and successful after truth, and that this may be the first fruit of India to Christ, in such a scale as we believe conversion will be made when the work of God once begins to prosper as it must do before the end come.—Happily for the character of Christian Britain the *Opium trade* is at an end! The prophesies, a few months back, though denied at the time have proved true. China has brought England to her knees.—The *Friend of India* says, that a true and exempted opinion, "as every true truth has exempted injustice, immorality and non-moral conduct." It is in contemplation to form a Society for the protection of Native Christians from the oppression of Zemindars and others, and also an Anti-Slavery Society to watch over the movements of the slave-traders of India and Africa, to be incorporated with the Society. Before this number goes to press, the friends of the M. C. Society will have met for the fourth, and that excellent Society, "The Friends of the Slave," have held the First Annual Meeting of that Society at the Town Hall, during the month. The Society is present—participating in one more.—*Ibid.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the *Friend of India* the Friend of India.

Sirs,—Embarking the opinion that no opportunity should be lost of discussing the important question of the improvement of the Mofussil Police in all its bearings, I beg to offer a few remarks on the subject.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written in abuse of the present Police system, I still think that if the causes which operate in rendering that system inefficient, were removed, it would be as well adapted for this country as any other that could be devised, not even excepting Mr. Haliday's, which, however ingenuously conceded, would, I strongly suspect, prove to be a total failure when put into practice. The chief cause which has rendered the Police of this country inefficient of late years, is the little interest which has been taken by Government in that branch of the administration, compared with the Revenue department, to the improvement of which all the best energies of the State have of late been directed. However great and meritorious the exertions of a Magistrate may have been in maintaining the peace of his district, they have met with little or no encouragement; while the exertions of the *Collector and Revenue Officer* were sure to open a road to honours and emolument. That the Police duties should be neglected under such a system is not to be wondered at—and as long as those duties are considered of secondary importance, so long will the Police be inefficient, whether managed by a high sounding and complicated system of machinery, or by the present abused and despised agents.

In former days, when the Judicial department held its proper place in the estimation of Government, an active Magistrate used to take a pride in having his district in good order; and the effects of this were apparent in the improved state of the Police of

such districts, and in the attention paid to the state of the roads; the comforts of the prisoners in jail, and all such matters. Let any one compare the present state of one of these districts under any one of the modern Collector-Magistrates with the former, and mark the difference. Police Officers left to their own devices; little or no security of property, roads neglected, prisoners not cared for, &c. Let Government separate the Magisterial from the Revenue functions, and make it generally understood, that exertions in the first named department, will meet with at least as much encouragement as in the last—and there will be no occasion for the introduction of any changes into the present system, beyond those suggested by the Police Committee, which I quite approve of.

It has been suggested that it would be advisable to extend the operations of Major Maclean and his Assistants, to the suppression of Dacoity—but this suggestion is founded on the erroneous supposition, that an organized system of Dacoity exists throughout the country—requiring a combined system of operations to put it down. Such (at least as far as my experience goes,) is not the case; and even if it were, the ordinary Police agents would have no difficulty in coping with it. I have known Dacoities entirely suppressed in one of the most troublesome districts in Bengal,\* where they were extremely prevalent, and of the most sanguinary kind, merely by a little exertion on the part of the Magistrate, (who was also Collector,) and by a little vigilance being thereby infused into the Police. There is a wide difference between Dacoity and Thuggee; the former is openly committed, and offenders can rarely escape detection, if proper measures are adopted to secure it. The latter crime is perpetrated by stealth, and every means, which human ingenuity can devise, are adopted to conceal against detection. Such a system, of course, requires the exertions of a distinct set of officers to hunt out, and bring the offenders to justice; but such is not the case with Dacoity, in which I have rarely known the exertions of the Police to fail, when properly directed and encouraged. Dacoities are almost invariably put up by one or more of the *Bhadras* of a village, who collect together some of the idle and dissipated characters in the neighbourhood, by the promise of a division of the spoil (a promise rarely kept). These men, have, perhaps, never met before, and after the completion of the robbery, the party is dispersed, not to meet again, even if they happen to do so in jail. To call such a system organized, is as great a mistake, as to compare it with Thuggee.

Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM

## EUROPE.

## RELIGIOUS.

## ROMAN CATHOLICS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE QUANTITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN EACH.

(From the Catholic Directory for 1839.)

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Note.—The District in which each County is situated is denoted by the Initial of the District being appended to the name of the County.

ENGLAND.		Wales.	
Counties.	Chapels.	Counties.	Chapels.
Bedfordshire, L.	1	Northumberland, N.	19
Berkshire, L.	6	Nottinghamshire, M.	3
Buckinghamshire, L.	1	Oxfordshire, M.	7
Cambridgeshire, M.	1	Rutlandshire, M.	0
Cheshire, N.	9	Shropshire, M.	9
Cornwall, W.	2	Somersetshire, W.	10
Cumberland, N.	6	Staffordshire, M.	29
Derbyshire, M.	6	Suffolk, M.	6
Devonshire, W.	9	Surrey, L.	6
Dorsetshire, W.	9	Sussex, L.	6
Durham, N.	16	Warwickshire, M.	13
Essex, L.	7	Westmoreland, N.	2
Gloucestershire, W.	8	Wiltshire, W.	3
Hampshire, L.	12	Worcestershire, W.	11

\* From 1834 to 1835.

† Every one who is aware of the mischievous effects of the *infamous* system in force in the Thuggee department, will agree with me in opinion, that it ought never to be resorted to, except when every other system has failed; and will deprecate its extension to Dacoity. There can not be a greater scourge to a district than a licensed Thug Infirmary.

Hertfordshire, W.	4	Yorkshire, N.	52
Hertfordshire, L.	0	Isle of Man, N.	1
Huntingdonshire, M.	0	Guernsey, J.	1
Kent, E.	9	Jersey, J.	1
Lincolnshire, N.	10		
Lincolnshire, M.	10	WALES.	
Lincolnshire, L.	10	Breconshire, W.	1
Middlesex, E.	20	Cardiganshire, W.	1
Monmouthshire, W.	7	Denbighshire, W.	1
Northampton, M.	3	Glamorganshire, W.	1
Northampton, M.	3	Flintshire, W.	2

Total of Chapels in England and Wales, 419.

SCOTLAND.		Chapels.	
Argyleshire, N.	7	Kirkcaldy, E.	0
Argyleshire, W.	2	Kirkcaldy, E.	0
Argyleshire, W.	1	Lincolnshire, W.	2
Argyleshire, N.	11	Lincolnshire, E.	0
Berwickshire, E.	0	Lincolnshire, W.	1
Berwickshire, W.	0	Northampton, N.	0
Berwickshire, N.	1	Orkney and Shetland,	0
Chickenshire, E.	0	Perthshire, E.	1
Countydown, E.	0	Perthshire, W.	2
Countydown, W.	1	Perthshire, W.	2
Countydown, E.	1	Roslin, N.	1
Countydown, E.	6	Roslinshire, E.	0
Countydown, E.	0	Roslinshire, E.	0
Countydown, E.	1	Stirlingshire, E.	1
Countydown, E.	0	Sutherlandshire, N.	0
Countydown, E.	1	Wigtownshire, W.	1

Total of Chapels in Scotland, 57.

Besides 21 stations where divine service is performed.

Grand total of Catholic Chapels in Great Britain, 475.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In England there are nine Catholic Colleges—viz.  
St. Edmund's, Hertfordshire; St. Gregory's, Somerset, W.  
St. Mary's, Staffordshire; St. Michael's, Durham, N.  
St. Peter's, Somersetshire; W. Appleford, Yorkshire; St. Paul's, Somersetshire; W. German, W. Gloucestershire; St. Mary's, Dorset; Lincolnshire.

CONVENTS.

London district, ..	5	Western, ..	4
South, ..	5	Western, ..	1
North, ..	4		
		Total	17

NUMBER OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISHES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London district, ..	138	Western district, ..	231
Midland district, ..	124	Western district, ..	75
		Total in England 563.	

SCOTLAND.

Eastern district, ..	20	Northern district, ..	25
Western district, ..	20		
		Total in Scotland, 74.	Grand total, 610.

ATLASBURG.—Dr. Wolff.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. J. Wolff, L.L.D., preached to a very large congregation in our parish church, which was densely crowded on the occasion. The sermon occupied two hours in the delivery, and consisted of arguments and quotations from Scripture in favour of the millennial doctrine of the personal reign of our blessed Saviour on this earth, and the return of the Jews to their own promised land with their conversion, as a nation, to Christianity. The collection amounting to £11. 0. 0. the following evening (Monday) the learned and reverend gentleman gave another address, which consisted chiefly of relations of his personal adventures and travels in the Oriental world. The address was announced to take place in the Free School, but so great was the crowd which attended, that accommodation was impossible, and the audience was adjourned, by mutual consent, to the church; which was hardly large enough to contain the numbers that thronged to hear the rev. gentleman. The address was amusing and instructive, from the novelty of the relations and the lively manner in which they were told, as illustrating many passages of Scripture not generally understood. A narrative of Dr. Wolff's personal adventures is on the eve of publication. Dr. Wolff has been lecturing at High Wycombe, and preaching at Great Kimble. The Bishop of London not only strongly recommends Dr. Wolff to the attention of all serious divines, but has lately presented him to the living of Litchwain, in Lancashire, near Huddersfield.—*Asbury News.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me, through your columns, to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of correcting some important errors into which I have fallen in "A Summary" of the ecclesiastical statistics of London, which forms one of the articles of

the Supplement to the *Congregational Magazine*, which is just published.

They relate to the extent of church and chapel room, and the distribution of the means of grace in this vast city. It is my intention to cancel the four pages in which they occur, by publishing, with the January Magazine, a quarter of a sheet, containing a correct summary of those extensive and minute inquiries which have been presented on that subject. Last, however, these inaccurate statements should be quitted, allow me to present you with the corrected returns of the accommodation for public worship throughout the cities and boroughs of this metropolis, as under:—

191 Parish and district churches, .....	207,121	Sittings,
64 Proprietary Episcopial chapels, .....	52,835	—
408 Nonconformist places, .....	219,958	—

1038 Places of worship, with ..... 479,909 —  
As the population of the seven cities and boroughs amounts to 1,384,254 persons, so they require church accommodation to the extent of 117,125 sittings. Now, there are 479,909 sittings provided, leaving a deficiency of 21,610.—*Pat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The sub-committee appointed to prepare a condensed statement of the income and expenditure of the City of London Corporation, from the report of the revenue committee appointed by the Court of Common Council on the accounts of 1838, and from other city and parliamentary documents, and to report the sums to the general committee, have, pursuant to such order, implored into the matter to them referred, and agreed to the following report:—

"Your committee find that the income of the City of London for the year 1837 amounted, according to the report published by the revenue committee appointed by the Court of Common Council to be applied to the same, to the sum of £71,347. 16s. 7d., and £ 82. 0s. 0d. respectively. It is your committee's considered statement that the sum of £ 82. 0s. 0d. is the correct sum."

"Your committee also find that the income of the City of London for the year 1837 amounted, according to the chamberlain's published returns, which they have examined, to the sum of £82,090. 10s. 6d.

"To test your committee also find that the said sum of £82,090. 10s. 6d. does not include the rateable value of the real-estate revenue, the house duty, the tax levied by the officers of the corporation, the tax of ad valorem on the value of the Corporation's Approaches Fund, the Court of Raggeds fund, and sundry other sources of income, the amount of which your committee are unable to ascertain; but, on referring to the report of the revenue of 1836, your committee find that such sources then amounted to the sum of £23,200. 10s. 6d., which, added to the said sum of £82,090. 10s. 6d., increases the income of 1837 to the sum of £105,290. 10s. 6d., which your committee believe to be considerably below the actual amount received for the year."

"Your committee are confirmed in their opinion that they have been accurately stated the income of 1837, in assuming the amount of the population of the City of London on the basis of 1833, inasmuch as in the following and other instances, in which they have obtained other data to guide them, they have found that to be invariably the case; thus they have taken the watch-rate at the sum of £6,151. 10s. 9d., whereas Mr. Alderman Venables officially reported to the common hall, on the 31st of October last, that the watch-rate for 1837 was £7,200. 10s. 6d., being an increase of £1,048. 10s. 6d. above the standard taken by your committee; and the house duty is reported by a committee of Common Council to average £8,000 per annum, whereas your committee have taken them at £7,000 only."

"Your committee have prepared, and beg to present to the general committee a detailed account of the incomes of the said years 1833 and 1837; and also of the expenditure of 1838; but find it impossible, from the imperfect statements of the accounts published by the corporation, to give any adequate idea of the actual disbursements of the Corporation. They feel it, however, to be their duty to direct attention to the following items:—

Expenses (chiefly tavern) of 18 committees of the	
Common Council, .....	£1,564 16 8
Ditto of the navigation committee, .....	2,938 4 1
Law clerks, &c., besides the regular salaries of the law officers of the corporation, and 10,788 11s. 10d. on account of London-bridge, .....	16,908 4 10
Expenses of the (magistral) magistracy, .....	7,075 4 11
Expenses of collecting corn, coal, and putrescible duties, being a charge of 32 per cent. on the amount collected, .....	50,220 6 8
"The item of expenditure of 41,422. 17s. 4d. for the day and night police, and the great expenses of the magistracy, have also attracted the attention of your committee, who cannot close their report without expressing a hope that this unnecessary expenditure by an irresponsible body will receive the deliberate attention which so important a subject demands, since your committee cannot understand why a sum exceeding £32,200. 15s. 4d.,	

which was received by the corporation of the city of London in the past year, is necessary to supply the municipal wants of 132,893 persons, forming only one-sixth of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and the city of London containing only 17,313 houses, the said sum makes an average tax of 31*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. per annum for every house.

"All which your committee beg respectfully to submit."

"Dated this twenty-ninth day of November, 1838."—*Pat.*

**NAPLES, Nov. 16.**—The Queen of France of England attended Mount Vesuvius a few days since. Her Majesty's suite was very numerous, and required 25 pairs of mules, each borne by two men, to enable them to reach the summit without fatigue.—*Idid.*

**DEAR LUTHER.**—On Saturday morning the letter carrier presented to Messrs. Peter Lawson and Son, surveyors and auctioneers, Hunter-square, Edinburgh, a package addressed to them from Calcutta, marked "Seeds," for which the sum of 11*l*. 0*s*. 4*d*. was charged for the postage!—*Idid.*

The most recent accounts from the West Indies show that much oppression is still practised in various ways, especially by the demand of exorbitant rents for the lots which the negroes inhabit and have no means of quitting. These amounts, in some cases, are seven or eight shillings a week, and for the whole year. Thus, in some instances, a man has been called upon to pay this rent for himself, his wife, the same rent for herself, and his children, residing with their parents, and the same for his life. The rate of wages is also still a matter of every dispute. It has been estimated on some of our islands, for the high demands in which they are sold to exhaust their resources to preserve. But even if the facts were precisely as their adversaries state, it should be remembered that the highest rate of wages mentioned is not higher than, under the old system, a man was said by his employers to be worth per day, when they were asked to sell him, and he was himself to be the purchaser. Then they boasted that his labour was worth half a crown a day; this was the current price in Jamaica—half a crown was no more than his value then; but now that he has his labour to sell, and they are to be purchasers, half a crown a day is an enormous sum, and none but extortioners would encourage him to ask it!—*Baptist Magazine.*

**CANADA.**—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation on the 31st Nov., stating that there was too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warnings heretofore given them, and combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighbouring and friendly nation; and counselling as follows:—"I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, unlawfully invaded."—*Pat.*

**THE LATE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.**—Désiré Rousselle, the man charged with having attempted to assassinate the *ex-lieutenant* Duke of Nemours, was on Friday brought up at Union Hall, and discharged from custody, the "Duke" declining to prosecute. A correspondence of some length relative to the affair was laid before the magistrates, which showed that certain parties had accused the "Duke" of shooting himself for the purpose of creating a sensation in this country and in France.—*Idid.*

**A GOOD PARLIAMENTARY MAN.**—"I think," said a farmer, "I should make a good Parliament Man for my mother's language. I received two bills the other day, with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table—the other to be read that day six months!"—*Idid.*

**TROUBLE OF TRIFLES.**—Within these six weeks past, Mr. Benjamin Greig, an affluent and respectable individual, had various quarrels with a decent woman, now dead, who kept a poultry shop in Fife-place, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Greig's residence. The disagreement always arose about the deceased's poultry, which Mr. G. complained trespassed on his property, and annoyed him extremely. On the 31st of this month, as we understand, Mr. Greig, who is an aged gentleman, commenced an attack on Mrs. Kirk's hens with his stick, on which the deceased came out with a broom in her hand to protect her property, and a scuffle was the consequence. She fell, and soon after took to her bed. In the police book, of date 10th Nov., we see that "Benjamin Greig, wine-merchant, and Mrs. John Kirk, residing in Fife-place, are charged with disorderly conduct and fighting on Monday last." The day after the scuffle, the deceased got up, and continued to go about her usual employment all that day, and, if we have not been misinformed, the next day, when she was again confined to bed, and died of fever on Wednesday last.—*Glasgow Herald.*

**SUMMONING THE QUEEN.**—On Monday as the new police

van drove into the yard of the Queen Square Police-office, Stowell, the informer, ordered the driver to stop. The van at this office has only been in operation three or four days, and the police constable who drove it refused to draw up. The informer then produced from under his arm a large quarto volume containing statutes of every description, and pointed out, in the acknowledgment of the constable, the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 50, by which he was in the first instance empowered to lay an information against the proprietor, driver, or conductor, of any carriage, van, or other vehicle, upon which the name and address of the owner did not appear in legible characters. There were only pointed upon this vehicle the letters V. R. & J. Stowell, after producing the act, plainly told the driver that unless he immediately told him his name he should give him in, the custody of one of his brother policemen. Stowell had left information against the present King of Hanover, Lord M., Bourne, &c., in which he had obtained convictions; and he did not see why the Queen should be spared. The driver gave the name of Charles Smith, 66 A division; and the informer, after detaining the van for about a quarter of an hour, applied for his summons, which was granted by Mr. Gregorie, the sitting magistrate. The charge will be heard to-day.—*Pat.*

**COLORED TRADE.**—By the *Glasgow Gazette* of the 9th of October, we find that the good people of that colony are busily employed in their scheme for encouraging civilization. A meeting of the Board of Policy was held on the subject on the 21st of September, when certain effective resolutions were passed, one of them being to the following tenor:—"That the Executive Government, hereafter, be now requested and authorized to appoint emigration agents in such places as he may think advisable, and to give a premium to such agents of ten shillings sterling per head for every effective field labourer." &c.; and that "the passage-money for such emigrants be paid out of the public treasury." This is doing the thing with a vengeance. Great professions are made of what the agents are to do, in the way of seeing "that too many passengers are not embarked on board one vessel, and that a sufficient quantity of water and provisions are shipped before they leave the port;" as also in telling the labourers, free they will be to choose their own masters, and what facilities they will have for carrying with them "children, or aged parents"—nothing being said, at the same time, about their wives. Notwithstanding all this, however, we are unconquerably jealous of this fair-looking scheme. These resolutions, upon which we see as though they were meant for England and the colonies, as a sop for the Cerberus, whose insatiable and voraciousness and clamour have disturbed their former operations, and whom they wish to silence before they begin their new ones. It is to us a suspicious feature of this business, that Governor Light should be so perfectly hand and glove with the planters in it. Another suspicious feature is, that the agents are to be paid by a premium of so much per head on the labourers shipped. This is the very thing that has made the agents (milliners) in India so industrious in kidnapping the Hindus, and it must operate in the same way in the West as in the East.—*Idid.*

The United States Newspapers are computed at 1,200; from which 100,000,000 copies are annually issued.—*Idid.*

**LUCK MADE BY CATERPILLARS.**—A most extraordinary species of manufacture has been contrived by an order of engineers residing at Munich. It consists of lace and velvet, with open patterns in them, made entirely by caterpillars. The following is the mode of proceeding adopted:—Having made a paste of the leaves of the plant on which the species of caterpillar he employs feeds, he spreads it thinly over a stone, or other flat substance of the proper size. He then, with a camel-hair pencil dipped in oil or oil, draws the pattern he wishes the insect to leave upon. This stone is then placed in an inclined position, and a considerable number of the caterpillars are placed at the bottom. A peculiar species is chosen, which spins a strong web; and the animals commence at the bottom, eating and spinning their way up to the top, carefully avoiding every part touched by the oil, but devouring every other part of the paste. The extreme lightness of these webs, combined with some strength, is truly surprising. One of them measuring 27" by 17 inches, weighed only a grain and a half, a degree of lightness which will appear more strongly by contrast with other fabrics. One square yard of the substance of which these webs are made weighs 4½ grains, whilst one square yard of silk gauze weighs 137 grains, and one square yard of the finest net weighs 20½ grains.—*Idid.*

**ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.**—Farther discoveries have been made by the excavations of the line of the Great Western Railway, on the summit of a hill of slight elevation near the Towers at Streatham. A very beautiful tessellated pavement was found, about eight feet square. Orders were given to fence in the spot, and protect it from being disturbed; a Roman coin was also found near the spot.—*Pat.*

**PENANCE WITHOUT A WHITE SHEET!**—On Wednesday last, a female did penance in public at Walton Church, by order of the Ecclesiastical Court, for defaming the character of her











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From M. Smith, Esq. Co.'s Rs. 50, to the 'Beneficent Institution, Calcutta; and Co.'s Rs. 50, to the Serampore Mission.

**BLACKWOOD ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.**—*Blackwood's Magazine* for December last, contains an article on the affairs of the East, evidently from a Correspondent, written with all the vigour which characterizes that publication, but ill calculated to afford an accurate view of the measures of Government, or of the present position of affairs. The interest which has been awakened in England on the subject of India, in consequence of the machinations of Russia, renders it imperative on the conductors of the Press in this country, to watch with diligence the impressions which it is attempted from time to time to fix on the public mind at home, and to correct whatever may appear erroneous in the statements which are put forward. More especially is this vigilance necessary in reference to those Journals which exercise so extensive a sway over the opinions of the nation. We need not, therefore, offer any strong apology for the following brief observations on the article to which we allude, and which will be found in another part of our paper. Its contents are evidently influenced by the Conservative views of the writer, who traces up the measures which have been pursued in the East, and those which have been adopted in England, to one common Liberal source, and involves both in the same common censure. But this is a partial, and, therefore, unjust view of Indian affairs. The Indian reforms which he deprecates, were introduced by Lord Auckland Bentinck, who was appointed to the Government of this country by a Conservative administration, three years before the formation of the Reform Ministry. These measures were enforced upon His Lordship's mind by no servile submission to the pressure of reform principles from home, but were recommended by his own clear discernment of the actual posture and exigencies of affairs in this country. No man can have taken a comprehensive and statesman-like view of this empire, who attributes these reforms to an "infatuation," which, for the last ten years, has pervaded our Indian councils, under the influence of the parsimonious and niggardly ideas of the masses at home. When the finances of a country are in a state of the deepest embarrassment, and when the expenditure so far exceeds the income, that every day augments the embarrassments, is the policy which dictates economy worthy of no better term than infatuation? Is it impossible to review overgrown establishments, and to bring them within the compass of the means by which they are fed, upon such comprehensive principles of justice and equity, as to obviate all necessity for tracing the impulse of economy to the parsimony and the niggardliness of "masses," fifteen thousand miles off?

Having denounced the general character of the Indian administration as "infatuation," the writer descends to particulars; but they partake so much of the colour and complexion of his own pre-conceived notions, as to reduce the value of their evidence to a very narrow point. Indeed, anyone who might sit down to the subject in a different feeling of mind, would find little difficulty in enlisting them on his own side.

"We possessed," says the writer, "fifteen years ago, two line of battle ships and several frigates." This was the costly pageant of the Bombay Marine. "We have sold off, or dismantled, the whole of this fleet, in order to make a show of reduced expenditure." But this 'show' must, we suppose, have been preceded by something of a real substantial reduction. If the writer means to affirm, that Government dismantled the ships and discharged the crews, without saving a farthing by it, we think he is fully justified in calling it an infatuation; but it was an infatuation most certainly not based on niggardly views. But, instead of this Bombay Marine, we have what is infinitely more valuable, a steam flotilla, by which our 'predominance' in the Persian Gulf, and in all the waters to the west and south west of Bombay, will be secured, with ten times the energy and efficacy with which two line of battle ships, with all the frigates to boot, could have maintained it. With an efficient steam flotilla, not only is the command of the sea, but of every bay and corner of the coast, emphatically ours; and our presence in those seas will enjoy a measure of ubiquity, which sailing vessels could never have given us.

"We had till lately three weak battalions on the Indus." True; while there appeared no enemy beyond the Indus to disturb our empire, no extraordinary exertions appeared necessary to maintain its security; but no sooner have the intrigues in Western Asia assumed a tangible form, than we have set ourselves vigorously to the re-establishment of military camps on the banks of that river; and to the creation of forts to support the operations of the British troops. We have obtained the entire command of that important junction with the sea; and, strange to say, all this has been effected while the military "show," which is supposed to be in favour of niggardly or parsimonious influence of the masses at home, directs the councils of India. But it seems to us that we have more abundantly made use of our internal resources. We have reduced the European troops from 55,000 to 15,000, and the Native army from 2,50,000 to 1,50,000. We much question whether the reduction of European troops has been correctly stated by the writer; but whether it has been or not, we cordially unite with him in deprecating any diminution of our European forces, because of the vital importance of this branch of the army, and of the impossibility of making up deficiencies in time to meet unexpected dangers. But the case is different with regard to the Native army. If financial embarrassments demand a temporary reduction of expense, it is in this, among other departments, that it can be made with the least comparative risk; because the country affords an inexhaustible field for recruits, of which Government may avail itself at the shortest notice. So far is it from being true, that the disposition to enlist in our service has been 'chilled,' that the order for the recent augmentation of the Native army, to the extent of thirteen thousand men, was carried into effect with incredible alacrity. We beseech those who wish to obtain a calm and impartial view of Indian affairs, to consider whether that Government can be deemed worthy of the high trust of this empire, which, with a heavy load of debt on its finances, should persist in keeping up a civil and military establishment utterly beyond the means of the country to sustain. That in the enlarged associations into which we have been led, and from which there is no escaping, a permanent increase of the Native army, and more particularly, of the European Officers in that army, is

rendered necessary, must be obviated to all. But surely after the Burmese war had more than exhausted our resources, it would have been an act of nefarious folly to have neglected the opportunity afforded by the *twelve years of peace* which succeeded it, to prepare for future contingencies, by a reduction of our debt and expenditure. It is easy to cry out against reduction. It is easy to say, that when war suddenly appeared last year to threaten us on the east, the west, and the north, we had not at our disposal so complete and efficient an army as if no reductions had taken place. But it must be self-evident, that if military establishments are to be always kept up to their highest strength, notwithstanding every embourgeoisement, such a course can only end in a disgraceful dissolution of all government. We think, therefore, that on general principles, the economy which has been practised, has been the salvation of the State. By the aid of this economy we are now, when possibly on the eve of a grand contest, in possession of the sinews of war, unimpaired; and it only requires skill and courage to make a right use of them. Had we neglected the counsels of economy, we might have been constrained to enter on this struggle, with a large and disciplined army, it is true, but without funds to set it in motion.

The fifth paragraph refers to our domestic economy; and it will be found, on close examination, to present such a confusion of facts, and such anomalies of argument, as to deprive it of all evidence. The writer begins with an attack on the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis; a measure which can have no connection with his denunciations, for it was not adopted during the last ten years, under the influence of "the parsimonious and niggardly ideas of the masses at home;" but forty-five years ago, when the most magnificent notions of expenditure flourished in our home counsels. The writer describes the settlement as "exhaustive, and productive of discontent;" but surely the attempt to disturb that settlement would be calamitous beyond all precedent, and would create a degree of discontent, before which the holdest Indian statesman might well quail, without any impeachment of his political courage. The writer proceeds to say, "Regulations should have been introduced to protect the cultivators; [from the mischiefs, of course, of the Permanent Settlement.] and yet nothing of the kind has been attempted. So far from this, the power of judging in revenue cases has been vested in the European Collector." This power of judging is afterwards explained to refer to cases between the Government and the people, in revenue questions; but what connexion has this with the demerits of the Permanent Settlement, which left the cultivator, as it is said, at the mercy of the landholder? And how has "the power of judging between the Government and the people been left to the Collector, whom the writer supposes to be thereby placed in a dilemma, justice inclining him to the people, and his interest to the Government? What cases does the writer refer to? The business of the Collector is to collect the revenue, which has been permanently, and for ever assessed on the lands within his beat, and in case of failure to put up estates to auction.

The writer now comes to the Resumption question. He is right in stating that it is a subject of discontent. All payments are deeply painful to the Natives of this country; and if Government wishes to free itself from all the murmurs of discontent, and to restore the golden age, the path is plain; it is only to abolish taxation altogether. Government, says the writer, have, it seems, called upon all the holders of land, who had been confirmed in their possessions, when the British Government was first established, to produce their titles; and though these titles have been lost, or burnt, or devoured by white ants and insects, the

lands are forfeited, if the titles are not produced. The error in this sentence consists in the omission of the *shik*; but the emphatical word "not." Insert it, and the sentence will read thus: Government have called upon all the holders of land who were *not* confirmed in their possessions, on the original establishment of our rule, to produce their titles. But the writer in order to put his readers in possession of the whole truth, should not have omitted to state, that of the lands which the Natives claim to hold for ever, three fourths are confirmed to the State, nine-tenths were fraudulently obtained after our accession to the Government. It is equally mistaken, in fact, when he states that Government is taking advantage of its own wrong; and that having refused to register the deeds according to the regulations, which were produced, or to return them, is now indiscriminately confiscating all property which has not been legally registered, or of which the deeds are not forthcoming. He proceeds to affirm, that the peril of such a proceeding, affecting so numerous a class as the Indian cultivators, is obvious. But what have the poor cultivators, for whose protection he laments that no laws had been made, to do with the rent-free lands? They pay rent for all the lands they cultivate, whether Government obtains its share of that rent or not. The class which is affected by the operation of these resumptions, is that of the Zemindars, who make the cultivators pay directly for their lands, but themselves receive no share of the rent to the State. Finally, the writer draws a comparison between France and India; and most gravely affirms, that the demand made by Government in India of its share of the produce of the lands which have been fraudulently alienated, is the same thing as those "Louis Philippe were to commence a general reduction of all the titles of the whole revolutionary proprietors in France." As the writer has travelled to France for analogies, it is a pity he should not have been more fortunate in the selection of them. He should have said, "The principle of such a proceeding, affecting so numerous a class as the Indian cultivators, is obvious; it is no though Louis the XVIIIth had commenced a general abolition of these exemptions from all taxation, which the *aristocratie* had long claimed and enjoyed."

THE FREELYN ON THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.—There may, perhaps, be as much doing in Native education, as when Mr. Trevelyan was amongst us; but there are not the same outward signs of it. There is a quietness which may be attributable to busy industry, but possibly may be taken as an approach to slumber; and we confess a little of the former stir would please us better. It was our fortune to have much agreement with the principles and schemes which Mr. Trevelyan was wont to advocate; but whether his schemes were right or wrong, he extended and maintained a busy activity in the communication of knowledge to the people of India. In that, every one could rejoice; and we regret there is none we can look upon as supplying his place. If, however, his influence is withdrawn from the East, there is consolation in finding it in exercise in the West. There it may work as much for our advantage. A brief spell of it may be of great use amongst those who have the supreme direction of Indian affairs; and thus we hope to see him again in his more natural position, in the Committee of Public Instruction.

Mr. Trevelyan had no sooner reached the shores of England, than he brought out the volume of which we have placed the title at the head of this article. In closing it, he thus explains his object: "The commercial, the political, the judicial, the revenue departments, have in turn been the subject of special consideration; and decisive of

have been taken to put them on a satisfactory footing. My object will be sufficiently attained, if I succeed in producing a conviction that the time has arrived for taking up the question of public instruction in the same spirit, and with the same determination to employ whatever means may be requisite, for accomplishing the object in view." The aim is both just and reasonable: and to us it appears to have been successful in a good degree. Nevertheless we are far from thinking that the book deserves unqualified praise. The object, as stated at the end of it, does not appear to have been definitely before the author at the outset of his argument. It is, therefore, rather incidentally, and consequently but feebly, wrought out. In the argument, too, there are mingled up many contradictory statements both of fact and theory: and the plan with which Mr. Trevelyan desires to occupy the public attention for the future, appears to us to be exceedingly defective.

Mr. Trevelyan has divided his book into seven chapters; which, however, rather break it into so many parts, than dispose of its matter in systematic order. Perhaps it might all be reduced to three subjects of discussion: the past history of Native education; the present demand for its extension; and the plan to be adopted for its promotion.

To the first of these subjects, the past history of Native education, nearly three-fourths of the whole work are devoted. Yet nothing can be well conceived more defective, or more delusive than the narrative of these hundred and forty-two pages. According to Mr. Trevelyan's showing, there was literally nothing done in India in Native education, before the Resolution of Government of the 7th March, 1835, except that the Mohammedan College at Calcutta was founded in 1781, and the Sanscrit College at Benares in 1792; in 1818, on the renewal of the Charter, a lakh of Rupees were ordered to be spent annually in reviving literature and introducing science; in July, 1823, the Committee of Public Instruction was first instituted for carrying that order into effect; by this Committee, the Sanscrit College at Calcutta was fully organized, the Hindoo College was greatly improved, new Colleges were founded at Delhi and Agra for the cultivation of Oriental literature, the printing of Sanscrit and Arabic books was undertaken and patronized on a grand scale, Dr. Tyer was employed at a great expense in translating European scientific works into Arabic, English classes were appended to the Mohammedan and the Sanscrit College at Calcutta, the Sanscrit College at Benares, and the Agra College, and a separate institution was founded at Delhi in 1829, for the cultivation of Western learning, in compliance with the earnest solicitation of the authorities at that place. Up to March, 1835, Native education was regarded with almost universal indifference: but then it became an object of universal interest.

It is truly marvellous that any combination of circumstances, any intensity of interest in the measures in which he took himself a part, could lead Mr. Trevelyan to make so unjustified a representation of the case. In 1835 he began to take a lead in the proceedings of the Education Committee, and thenceforward he seems to have become incapable of remembering that any thing had been done before, either by the Committee, or by others. Till he awoke all were asleep: till he began to work nothing was done. Dr. Wilson, in the *Asiatic Journal* for August last, protests indignantly against such a representation in reference to himself and other older members of the Committee. "On the 1st of August," he says, "it was they who, by their zealous advocacy of English, first gave the Natives of Bengal a deep impression, in favour not of the language, but of literature and science; it was they who, by their exertions, first introduced to a degree of success, the

taught, the English education of the Natives, and who created that popularity for the study, of which their opponents have resented the advantage, and would unjustly appropriate the credit." There is much truth in this statement, although Dr. Wilson greatly errs in the estimate of what has been done in India since he left it.

But neither Government nor their Committee did any thing worthy of being spoken of, till others by example and by remonstrance had made them ashamed of their apathy. We will not speak of Native education as we saw it first begun, and for years continued. But after it had declined, through neglect, enough still remained, at the time when Mr. Trevelyan came on the field, to deserve mention. In 1835, he says there were about 3,398 pupils in all the Government Colleges and Schools in Bengal and Hindoostan: of whom 1,818 were learning English. Now in the same year, Mr. Adam drew up his first Report on the State of Education in Bengal, an abstract of which may be seen in the *Friend of India* for January, 1836, and from it we gather that in Bengal alone there were about 10,300 Native youths receiving education in European schools altogether independent of Government. Of these 1,736 were learning English, and the remaining 8,544, of whom about 1,690 were females, were acquiring the same knowledge in their own tongue, in vernacular schools under European superintendence. All this goes for nothing with Mr. Trevelyan. It will not, however, so fare with those who think calmly and impartially of the education of the people of India.

In fact Mr. Trevelyan's history of Native education consists of a very brief notice of the celebrated Order of the 7th March, 1835, and the measures taken by the Committee of Public Instruction in consequence of it: and a long recapitulation of the chief points of the controversy which arose, and in which he took so large a part at the time, on the question, whether English, or Arabic and Sanscrit literature is best calculated for the improvement of the people of India; and whether, supposing English literature to be best adapted for that purpose, the Natives are willing to cultivate it.

The purport of the Government Order was, that it being the proper object of Government to promote European literature and science amongst the Natives of India, the stipends of students in schools of Native learning were to be withdrawn, as the individuals enjoying them passed away, and those of the Pundits and Munsees, on vacancies occurring, if the number and state of each vacant class were not such as to shew the expediency of continuing it; no part of the education funds were hereafter to be spent in the printing of Oriental works, but the entire funds at the disposal of the Committee were to be employed in imparting to the Native population a knowledge of English literature and science, through the medium of the English language. On this the Committee set to work with all diligence; and the result is thus stated by Mr. Trevelyan: "When these operations commenced, there were fourteen seminaries under the controul of the Committee: there are now forty. At the first mentioned period there were about 3,398 pupils; of whom 1,818 were learning English, 218 Arabic, and 573 Sanscrit. There are now upwards of 6000. The number of Sanscrit and Arabic students is smaller than before. A small number study Persian, or learn the vernacular language only; all the rest receive an English education. The seminary which was last established completely exhausted the funds at the disposal of the Committee. It was for the district of Dinagpur, which is computed to contain 6000 square miles, above 12,300 towns and villages, and a population exceeding 2,300,000." In the general animation now

prevailing in the system of education, the system of medical







north-west corner in stating, that the bridge of boats which has been thrown across the Indus by Capt. Thomson and Sanders, is one of the most remarkable structures which have ever been seen in India. Sir Henry Fane declared that he had seen nothing like it throughout the peninsula war. A general half yearly meeting of the Steam Tug Association was held yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., where a dividend was made of twenty per cent. on the profits of the last six months.—The number of the *Cutchin Monthly Journal* which has just been published, contains a highly curious piece of autobiography written by the Ex-King of Cahul, Shah Sojah, whom we are about to re-place on the throne.—The accounts from Darjeeling are most disastrous; no Coolies are to be had for any money; the road is not finished, and the supplies which have reached the foot of the Hills, for the Hotel, cannot be transported. The season is irretrievably lost, and unless some vigorous measures are adopted by Government to remedy the present deficiency, it is to be feared that the plan of a Sanatorium must be abandoned.—The 5th Regiment which had been ordered across the Coosyah Hills to Assam, is ordered to remain at Sylhet, as every thing again is quiet.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Letters from the camp in the 21st February have been received; the European Regiment and other corps had arrived at Sikkim; the Engineers and some of the Cavalry had moved on towards the Bhotan Pass, where it is said is defended, and there is one stretch of twenty-nine miles to be got through. Shah Sojah, it is reported, receives an allowance of 75,000 Rs. a month from Government.—The Clerkship of the Court of Requests, worth 1150 Rs. a month, has been bestowed on the brother of one of the Commissioners in that Court.—The *Daily News*, after having long tottered on the verge of extinction, yesterday obtained absorption in the *Commercial Advertiser*.—The Rana of Daulpore is about to make a pilgrimage to bathe in the Ganges, and is expected to pass through Agra with a retinue of 3,000 followers.—The Agra papers state, that the Bishop of Calcutta expects to be at that station during the ensuing rains.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following from the Friend of India:—

	Co's. Rs. As.
Mr. Jns. Ranken, .....	to Dec. 1838, 20 4
M. Smith, Esq., .....	ditto, 38 0
W. Panton, Esq., .....	to Nov. 1838, 20 0
F. Sturmfath, Esq., .....	to Dec. 1838, 25 0
M. C. Ommatney, Esq., .....	to June, 1839, 25 0
Rev. C. Lacey, .....	to Dec. 1838, 11 0
H. C. Beggs, Esq., .....	to Aug. 1839, 30 0
G. Deedes, Esq., .....	to Dec. 1839, 29 0
Rev. F. A. Dawson, .....	ditto, 21 0
Rev. B. Chambers, .....	ditto, 29 11

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.

The strength of the Bombay Mission has been increased by the arrival, during the past month, of three additional agents, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of the Church Missionary Society, and Miss Reid, of the Church of Scotland's Mission. Mr. Robertson is to be engaged, we believe, in the Money School; and Miss Reid is to act as a superintendent of Gojairid Female Schools. Few circumstances can be more satisfactory to every philanthropist than the brightening prospects connected with a Christian education in this Presidency.—*Oriental Christ. Spectator, Feb.*

### VISITATION OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSION.

From the report of the Auxiliary Society, which has just been published, we extract a few notices. The Schools in Bombay contain 739 pupils, of whom more than one half are readers, and the rest board-writers. They are supported at a comparatively small expense: and are instrumental in diffusing much

scriptural and useful knowledge among the people. Some of their most respectable scholars have entered the English Institution during the past year; and great are the advantages which they enjoy over many of their associates, in having learned their own languages in connexion with the holy doctrines and precepts of Christ, instead of the impure legends and degrading and degrading institutes of superstition and idolatry. It is worthy of particular notice that all the boys to whom Marathi is vernacular, who gained prizes for their knowledge of the Scriptures at the late examinations, or those who had been educated in the schools, in which we now refer, or converts connected with the Mission. We cannot too soon get a hold of the youthful mind in our endeavours to impress upon it divine truth.

The number of boys receiving instruction in the schools of Puna is nearly 400. Mr. Mitchell says, "that they have been in a more efficient state for the communication of religious knowledge than ever they were before. Besides attending them by self as formerly, they have had the benefit of the superintendence of a pious European visitor, Mr. B. Drake, who is well acquainted with the language, and who visits and examines at least, one of them daily. He hears them read their Scriptures and other lessons, and catechizes them concerning what they read. I hope through his means to introduce into them, through the medium of their own tongue, other branches of knowledge; such as grammar, geography &c., not heretofore particularly attended to, owing to the incapacity of the teachers."

Amidst much that is more brilliant and attractive in other educational institutions, these humble seminaries are apt to be much overlooked by the friends of the Propagation of the Gospel. It ought ever to be remembered that they are most important auxiliaries in the cause, as far as the great body of the people is concerned; and to them sufficient support should ever be extended.—*Ibid.*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CANNPORE RELIEF SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1838.

The Committee of the Cannpore Relief Society in submitting a Report of their proceedings for the past year, a year passed in the midst of misery and wretchedness to an extent seldom witnessed, have but little to add to what has already been said before. The subscribers and the public in their monthly reports published during the year; but as these may have been overlooked or misapprehended, the Committee deem it desirable to record here a brief statement of their proceedings during the year; exhibiting a detail of relief and the effects derived therefrom in checking the devastating progress of famine and starvation.

Until March the relief was confined to the station, the funds of the Society being barely sufficient to meet the wants of the numerous starving poor who had flocked thither. At this period, however, the community of Calcutta and other places, feeling that so awful a visitation required efforts and assistance beyond the power of any individual station, most liberally continued their support; and the result of a public meeting, held at Calcutta, to take measures to alleviate the distress, placed in the hands of your Committee, sufficient means to enable them to extend their relief as far as Futtighur, Mynpoore, Chulpo, and Munseepore. Measures were, in consequence, immediately adopted, through the instrumentality of residents near the stations, to relieve those around them, employing such as were able to work.

For this purpose the sum of Co's Rs. 26,201-8 was expended. The labourers were employed in works of public utility, such as the excavation of tanks, repairing roads, erecting boundary walls, &c., and although the work performed may not be so efficient as European superintendence would have made it, still the employment of the able-bodied poor, instead of gratuitously relieving them, was deemed most advisable. In the encampments of Cannpore, the poor were chiefly employed in excavating a large tank in the neighbourhood of the Dragon and Artillery lines, and those unable, from disease and starvation, to work, and who formed a very large injury, were removed into the Society's asylum, where they were supplied with victuals.

Every information connected with the nature and mode of relief, has already been stated in the bi-monthly reports; it is, therefore, unnecessary to enter again upon the subject.

Your committee will, therefore, lay before you a statement, exhibiting the number relieved monthly, (both gratuitously and by the exaction of labour,) and the number of deaths.

## STATEMENT A.

No. of Men, Women and Children referred during the year 1858.	Number of Deaths in the Year.
January, ... .. 106,797	January, ... .. 484
February, ... .. 82,555	February, ... .. 176
March, ... .. 64,731	March, ... .. 465
April, ... .. 47,622	April, ... .. 647
May, ... .. 73,391	May, ... .. 757
June, ... .. 89,041	June, ... .. 694
July, ... .. 81,526	July, ... .. 547
August, ... .. 18,872	August, ... .. 207
September, ... .. 21,492	September, ... .. 533
October, ... .. 18,097	October, ... .. 290
November, ... .. 4,381	November, ... .. 78
December, ... .. 1,451	December, ... .. 63
Total in 12 months, 520,754	Total in 12 months, 4352
Average per month, ... .. 43,396	Monthly average, ... .. 281

In the month of May, Doctor McRae, Staff Surgeon, having not instantaneously volunteered his services to superintend and edit the *Register*, who were now greatly increasing and inadequately assisted by, your committee took immediate steps to establish an hospital, where all was done that skill, judgement, and unremitting attention could do; but the extent of disease from the effects of famine and exposure, nearly baffled all endeavours.

Annexed is a statement of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, for each month during the year, since the existence of the epidemic.

## STATEMENT B.

Months.	During			Admitted	Disch.	Deaths	Average no. admitted in hospital.
	R.	A.	P.				
Jan. ... ..	122	8	2	423	298	12	127
Feb. ... ..	100	1	3	457	185	222	115
March, ... ..	779	12	9	515	101	269	247
April, ... ..	690	15	9	350	139	192	238
May, ... ..	478	18	1	275	121	100	243
June, ... ..	423	5	9	125	72	145	228
July, ... ..	251	4	0	68	83	137	124
Total, 5,402	14	0	2189	929	1247	1422	
Monthly average,	450	11	0	813	139	175	213

Average monthly expenditure for feeding patient.

2	4	6	—	—	—	—
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The number of deaths here mentioned is included in the preceding statement A.

Appended is an abstract statement of receipts and disbursements during the year, classifying them as far as possible. The statement showing the number of persons relieved during the year is testimony sufficient of the vast benefits derived from the Society during the past year of fearful suffering, and it may be safely said of much satisfaction to all those who have contributed to the support of the distressed, to know that their generosity has fed thousands of fellow creatures from starvation and death.

Great and lamentable as the number of deaths have been, they do not appear low in comparison with what they assuredly would have been, had not a generous public stepped between the thousands of perishing sufferers and destruction.

The number relieved during the year is 5,207,541 making a monthly average of above 43,396! and though much might have been done by individual exertion and individual charity, to re-

lieve this numerous body, yet all endeavours, however strenuous and varied, must utterly have failed to save from starvation the tens of thousands who looked in thousands on our gates. Nothing but an organized institution, similar to this Society, could have met the evil with any hope at all of effectually checking it.

The private charity might for a time have relieved numbers, yet would they have been wanderers through our streets unprotected, and the thousands of starving emaciated wretches who were monthly received into the Society's asylum, fed, clothed and carefully attended, would, without the place of refuge, have wandered our streets, our scene of squalid misery and loathsome disease too horrible to look upon.

The Committee would, therefore, in closing their labours, our only real appeal around to give their support to an institution, useful at all times, to relieve the really distressed, to expunge the maddening and to suppress the vagrancy, and during a season like the last, of inestimable value.

The accounts for the year show a balance on the 1st of January of rupees 19,888-12-10, but as the present rate of expenditure, which, for the Hospital alone, amounts to, on an average, 400 rupees a month, is most soon to be disbursed; and as the violent effects of the late famine are yet far from having ceased, the Committee do not expect any great decrease in the number of sick for many months. The subscriptions amount to—contributions less than 20 rupees a month; unless, therefore, further support be given to the Society, the Committee fear that their successors will be obliged either to abolish the hospital, or to be left without the means of supporting the numerous distressed pensioners, and hence poor disposing solely upon the Society for subsistence.

It is with feelings akin to pride that your Committee direct attention to the names of donors and subscribers in the abstract statement of receipts during the year. Harvesting as have been the seasons of war and wretchedness, which have necessarily caused some distress, they would not at all gladly and arrogantly assume your alms; under circumstances which demand so highly to the credit of the community, and they have the gratification to feel, on looking back upon the past year, that for such the kind liberality of a generous public. In its labours have not been in vain. The work have produced by the association still remains to be done, with feelings of deep gratification, the benevolence which has rescued them from fearful suffering and an untimely grave, and which cheered the survivors of the dead upon life and relief. As your Committee feel assured that the noble conduct of the European community, in so readily coming forward to succour the victims of misery and war, must greatly have raised the European character in the estimation of the native population in general.

In closing this report your Committee desire to recognize with grateful pride the hand of grace to Providence in the abundant means which have been placed at their disposal to meet the appalling famine.

J. H. MACDONALD,  
Sec. Relief Society.

—Eng.

## AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

(From *Blackburn's Magazine for Dec. 1858*.)

Every body knows that our empire in the East is entirely one of opinion; that the vast regions of Hindoostan have been won by the sword; and must be retained only by the sword; and that they depend upon the chance of perpetual success, not merely for their prosperity, but for its existence. Forty or fifty thousand Europeans, including five-and-twenty thousand soldiers, are there to be found scattered among ninety millions of Asiatics, directly subjected to their empire, and a still greater number in the tributary and allied states. How so small a body of Europeans should ever have succeeded in acquiring and maintaining an empire at the distance of eight thousand miles from the British islands, over so immense a body, most of them fully inferior to the European race in hardihood and valor, trained to discipline, and supplied with military implements of war fully as powerful, will be a subject of never-ceasing astonishment, and is not right-

ly appreciated by this generation, only because, like any other prodigy, with which we have long been familiar, it has ceased to be an object of present surprise. But one thing is perfectly plain, and must be quite obvious even to the most superficial observer,—that such an empire can be maintained only by the most consummate wisdom and firmness on the part of the local government—by the maintenance of a powerful European force, and by the most sedulous attention, both to the material interests and the rights of property in the immense mass of our Oriental subjects. Even if no external danger threatened; if no northern power was at hand to take advantage of any weakness in our Indian administration, and no northern diplomacy to combine the Courts of Central Asia into a powerful league against us, still, common sense has long demonstrated to every man capable of thinking and acquainted with the subject, that our Indian empire stood on the most precarious foundation; and that by disaffection among the native troops, almost before the alarming tidings could reach the British shores, the splendid fabric might be levelled with the dust.

What, then, has been the policy of the British Government? Have they employed the precious years of peace in our Eastern dominions in increasing our European force—augmenting our native military establishment—consolidating the affections of the native soldiers—strengthening our frontier towards the north and west, and securing ourselves by alliances among the powers of Central Asia? Have we established a powerful fleet, armed steam-boats on the Indus, and ruled that great river, seven-tenths of its length, the true frontier of Hindoostan against European or Asiatic power, an impeneable barrier to hostile arms? Have we established military camps on its shores, and created forts to support the operations of the frontier troops, and established a national force capable of supporting those in front in case of disaster? Have we consolidated the affections of the inhabitants in our rear, and secured the attachment of the native troops by liberal allowances and retired establishments held safely? Have we promoted industry through Hindoostan, by opening to it the unobstructed market of the British Empire, and won the hearts of all classes by the impartial administration of the revenue, and the steady security given to existing land rights? And have we done the very reverse of all these things; and in order to enable our readers to form some estimate of the infatuation which, for the last ten years, has pervaded our Indian Councils, under the influence of the parsimonious, niggardly ideas of the masses at home, we shall subjoin a slight sketch of the steps which have been taken to injure our magnificent Eastern dominions during the disastrous era of Reform, and which will probably excite some attention from the evident approach of the time when the effects of our policy and the strength of our empire there are to be put to the test.

We possessed, fifteen years ago, two line of battle ships, and several strong frigates in the Indian ocean, having their principal station at Bombay—a force amply sufficient to have secured our pre-eminence in the Persian Gulf, and rendered certain the co-operation of Muscat, and all the powers on the shores of Persia and Arabia. We have sold off, or dismantled, the whole of this fleet, in order to make a show of reduced expenditure. The India Company have not a ship of war of their own in the Indian Ocean, and whatever ships we may send there will form a deduction from the naval strength of Great Britain. We had till very lately just three weak battalions on the Indus, and the nearest troops to support them in the rear were a hundred and fifty miles distant. While neglecting thus our foreign defences, we have still more ruinously weakened our internal resources. We have reduced the European police force, which, in 1827, was 35,000, to twenty-five regiments, making a reduction of an 19,000 men, and the native army, which in the former year was 210,000, to 135,000. All this we have done in the full knowledge of the truth emphatically impressed upon our Government by war-grievous considerations in India, even at the moment of their most signal triumphs, that, without an 18,000 man proportion of European troops, which is about 1 man to 1000, there is no soldier for a fourth of that of the soldiers, it was impossible to expect success in India, and that our empire in the East, as the apex of the first European power, would be actually endangered.

Nor is this all. In addition to this diminution of the numbers of our military establishments, we have taken steps still more decisively calculated to alienate the affections of those whom we retained under our standards. Forgetting that there can be no ingenuous loyalty in a black Musulman, or Hindoo, to a white Caribbean, and distant Crown, we have done much to destroy the firm bond of union that has hitherto held us together—a bond of permanent self-interest. Influenced by a blind and selfish spirit of economy, the Indian Government have successively reduced the allowances, retired pensions, and other advantages accruing to the soldiers, European and Native, as well as private of the native army, so that not only has the attachment of the actually in the ranks been seriously weakened, but the disposition to enlist under the British colours, throughout the whole peninsula, been chilled and discouraged to a most alarming degree.

Serious as are the dangers that threaten our Indian possessions from these measures of reduction and economy, there are other internal changes which are, perhaps, still more calamitous, because productive of discontent more deep-seated and chronic, and incurable. The error committed by Lord Cornwallis of introducing European ideas of feudal property into the East, and holding, contrary to all Asiatic principle, that the zemindar or collector is the real proprietor, instead of the ryot or cultivator, had been attended in many of the provinces where it has been established with the most disastrous consequences, and lost, in some districts, to the great impoverishment of the inhabitants. The land-rent, constituting two-thirds of the whole revenue of India, has fallen off two millions of late years, from the impossibility of extracting their rents from the cultivators, ruled by oppressive management. The perpetual settlement, established in 1792, could, perhaps, be altogether abandoned, but regulations should have been introduced to protect the cultivator, and yet nothing of the kind official has been attempted. Still from this, the power of judging in revenue cases, which continues by far the most important in the Indian Courts, has been vested in the European Collectors of the revenue. This is not only a dangerous proceeding, but it throws discredit upon the whole system of our Indian administration. There is not, indeed, a more upright and conscientious set of men than the Company's Servants in India; but human nature is weak, and it may easily be conceived what a host of contagious must swell a Court when, at the very moment when his regular income has been materially reduced by economical parings of late years, he finds himself entrusted with the decision of all questions between the Government and the people connected with the land revenue within his jurisdiction, and knows by experience that the regular remittance of a large sum quarterly from head quarters is the best possible means of securing the favours of the dispensers of patronage on which his future fortune depends. Then, a most alarming step has been taken of late years which has spread an indescribable panic throughout all Hindoostan, in calling upon all the holders of land, who had been confirmed in their possessions by the East India Company in former times, when the Civil Government of Bengal was first assumed by their functionaries to produce their titles. Great part of these titles cannot now be produced, having been given in to be registered in terms of the regulations of the Company, and neither correctly registered nor returned to the owners by the registering officers. The subsequent acquiesces have often no regular title to produce at all. Nevertheless they have all been recently called upon to produce their land rights, under the penalty of the property reverting to the Government, if they can show none such. The peril of such a proceeding, affecting, as unnumbered a class as the Indian cultivators, is obvious; it is the same thing as if Louis Philippe were to commence a general reduction of all the titles of the whole revolutionary proprietors in France. Nevertheless this dangerous step has been adopted by the East India Government, and a great extent of their possessions, at the very time when they were destroying the naval establishments, reducing their military strength, and shaking the fidelity of the remaining half by the impolitic reduction of their military allowances.

No man of sense ever imagined that the Russians would set out from the extreme point of their own frontier to march across Persia, Cabul, and all the intervening countries to the Indus.

fighting all the way, and without either alliances, fortresses, magazines, or stores to facilitate their advance. The way in which it was all along foreseen Russia would act, would be to go on step by step, consolidating her power by successive acquisitions, and taking care always to precede her legions by subsidiary treaties and alliances which might enable her to march through all the intervening country as through her own dominions, and pour at last, with an accumulated force, upon the northern provinces of Hindoostan. It is in vain to say that it is impossible for the Russian troops to march down from Russia to India, when the British troops are preparing to march from Delhi and Agra to Cabul and Candahar, a distance of 2000 miles. If any person will look at the map he will find that, if our troops arrive in these regions, they will have gone more than half way from Calcutta to the shores of the Caspian, from which the Russian troops have to set out. They are setting out expressly to anticipate the Russians in the possession of Cabul, and in all probability to assist the Shah of Herat in his resistance to the Russian guile and Persian forces.

After all, however, it may confidently be predicted that it is not in Central Asia that the British and Russian powers will first come in contact. The decisive point lies nearer home; Constantinople is the glittering prize which is destined to bring these two mighty empires into collision. In fact, such is the importance of Constantinople, both in a political and commercial point of view, that it may safely be said to be the gate to India, as well as the key to all the political influence of Central Asia. Marshal Marmont has declared, in his late interesting and valuable travels, that such is the strength of Constantinople, arising from the impregnable fortifications of the Bosphorus and Thracianus, by which alone it can be approached by sea, and the extraordinary difficulty of bringing any considerable army either over the Balkan, or through Asia Minor by land, that whichever party first gets possession of it, will, in all probability, be able to maintain it against the utmost efforts of the other. No one can doubt that if the Turks were to admit an English fleet through the Dardanelles, and Admiral Sturford were to anchor with an adequate force off the Seraglio Point, all the efforts of Russia would be unable to achieve the conquest of Constantinople. Every thing, therefore, in this great struggle depends upon *priority of occupation*, and we devoutly hope that the franchise, both of the Ottoman and the English Government, may lead, ere long, to results which will arrest the haughty supremacy which Russia has so long exercised in the east of Europe.

*Shikarpore, February 17, 1859.*—We have at length reached Shikarpore, after a tiresome, uninteresting, retrograde march. There is at all times something very miserable in retracing one's steps over the same ground we had so lately trodden. In this instance we not only suffer from want of the excitement we have hitherto experienced in the constant change of scene, but from unusual depression of spirits, at the termination of our Hyderabad campaign. We started buoyed up with hopes of honour, glory, and prize money; these visions, alas! are all knocked on the head, by the pusillanimity of the Amiers of Hyderabad, and the successful diplomacy of Colonel Pottinger. As the bridge of boats was completely finished, the Park and Heavy Ordnance crossed on the 12th and 13th; the 2nd Brigade on the 14th; 1st Brigade on the 15th; 4th Brigade on the 16th; and the Cavalry and Horse Artillery are now crossing.

It was truly a beautiful sight to see the different Corps, with their bands playing, followed by long strings of camels, and camp followers, wending their way over the bridge, the glittering of their arms in the sun, the Fort of Bikkur, with its picturesque battlements frowning over the bridge, the ancient town of Roosa and Sukkur overhanging the mighty stream, formed altogether a delightful picture. The bridge has answered its purpose admirably, and is much to the credit of Captain Thomson, under whose able superintendence it was constructed. In passing over the troops, scarcely one accident has occurred; a few festive Camels fell with their loads into the boats, but were got out again without injury.—*Engl.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—As we shall before many weeks be passed have the S. W. Monsoon upon us, and very likely an interruption in the Steam communication, arising from this cause, to say nothing of the loss of the *Stratagem*, I think it would be well to ascertain if a communication may not be kept up from Bombay with Suva during the S. W. Monsoon; and it appears to me that it can be; and first of all let us be satisfied—whether a well or ill wishes of the comprehensive—that until affairs on the N. W. Frontier look much more peaceable than at present, the point of departure for the Mails must be Bombay.

It must be known to most, if not all, of your mercantile subscribers, that last year at the very time when the *Scutaria* was coming back defeated, that a ship (the *Juba Woodell*) left Bombay on the 22d July, and arrived at the Sand Heads on the 11th August, or making a passage in 21 days, sailors account—now she must have made one fair course from Bombay, until she was clear of Cape Comorin; I say not, for a 2d day's passage from Bombay will not admit of much beating about.

And, suppose the Bombay Government send and make a depot for coals at either Allepore, which is at 9° 20' N. or at Cutchin, which is at 10° N. and during the S. W. Monsoon dispatch a Steamer for the Red Sea, with orders, instead of going in the teeth of the gale, to make a fair course down the Malabar Coast for whichever of the above ports the depot may be formed at and there, completing her stock of fuel, to make a fair course to the Red Sea always, whenever the weather will permit of it, working to windward. We may thus have, if not a fair weekly, a six weekly communication, which in the present state of Indian affairs, the Home Directors of our Government will most gladly see established.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

LETT AMB BHAHAWAT.

Calcutta, 16th March, 1859.

I make the Latitude and Longitude of the following places as under, but I know not that I am correct.

Bombay,	Longitude	76° 0' E.	Latitude	18° 57' N.
Allepore,	"	77° 10 "	"	9° 40 "
Cochin,	"	77° 0 "	"	10° 0 "
Socatra (chief town,)	"	54° 0 "	"	12° 39 "

or 30° north of Allepore, which, I think, is the place for a depot.

I, and B.

## EUROPE.

## RELIGIOUS.

THE LOVE OF THE TRUTH.—There is the love of the good for the good's sake, and the love of the truth for the truth's sake. I have known many, especially women, love the good for the good's sake; but very few, indeed, and scarcely one woman, love the truth for the truth's sake. Yet without the latter, the former may become, as it has a thousand times been, the source of persecution of the truth,—the pretext and motive of inhuman cruelty and party rivalry. To see clearly that the love of the good and the true is ultimately identical—is given only to those who have both sincerely and without any foreign ends. Consistent truth and goodness will necessarily in the end overcome every thing; but inconsistent good can never be a match for consistent evil. Alas! I look in vain for some wise and vigorous man to sound the moral duty in the ears of this generation.

—*Coleridge's Table Talk.*

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON RELIGIOUS CONVERSIONS.—“The day-dreams,” “on the subject of religious conversions, which they who list may have on every side, are like other dreams, the types of substantial realities. Though the workings of the Almighty hand are distinctly visible only in the omniscient eye, yet even our narrow faculties can often trace the movements of that perennial under-current which controls the sequences of human life, and imparts to them the character of moral discipline. In the comprehensive scheme of the supreme Governor of the world, for the progressive advancement of the human race, are comprised innumerable subordinate plans for the improvement of the individuals of which it is composed; and whether we conceive of these as the result of some unordained system, or as produced by the immediate interposition of God, we equally acknowledge the doctrine of His providence, and refer to Him as the author of these salutary revolutions of human character, of which the reality is beyond dispute. It is a simple matter of fact, of which these volumes afford the most

conclusive proofs, that about the twenty-sixth year of his life, Mr. Wilberforce was the subject of such a change, and that it continued for half a century to give an altered direction to his whole system of thought and action.—*Missionary Chronicle.*

**AN ORDINAL OF THE FOUNT.**—The Rev. R. S. Hawker, Vicar of Morleston, regarding the extreme opposite to that with which his persons has been so long and closely identified, has issued an address to the young people of his parish calling them to Confirmation. He begins, "A children of the Font! born by your baptism unto God!" and in the course of the address covers the following ground:—"The bishop will confirm into you the promise of the Holy Ghost. Seek the everliving life of this life. This Confirmation is appointed for the week-end of the 1st, which followed and blessed the first day of the week instead of the seventh. The apostles, the ancestors of the church, did deliver to the bishops whom they ordained, &c., many ceremonies of obligation, whereof this is one. The apostles delivered this invisible grace, as the present bishops do, by a ceremonial secure and good. It is called 'The sign of the Holy Ghost.' In Confirmation there is a confirmation to the grace of grace. In this ceremony we receive weapons for the battle against the world, the devil, and the flesh. Though in baptism we are inward and bathed with the Holy Ghost, yet in Confirmation we are armed with 'fresh oil,' we receive and trim our lamps. As by baptism we are made temples of the Holy Ghost, so by Confirmation that Spirit each needs to become our settled guest. You are of age to inherit Christ. Take possession of your spiritual estate. Become the heirs of God, heirs of the kingdom of age."—*Christian Advocate.*

**RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.**—The Disenting body in London have issued a plan of a General Union for the Promotion of Religious Equality, which proposes that, in order to secure a cordial understanding and effective co-operation between all parties in this country, concerned for the general objects of this Union, a Central Committee be formed of persons annually chosen by Local Committees or Associations, according to certain regulations; to hold their meetings in the Metropolis, having power to elect a Chairman, Treasurer, and all other necessary officers. The plan gives a summary of the objects of the Association, which are, briefly,—"co-operation among all friends of religious liberty—stringent watchfulness of proposed legislative measures affecting rights of conscience—the registry of all legal cases of religion—the affording of legal advice to parties exposed to prosecution for conscientious sake—furtherance of the public cause in the courts of justices of religious communities—a strict and in returning members to Parliament attached to religious liberty—and the promotion of religious liberty everywhere."—*Dutch and Cheltenham Gazette.*

**RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR THE POOR.**—The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the working of the New Poor Law, have made their final report, wherein they state that "in accordance with a minute issued by the Poor Law Commissioners on the 12th of March, 1858, and subject to the regulations therein contained, it does seem desirable that on the Sabbath-day labourers of the workhouses should attend divine service in the church of the parish in which such workhouse is situated; and that those paupers who cannot conveniently join in the service of the established church, should be permitted to attend their respective places of worship."—*Baptist Magazine.*

**DR. WARREN.**—We believe it may now be considered certain that this gentleman will take orders in the Church. Notwithstanding the efforts of some persons in the Old Methodist Connection to dissuade the Bishop of Chester from ordaining him, that prelate only waits till Dr. Warren shall have received a pre-ordination. We hear that a church is about to be built specially for him; that Sir Oswald Mosely has given the ground, and that several very liberal contributions to the expense of building have been made. The site is in the town of Manchester. We believe that Dr. Warren's attachment to the Established Church, is no wonder in an article from his pen in "*Blackburn's Magazine*," written several years since.—*Christ, &c.*

**A QUAKER PRIEST.**—At the ordination recently held by the Bishop of Hereford, a young gentleman named Nevins, lately a member of the Society of Friends, was admitted to holy orders.—*Ibid.*

**GRADUATE OF SPRING HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.**—This interesting ceremony took place on the 2nd and 3rd inst. The following ministers were present:—The Rev. Drs. J. Fry Smith, Baileys, Rolland, (teen, and Matheson; and Messrs. East, J. A. James, T. Morgan, F. Watts, J. Barber, M. A., J. Gilbert, C. Galloway, M. A., J. Noyes, J. Hill, M. A., T. Tinsford, J. Varty, &c., being 43 in number.—On Tuesday evening a large congregation assembled in Ebenezer Chapel, when Dr. Fry Smith delivered an appropriate discourse, followed by a T. Tinsford, in which he presented in illustration the true nature of apostolical succession, and the supreme importance of personal piety, combined with varied learning, in order to the effectual discharge of the ministerial office.—On Wednesday morning, in

the same place, the Rev. F. Watts delivered an address on the character and requisites of an efficient ministerial education, and gave the outlines of the proposed theological course. The Rev. T. East, the treasurer, afterwards entered into some very interesting details with regard to the principles of the endowment, and the nature and extent of the present and future resources of the institution. Provision is made for preserving the institution from being perverted by requiring from every member of the committee a declaration of his belief in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, and from every trustee, tutor, and student the like declaration that he is a Pious Baptist Disenter; and in case of suspicion arising that any individual has ceased to hold the sentiments included in such declaration, by rendering his removal necessary in his continued connection with the institution. Though the tutors, trustees, and students on the foundation must be Pious Baptists and Pious Baptist Disenters, Evangelical Churchmen and Baptists are eligible as members of the committee; and it was explicitly stated that the admission of pious students of other denominations to all such advantages of the institution was a measure which, though not provided for in the terms of the trust-deed, was in perfect unison with the feelings and wishes of the founders. The present available income of the institution arising from trust property is about £500, per annum, besides which, a special donation of £500, per annum, has been made by Mrs. Oliver and Miss Mansel, &c., in aid of the trustees' salaries. A further sum of £500, has been secured by the disposal of the committee by John Lee, Esq., of Kidderminster, which has been appropriated to the purchase of a scholarship. The college premises are the freehold property of the institution; and a well-selected library of upwards of 800 volumes, principally theological, but comprising many valuable works in the departments of classical literature, metaphysics, philosophy, purchased by monies specially devoted to that object by the late Mr. Mansel and his sisters, is about to be made over to the trustees for the benefit of the college. The ultimate income of the institution, according to the bequest of the original founders is expected to amount to upwards of £17,000. The present funds being barely sufficient for the support and education of the students already admitted, who number twelve, several other applications have been made to be declined. Alterations in the college premises were provided for by a reserve of the last year's annual income, as the trustees decided forbade the sinking of any portion of the principal endowment in building expenses; but further improvements and alterations are necessary for the comfort of the students. A salary has to be provided for a third tutor. The library requires considerable augmentation; and preparations are on foot made for the erection, at no very distant period, of a new wing on a more eligible site. The amazing increase of population in Birmingham and its environs, especially in South and Northfordshire, was pressed on the attention of the trustees, as rendering it very important that, by an effective co-operation, on the part of the Christian public in the midland counties, the committee might be relieved from the painful necessity of declining suitable application for admission, from the inundation of their funds.—*Ibid.*

**MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.**—The Rev. John Leechman, A. M., late missionary at Serampore, is compelled, on account of Mrs. Leechman's health, most reluctantly to give up the idea of returning to India, and again joining his beloved wife, in that most interesting field of missionary labour. He has therefore accepted the invitation of the church at Irvine, where under the pastoral care of his late father-in-law, the Rev. George Barclay, and commenced his stated labours at Irvine on the first Sabbath of November. May the God of missions raise up, and qualify, and thrust into the missionary warfare, others, who shall occupy the place of those who are thus, in his mysterious Providence, obliged to leave the high places of his field.—*Ibid.* Nov. 25.

**ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES.**—On Thursday evening, Sept. 6, 1858, Ferdinand Soumeir, D. D., and M. D., and J. H. E. Roper, D. D., and M. D., of the University of Berlin, having been accepted by the Directors, and appointed as Missionaries to Bengal, were ordained at Dover-street Chapel, London. Rev. N. M. Harry commenced by reading appropriate Scriptures and prayer. Rev. F. Crip described, in a most affecting manner, the moral condition of our heathen and infidel millions of the human family in India. The Rev. John Arundel cordially welcomed the two German brethren to the British shores, and to the fellowship of the British churches, and received from them most satisfactory answers to the questions on their personal religion, and on their views of the great doctrines of the Holy Scriptures. The Rev. Dr. Hennessy offered the ordination prayer, with imposition of hands. The Rev. Dr. Bennett explained the missionary and the Missionary course, which the brethren were to adopt, from Acts xiii. 46. And the Rev. E. Manning concluded a service which was of an impressive order, and of unusual interest.—*Ibid.*—These are the Missionary Brethren who lately visited in Calcutta with Messrs. Gogery and Kennedy.—*Friend of India.*













### Dead Quarters, March, 2d February, 1898.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements, and alterations in the destination of corps, are to be carried into effect, according to the routes that will be furnished by the Quarter Master General of the Army.

Left wing, 34th regiment native infantry, from Allypore to Mysore—when relieved by the 14th regiment of native infantry.

Left wing, 34th regiment native infantry, from Mysore to Bandoo—when relieved by the left wing of the 34th regiment of native infantry.

60th regiment native infantry, from the field force lately attached to Jhansi to Delhi—by the route that will be communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Tulloch.

64th regiment native infantry, from Delhi to Allypore—when its services can be dispensed with at Delhi, by the arrival of either the 33d or 60th regiment of native infantry.

The Barrackpore station order of the 3d ultimo, appointing Surgeon C. B. Francis, of the 12th, to the medical charge of the 15th regiment of native infantry; and directing Assistant Surgeon J. Eddalls, M. D., removed from the 10th to the 43rd regiment of native infantry, to proceed and join the latter corps without delay, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel A. White's battalion order of the 21st December last, appointing Lieutenant J. N. Marshall, of the 2nd regiment native infantry, doing duty with the Assam light infantry, to act as Adjutant to the battalion, vice Lieutenant Wemyss, nominated officiating Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, is confirmed.

Apothecary J. Donohoe, of Her Majesty's 10th, doing duty with the depot of Her Majesty's 13th Foot at Kurnool, is directed to proceed and join the hospital of the former corps at Cawnpore.

Edward E. Maycock, acting Apothecary with Her Majesty's 16th, is appointed, in his own grade, to Her Majesty's 10th foot, and directed to join when relieved by Apothecary Donohoe.

Sergeant Thomas Munn, of the European regiment, being incapable from ill health, of performing the duties of Quarter Master of the depot, to the Meerut recruit depot to which he was appointed in General Orders of the 28th September last, is remanded to his corps.

Corporal Thomas Williams, of the company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Tenth Major's list, promoted to Sergeant, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the Meerut recruit depot, vice Munn.

J. R. LEMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

#### MARRIAGES.

Feb. 6, At Delhi, G. W. Bishop, Esq. 71st Regiment, Bengal Army, to Mary Ann Homer, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Meadows, of B. N. 4th Regt.  
 Nov. 20, At 8-nth Australia, Mr. John Bishop, to Ann Mullins.  
 At Paris, on the 13th of November last, Mmes. Maurice de Guertin, to Miss Caroline Gervin, of Calcutta.

#### DEATHS.

Dec. 15, At Runduweh, Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of J. Dunlop, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

Jan. 21, At Simla the Lady of the Rev. C. Wimberley, of a daughter.

— 22, At Pooree, the Lady of James K. Ewart, Esq. of a daughter.

Feb. 2, At Bhubana, the Lady of Captain J. Halkett Craigie, 20th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

— 10, At Hazareebaugh, the Lady of Lieut. J. F. Field, B. N. 3th, 9th Regt. of a son.

— 11, At Kurnool, the Lady of Lieutenant George Klag, B. N. 3th, 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

— 14, At Delhi, the Lady of Henry Sill, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon, of Hummerpore, of a daughter.

— 16, At Kurnool, the Lady of Captain Y. A. Brownlow, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

— 24, At Bombay, the Lady of Charles Grey, Esq. 8th Regt. N. I. of a son.

March 8, At Berhampore, the Lady of Lieut. Goldie, of Engineers, of a daughter.

— 9, At Calcutta, Mrs. Augustine Jones, of a son.

— 11, At Calcutta, the Lady of J. Hawkins, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

— 11, At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. M. Bouches, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

Dec. 9, While on his passage to England on board the ship *Harfordshire*, the Lady of H. K. Kemp, Esq.

Feb. 14, At Delhi, Captain Walter William Munn, late of the Bengal Army.

— 22, At Boudindouhar, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of G. F. Harvey, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 15 months and 12 days.

March 9, At Calcutta, of cholera, the beloved daughter of Mrs. E. Boonell, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 9 days.

— 10, At Calcutta, Arthur Frederick, the infant son of A. D. Kemp, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, aged 10 months and 5 days.

— 11, At Calcutta, James Bryan Marjorie, Esq. Clerk to the Stationary Committee, aged 62 years and 9 months.

— 11, At Calcutta, William Thompson, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 43 years.

— 15, At Calcutta, Master Henry Theophilus Kerr, son of Mr. John Kerr, Assistant Military Auditor General's Office, aged 5 years and 11 months.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 11. The English Ship *Reaper*, J. Proudfoot, from Table Bay (no date) and Cape of Good Hope 14th January.

— 12, The English Brig *Joseph*, J. Auld, from Penang 7th February.

— 13, The English Brig *Enterprise*, C. W. Wren, from Moulinet 6th March.

— 14, The English Brig *Zeala*, D. E. Handersley, from the Cape of Good Hope 20th November.

— 15, The English Brig *Shepherdess*, R. Bigger, from the Mauritius 10th January.

March 14. The English Brig *Mary Palmer*, Robt. J. Carr, from Port Louis, Mauritius, 20th January, and Madras 8th March.

— 15, The English Brig *Joseph*, J. Auld, from Liverpool 28th September, and the Mauritius 20th January.

— 16, The English Brig *Ceresia*, J. B. Mearns, from Bombay 27th January, and Calcutta 8th February.

— 17, The English Brig *Prince George*, F. B. Chilcott, from Madras 10th March.

— 18, The American Ship *Glover*, S. E. Crook, from Boston 20th August, Rio de Janeiro 21st November, and Madras 24 February.

— 19, The French Brig-of-War *Levasseur*, Capt. De La Houque de Chantay, from Bouchon 12th January, and Pondicherry 7th March.

— 20, The English Brig *Water Lily*, J. Lyster, from Bombay 20th January, and Madras 10th March.

— 21, The English Brig *John Hepburn*, N. Major, from Rangoon 24 March.

#### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Mary Palmer* from Port Louis.—Mr. John McIntyre.

#### DEPARTURES.

March 11. The *Harnagar*, Naulin, for Bombay.

— 12, The *Albatross*, W. Ramsay, for London.

— 13, The *Albatross*, T. Wilkinson, for London.

— 14, The *Albatross*, T. Nicholson, for the Mauritius.

— 15, The *Albatross*, W. Rickford, for Liverpool.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	March 21, 1898.	To Rs.	To S.L.
Second Five per Cent. Loan—according to the number from 1891 to 1893.		1 2 1/2 per Cent. Premium.	
Trial or New Five per Cent. Loan.	3 4 0 Pm.	2 0 0 Pm.	
3 per Cent. Treasury Loan of 1-25-26.	13 0 0	14 0 0	
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	5 0 0 Pm.	
Second ditto.	5 0 0	6 2 0	
Third and Fourth ditto.	2201 11 0 Pm.	2201 0 0 Pm.	
Bank of Bengal Shares.	225 11 0	250 0 0 Pm.	
Union Bank Shares.	225 11 0	250 0 0 Pm.	

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Prof. Chemistry, Med. College, Calcutta.

22d June, 1898.

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J. W. ROBERTS.

Calcutta, 21st September, 1898.

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**TRAVELVAN ON THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.**  
(Continued).—Our previous notice of Mr. Travelyan's book has brought us to the supersession of the Oriental by the Anglican scheme, in the operations of the Committee of Public Instruction. The change we allow to have been much for the better. Yet the mania generated by it has done mischief—exceeding mischief, by its interference with the vernacular education of the people. Mr. Travelyan disclaims for himself and his party any intention of producing such an effect. In the first year of their labours they endeavoured to parry a charge of this sort, by declaring "the formation of a vernacular literature to be the ultimate object to which all our efforts must be directed." Yet what is the fact? We shewed last week that in 1835, about 8,344 children were receiving European instruction in vernacular schools in the province of Bengal. It was intimated that that number was a reduction from former times. The reduction has continued its progress. From our own knowledge of a considerable proportion of the schools in which those 8,344 children were taught, we are led to believe that by this time the number must have fallen at least to 3000. How much greater the decrease may have been, we have not opportunity at present of knowing; we shall, however, endeavour to ascertain the point. Now this decrease, we think, be justly attributed to the influence of Mr. Travelyan and his colleagues, in and out of the Education Committee. The Vernacular Schools were nearly all supported either by the various Missionary Societies or by local voluntary associations connected with them. This decrease, therefore, has been caused by a change in those bodies; and that change may be clearly traced to two influences. The Government Committee made so great a noise about their new schools and extended operations, and excited so much hope by the mission of Mr. Adam through the length and breadth of the land, that the Missionaries and their Societies naturally thought the time was now come for their being relieved from the task of popular education, and addressing themselves directly to their proper duty, the preaching of the gospel. It turned into a generally acknowledged principle, therefore, that Missionary funds were no longer to be appropriated to schools. As to the local associations by which Missionary Schools had at least in part been supported, their members became generally infected with the Calcutta mania. They lost their interest in vernacular education, and applied their contributions to the raising of sums which would entitle them to demand the institution of a Government English School at their respective stations. In this all their liberality was absorbed.

Perhaps it may be imagined by some, that the Anglican scheme of the Education Committee, and this general change in the feelings of the European and Missionary communities were merely simultaneous, but not in any wise connected as cause and effect. But let it be remembered what was the course pursued by Mr. Travelyan and his friends. The actual advantages of European knowledge—of genuine truth—were lost sight of in the exaggerated, talismanic power attributed to the English vehicle of its communication. On the other hand the vernacular tongues were vilified by those who knew nothing of them, as if they were little better than the jabbering sounds of monkeys. Mr. Travelyan thus expresses himself on the subject even now: "In Bengal

and Hindustan no thing is fixed; every thing is yet to be done, and a new literature has to be formed, almost from the very foundation. The established associations, which are liable to be outraged by the intrusion of strange words, have, therefore, no existence in this case. Such refinement is the last stage in the progress of improvement. It is the very luxury of language; and to speak of the delicate sensibility of a Bengalee or Hindustanee being offended by the introduction of new words to express new ideas, is to transfer to a poor and uneducated tongue the feelings which are connected only with a rich and cultivated one." Our personal respect for Mr. Travelyan will not allow us to characterize such an estimate of our Indian languages, by the terms which alone built it. But this we had before; and it was reiterated so often, that it very widely passed current for a true representation. The celebrated romanizing trio in Calcutta could not even tolerate the inane characters of our alphabets. There was idleness in them, and ignorance, and falsehood, and all possible corruption. When, therefore, so much condescension was to be shewn the Native tongues, no to allow of a new literature being attempted in them, it was to be made new "from the very foundation;" its very letters were to be Roman. No wonder that before this pitiless crusade vernacular education fell back into neglect.

Now for the future. In opening his Vth Chapter, Mr. Travelyan says well and truly: "Many circumstances in the history of our country have conspired to prevent the introduction of Indian national instruction in a way in which it has never yet been taken up. Obstacles, which formerly prevented the Government from taking decisive steps, have disappeared: unexpected facilities have come to light. The mind of India has taken a new spring. Substitutes are required to fill up the void created by the passing away of antiquated systems. The people want instruction; the Government wants well educated servants to fill the responsible situations which have been opened to the Natives. Every thing concurs to prove that this important subject ought no longer to be regarded only as an amusement for the leisure hours of benevolent persons. It must now be taken up as a great public question, with that seriousness and resolution to make the necessary sacrifices which the interests at stake require."

These are so much our own sentiments, that it afforded us extreme satisfaction to see them thus propounded, by one so near the springs of government. We took it for granted that in high quarters there was now a readiness to prosecute with vigour the education of the people; and we were anxious to catch some indication of the course likely to be pursued, and the magnitude of effort to be made. In this we have met with grievous disappointment. When Mr. Travelyan comes to explain how much is to be done, and what sacrifices are to be made, it all dwindles into this poor conclusion: "All we have to do is, to follow out the plan which has been steadily pursued since March, 1836. Seminaries have been established at the head stations of about half the zillahs in the Bengal and Agra Presidencies; and the first thing to be done is, to establish similar institutions in the remaining forty zillahs. At the average rate of 250 Rupees per mensem for each seminary, this would require an annual addition to the fund of 190,000 Rupees."

or about £12,000 a year." And after this mighty effort, national education is to be launched, at some indefinitely distant hereafter, into the parganahs and villages, by a sort of natural growth and extension of its own. Is it just—is it decided, in Mr. Trevelyan, thus to stigmatize with meanness the Government under which he serves? Has he such thoughts of it that he did not dare to dream of its making any larger sacrifice than £12,000 a year, for one of the noblest, and most essential national objects it can ever have to undertake? Proh pudor!

Consistency requires that Government should proceed with this work in a different fashion. Our rulers have already done wisely and nobly in clearing away so many obstacles to justice, by admitting the people to the use of their own tongue in all the Courts, and in matters of revenue and taxation—in bringing justice so near to every man's door by the multiplication of efficient judicial officers—and in fostering honorable emulation by the new appointments of Native Judges, Deputy Collectors and such like officers of respectability, both of rank and emolument. The value of these measures consists not so much in the increased security they must give to person and property by the better administration of justice, as in their effect upon the intelligence, morals and loyalty of the people. Mr. Trevelyan urges justly, that, in order that each zillah may furnish its own Native functionaries, who at home will be most favourably situated for the influence of public opinion to guard their integrity, and their previous experience in life to be advantageously applied in the discharge of their official duties, the English Zillah Schools must immediately be brought into operation. From them alone, he thinks, can be obtained, fit candidates for promotion to the new dignities. So be it. But are we in think only of the functionaries of the new system? Put them into office the best taught men in the world, and full of high resolves to win honour and distinction by the purity and efficiency of their administration—and yet leave the crowds of suitors who come for their decisions, and the innumerable multitude of witnesses they bring with them to support their claims, in the same ignorance and inhumanity to moral obligation in which they now are, and what will be the issue? More refined and more inveterate corruption.

It may be questioned whether there is one sutor in fifty, in all the Courts of Bengal, who does not come into Court anxious, and prepared to avail himself of whatever opportunity may occur, to purchase by a bribe justice for himself, or wrong to his opponent. Nor does any one doubt, that witnesses are to be had, in any number, to maintain whatever allegation may be desired. Can the mass in our Courts be thus corrupt, and continue so, without the corruption spreading upwards? It is impossible. There may be a struggle against it—and in individual cases a noble and successful struggle to the end—but there will be general contamination; and the people, as a nation, will be little the better for our reforms. Even their increased attachment to the English Government, under which office has become accessible to them, may be suspected. Tasting the sweets of corruption in the limited sphere of authority to which our new functionaries have been admitted, their impatience may only become more urgent, for a political change which would give higher offices, and greater scope for rapacity.

We must elevate and purify the people—the whole people. And we have no means at command for the glorious undertaking, but universally diffused vernacular education. To this we must again turn next week.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE HENRY THOMAS COLEBROOKE.

We have lately received our copy of the ninth number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, published in London, the first article of which contains a memoir of that distinguished Orientalist, the late Mr. Colebrooke, of which we propose in our present and succeeding number to offer a brief analysis to our readers. It is drawn up by his son, chiefly from data furnished by his own interesting correspondence with his father at home, who occupied a distinguished station in the administration at the India House. The only fault which we have to find with the memoir, is its brevity. Whether we consider the liberality of his views, at a time when that liberality was considered little short of treason, upon Government conducted upon the narrow principles of monopoly; the clearness of his political vision; the share he bore in the transactions of this empire, or the distinguished place he occupied in the circle of our Indian literature, we look for a more complete memoir of Mr. Colebrooke with no little anxiety. We shall be satisfied with nothing short of a *Life of Colebrooke*, corresponding in the magnitude of its details, with the life of Sir W. Jones. There is one individual on whom this task seems to devolve by a natural succession; we mean the scholar on whom his mantle fell, when he departed to Europe, and who filled up the void created in the Asiatic Society, by the absence of Colebrooke. We invite Dr. Horace Wilson to perform the same generous office by the memoir of Colebrooke, which Lord Teignmouth performed to that of Sir William Jones. If there be no other means of securing so desirable an object, we would invite the Asiatic Society to urge the matter upon his consideration, by a unanimous vote.

This memoir is rendered doubly interesting by the extracts which the biographer has given from the letters of his illustrious father. But instead of these ingenuously extracted we want the entire correspondence. It would throw a new light upon Egypt and the history of the period in which it was written, than all the descriptions to be found in the *Asiatic Researches*. Not only should we obtain notices of facts which would illustrate the history of the time, but we should have the views of a powerful and independent mind, upon transactions which we are now unable to view but through the distorted spectacles of party. It is through the private and unofficial correspondence of past times, for which a successful copy has lately been made in England, that we are enabled to contemplate the history of our own country with so much greater advantage than our predecessors. We require that a similar flood of light should be poured from the same source upon Indian history. We want the private letters of the actors in the scene of Indian politics. Already have we been enabled, through the private letters given in Clive's *Life*, to fix with a degree of confidence the character of the chief events of his administration. Hastings's letters were promised to the world ten years ago, and we look for them with great desire. To complete the series we ask for the entire series of Mr. Colebrooke's letters to his father; and we shall then possess an unbroken line of correspondence from the battle of Plassey to the departure of Lord Wellesley for England.

Henry Thomas Colebrooke, the youngest son of Sir George Colebrooke, who was for some years Chairman of the Court of Directors, was born in London on the 15th June, 1768. He was never sent either to a private seminary or to a public school, but pursued his studies under the paternal roof, partly in England, partly in France, under a private tutor. At the age of fifteen, when he quitted the instructions of his tutor, he was well versed in the Greek and Roman Classics, and in Mathematics, and had mastered the French and German languages. In the spring of 1782 he was appointed to a writership on the Bengal

inhibition, and proceeded to Portsmouth; where he may be said almost to have seen the loss of the *Royal George*, with the " brave Kempenfeldt and his eight hundred men." He was standing on the bench gazing at the vessel, but turning his head aside for a moment, a bystander exclaimed, where is the *Royal George*? He turned to look for her, but she had disappeared. He sailed in a store ship to Gibraltar, and thus had an opportunity of witnessing the immortal defence of that place, by General Elliott. He arrived in Calcutta in April, 1783, and remained for ten months unemployed either in public business, or in studying the language. In a letter of this period to his father, he says, " There is no danger of my applying too intensely to the languages. The one, and that the most necessary, the Moors, by not being written, have all close application. The other, the Persian, is too dry to entice, and is so seldom of use, that I seek its acquisition very leisurely." We have here conclusive evidence that for twenty-five years after we had conquered Bengal with its twenty millions of people, no attempt was made to bring the vernacular tongue into use. It is not so much as named among the languages which had any official existence. But Mr. Colebrooke, though he had none to direct his studies, was not idle. He laid down a plan for study, altogether European, and indebted on his father for a complete set of the Roman and Greek Classics.

After ten months of inactivity in the metropolis, he was placed in a subordinate situation in the Board of Accounts, and continued to perform its light and unimportant duties for more than two years. His biographer says, that " the society of Calcutta at that time is far from being favourably described in his own, or his brother's letters, and did not admit of his devoting his time much to study." But why has not the son given us these invaluable letters of his father and his uncle, describing the state of society at the close of Hastings's sanguinary triumph, when those who survived the ruins, were sent to congratulate one another on having a new lease of life, and when every European regularly took his *stroll* at two and woke at five, so that the streets were empty and silent the whole afternoon? Of this interesting period we have no memorial, but in the meagre letters of Mr. Fay.

Mr. Colebrooke soon became disgusted with the service and the country. His allowances did not exceed fifty Rupees a month, and even this pittance was put in jeopardy by the measures then in progress in England, and which it was feared would issue in taking away the political power of the Company, and turning their servants adrift. The whole service trembled for its existence. At length came Mr. Pitt's East India Bill of 1784, which renewed the political and commercial privileges of the Company, but restricted the whole Civil Service to its salaries. The Service was in dismay; there were few of its members who were not in debt, and the bare pay, so far from furnishing any means for liquidating arrears, was totally inadequate to their support as gentlemen, in the most moderate sense of the word. Mr. Colebrooke has drawn a strange picture of the condition of the Service, under the pernicious system of the Court of Directors. " Many of them had derived a great portion of their subsistence from *Nuzzers*. Others, by their knowledge of the languages were able to do work for Natives, from whom they received a consideration. All these sources were dried up." " It would alarm you," says Mr. Colebrooke, " could you transport yourself for an instant to this place, to see the distress depicted on almost every countenance. The truth is, India is no longer a mine; every one is disgusted, and all whose affairs permit, abandon it as rapidly as possible." Was ever any system devised for governing a distant empire so preposter-

ous as that of stultifying the highest public functionaries to the most contemptible allowances, in a rich country, and yet exhorting of them zeal, public spirit and honesty? Lord Cornwallis soon after this period assumed the government of India, and perceiving the monstrous anomaly of the system upon which the Court had acted from time immemorial, at once raised the allowances of the Service to a scale which placed them beyond the necessity of receiving *Nuzzers*, or of doing little jobs for the Natives. Mr. Courtenay Smith, in alluding to this fact in his evidence before the House of Commons, stated that the honesty of the European servant had been improved, in proportion with his salary; and he advised that the same experiment should be made on the Native character. These remarks were at the time supposed to have emanated from his own cynical humour; but we find the fact distinctly confirmed by Mr. Colebrooke, when, in alluding to the Civil Servants under the old regime, he says, " I am induced to hope that near a third of the servants of the Company employed in such posts can boast of unspotted consciences."

Mr. Colebrooke is not favourable to Mr. Hastings's administration. It must be remembered, however, that he arrived in India in April, 1783; that Mr. Hastings quitted it in January, 1783; and that he was absent during the greater portion of this period in the Western Provinces. We must take Mr. Colebrooke's ideas, therefore, as conveying the impression which prevailed in society of the character of those measures. He says, " It has been regarded only for a few chosen spirits to shock the religious prejudices of the Natives; to take their property by violence, fraud, or any of the modes which rapacity dictates. Nor do I believe that many instances occurred of that kind in this part of Hindoostan, except during the administration of Mr. Hastings. It was Mr. Hastings who filled the country with Collectors and Judges, who adopted one pursuit—a fortune. Ignorant of the abuses to which they were employed, the members of the Provincial Councils, and the Collectors entrusted the management of affairs to their *Dewans*. These hordes were no sooner let loose upon the country, than they plundered the country with or without pretences, and at price of the sacrifice of every principle of honour, rendered to their employers a portion of their ill-gotten pelf. Justice was dealt out to the highest bidder by the Judges, and thieves paid a regular revenue to rob with impunity." Farther on he says; " But it is not alone for the employing Europeans in administering justice and collecting the revenues, that the administration of Mr. Hastings has excited the murmurs of the Hindoos. Nor did his crooked politics and shameless breach of faith affect any but the prierees and great men; the deposition of Zemindars, the plundering of Begums, the extermination of the Rohillas, may be forgotten, but the cruelties acted in Gurruckpore will for ever be quoted to the dishonour of the British name. My pen could not be equal to do justice to my feelings upon this subject. Mr. Burke, no doubt, will paint the scenes in glowing colours, and many witnesses are now in England, able and willing to prove the tyranny. This is, no doubt, but something, the prosecutors have to prodge against Mr. H., the masked battery mentioned in your letter before me." Yet this charge was not brought forward even by his enemies! But within a little more than three years after Mr. Hastings had left the country, Mr. Colebrooke thus characterizes the service. " The matter is now altered; the revenue servants for the most part understand and perform their duties; justice is impartially administered; crimes repressed, as far as in them lies; and the people are not oppressed for private lucre." Could so radical a change have been effected throughout the service during the short and feeble administration of Sir John Clive?

pherson? The fact is, that the persons whom Mr. Hastings was constrained to employ in the early part of his administration, were men who had been accustomed to rapine and injustices during the preceding ten or twelve years. We believe it will be found, that it was through his steady and determined spirit of reform, that the Service presented so different an aspect in the days of his immediate successor. As to the wrongs given to the Natives by Mr. Hastings's employment of Europeans in the administration of justice, and in the collection of the revenues, it is easily accounted for. For seven years after we assumed the Durnany, all power was in the hands of the Natives, and seven years of such anarchy and misery Bengal had not suffered for centuries. The new principle which Hastings introduced of employing European functionaries in the public business, was not only good, but indispensable. Without it, the country must have become a desert, and the Government bankrupt. The hesitancy of the European agency he was obliged to employ, is not to be hid at his door. The Civil Servants had been trained up in the principles of rapacity. They were men of the same stamp whom he had opposed in Council ten years before, when they laboured on dep. King Meer Jaffer, and going to war with Meer Cassim.

Of one of the most atrocious charges brought against Mr. Hastings's administration, this memoir furnishes us with a satisfactory refutation. In his opening speech upon the impeachment of the Governor General, Mr. Burke laid hold of the resources of his fertile and brilliant imagination upon a description of the cruelties practised on the people of Rangoon and Dinapore by one of his agents, Rajah Dey Sing. His portrait of the barbarities inflicted on the people, produced the most powerful effect on the auditory. "Mr. Burke's descriptions," says the historian of the trial, "were more vivid, more interesting, and more horrible, than human attention can conceive for so fancy, perhaps, even feigned before. A American was so overcome that she fainted." On this, Mr. Colebrooke writing to a friend in England says, "I beg to enter my solemn protest against your belief of Mr. Patterson's merits"—who furnished the data, which Mr. Burke's genius worked up into so terrible a picture. "Mr. Patterson's report was not founded on evidence but a *trifling accident*. A respectable commission, consisting of three gentlemen of known abilities and integrity, with diligence unattended, during many months investigated matters, and the result of their enquiries, and the whole purport of a large body of evidence from witnesses produced on both sides, proved the assertions in Patterson's report groundless." Here we have irresistible proof of the groundless nature of one of the gravest accusations by which the popular mind in England was roused to such a pitch of indignation. The whole story of Dey Sing's atrocities, and of Mr. Hastings's participation in them, turns out to be—fudge, and nothing more; and poor Mrs. Sheridan fainted in vain at the recital of cruelties, as imaginary as the fictions of her own husband's imagination.

After remaining three years in Calcutta, Mr. Colebrooke was removed into the revenue department in the country, in which he continued, at first in a subordinate, and then in an independent capacity, for nine years. His first location was in Tirhoot, among the Pundits in which district we may suppose him to have acquired the rudiments of his taste for Sanskrit literature; though it was not till eight years after, that he applied himself seriously to the study of it. Here also he acquired a taste for field sports, which never left him till the approach of old age. In a letter written after his arrival, he says, "that to desert his occupations would be little more than to give a list of game;—and this

from a man destined to take the lead among our Oriental literati! "Prudence made him an excellent shot," says his son, "a circumstance in which he took some pride." And we may add, from undoubted authority, that Sir W. Jones prized himself more on being a good shooter, than on being the first scholar of his age. Colebrooke priding himself on being a good shot, and Jones on being a good dancer, are among the most amusing vagaries of genius on record.

After continuing three years Assistant to the Collector of Tirhoot, he was removed to a subordinate situation in Purneah, in April, 1789, just at the period when the important investigations were in progress which preceded the Permanent Settlement. Happily for him, and happily for the country, his superior, "the Collector, filled away his time," so as to leave the whole weight of the settlement upon him; and it was this circumstance which first introduced him to the notice and confidence of Government, and paved his way to the Council Board. During the hours in which he took the recreation of field sports, he collected that mass of information which was subsequently embodied in the first publication which he gave the public: *A Treatise on the History and Commerce of Bengal*. This work, as he says in one of his letters, was written in a fit of ill humour, occasioned by the narrow and liberal views upon which the Charter of 1783 was based. Mr. Colebrooke was, perhaps, the first among the servants of the Company, during the dark ages of its domination, to repudiate the contracted principles of its monopoly, and to advocate the most liberal notions respecting free trade and colonization. He was forty years of age; for it was not till the year 1833 that the modern principles which he had espoused, were legalized by the approval of the British Ministry and Legislature. Soon after the appearance of the work, when he required of an officer in high station how it was received, he was met with this rebuff: "You may think yourself fortunate, Sir, if you remain in the Service." But nothing can more distinctly prove the advance of Mr. Colebrooke's sentiments beyond those of the age in which he lived, than the fact that in the year 1792, the Marquis of Wellesley being Governor General, and Mr. Colebrooke Chief Judge of the Sadar Dewanny Adawlat, he published an edition of this work, in which the "general tone of it was considerably changed," because "the feelings under which it was written had been softened and altered by time," and "the sentiments he formerly avowed, were not to be taken as evidence of the principles he then held." Yet to us who live in this more enlightened age, the sentiments of the Assistant to the Collector of Purneah, must always appear more enviable than those of the Chief Judge of the Sadar.

(To be continued.)

**THE CALCUTTA COPIER.**—We are very anxious that this discussion, relative to the *People's Government Gazette*, should terminate; we will not, therefore, provoke a continuation of it by a lengthened reply to the remarks of last Friday's *Courier*.

Our defence is simple. In the letter to Dr. Corbyn we stated that the *Circular Orders of the Sadar Board*, the *Circular Orders of the Sadar Dewanny*, and the *Official Constitutions of the Regulations* were practically part and parcel of the law of the land, to which the Natives were personally bound to conform themselves, yet to this moment they had never been promulgated in any Native language. And we proposed that they should be officially published in a *Brass-lee Government Gazette*.

On this Dr. Corbyn said, "seeing our contemporary has published a popular newspaper for the last twenty years, we do not know why he should have withheld the publication

of official intelligence in it,"—meaning, if he meant his article to have any bearing upon the point, the Circular Orders of the Sudder Board and Council and the Constructions, which are part and parcel of the law of the land. The Doctor further said, "It is the custom in our English newspapers to publish all such intelligence; why should his valuable Native paper have been the only exception to such a laudable custom?"

To this we reply, that these legislative rules have not been generally published, as he admits, in the English newspapers; and that we did not, therefore, enjoy access to them for publication in the Native languages. The Constructions have never appeared in any journal; but a year or two ago, the Editor of the *Hurkaru* obtained possession of some of the Circular Orders, and for a time continued to publish them; though the publication has since been discontinued. We asserted that when they were thus given to the public, we availed ourselves of this opportunity of transferring them in a Bengalee form to the *Durpana*. And we are happy to find this statement so fully corroborated by the Editor of the *Chatterjee*. He says, "that after a careful examination of the files of the *Durpana*, he found Circular Orders figure away repeatedly."

We did not propose to publish in the *Bengalee Gazette* either the Financial, Territorial, Judicial, or Military Orders; and the reason that we had neglected to publish those orders in the *Durpana* which we proposed to publish in the *Bengalee Gazette*, lies in the ground. Military Orders would be interesting only to the sepoys, who do not understand Bengalee. Judicial Orders are, we suppose, the same with the Circular Orders of the Court of Sudder Dewanny; and Territorial Orders are, we suppose, synonymous with those of the Sudder Board; Financial Orders, which appear sometimes once in the year, we did not propose to publish in the *Durpana* or to propose for the *Gazette*.

When we said that the order of the Privy Council robbing the value of seats appraisable to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty had never been promulgated among the Native community, we, of course, meant "officially." Unofficially we gave full notice of the change to the readers of the *Durpana* in an editorial article; but to enable the Natives to act upon a rule so directly opposed to existing and unrepudiated laws, it was necessary that the modification should be promulgated with the same official sanction as the original regulation.

The proposal which we made, that the donation of Government to the Orphans of the brave men who defend the State should be given in a direct, open and generous form, instead of being doled out through the profits of a Press, was one which appeared likely to combine economy with dignity. Government now pays a monopoly price for its printing, with the understanding that the monopolist shall contribute to a national institution, in the prosperity of which Government is deeply interested. Let all public works be printed on fair competition prices, and the saving be presented to the Orphan Schools, as the unfettered donation from the State. Government can lose nothing by such an arrangement.

In taking leave of this subject, we trust for ever, we must be permitted to add one word, and that the last, on the kind of treatment which the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, and its projector, has experienced. He says, year after year, the publications of the State printed at private Presses, to the extent of twenty, thirty and forty thousand *Rupces*, without one word of remembrance from the Management. He was, therefore, emboldened to make his proposal to Government, for the publication of the *Gazette*, at a price ridiculously low, never dreaming that it could be interpreted as an infringement of a contract with the Orphan Press, of which he had never

heard. Immediately, however, the Management was up in arms against the interloper; and Dr. Carlyon, who had signified his zeal for the Orphan by withholding his own journal from their Press, and setting up a printing office for himself, came forward in breathless haste to denounce this nefarious proposal. The proposer of the work on whom found that it was considered an infringement of certain rights which Government were supposed to have conferred on the Orphan Society, then he declared that they were perfectly welcome to the publication; that it restored him to him where it was published; and that he should cease to press the publication of it by himself—a resolution to which he has strictly adhered. In these circumstances it is either fair or generous to reiterate the assertion that the proprietor of the *Gazette* had proposed to draw a portion of the State printing from the Orphan Press, and that the purity of his motive was questionable?

We have many apologies to offer for having inadvertently omitted to re-publish the remarks of the *Chatterjee*; which we made all the animals in our power by publishing both articles in the present number.

CHINA.—OPPIUM AFFAIRS.—Last week news arrived from China to the 29th of January to the same effect as our previous communications. The Chinese not only continue firm in their suppression of Opium eating and smoking, but seem determined to carry their measures for expelling the drug from their coasts to the last extremity. The Viceroy at Canton has put forth another edict of warning and remonstrance to the foreigners, in which they are told that the Opium traffic is to be extinguished, not only in the land, but on land. A Special Commissioner, too, is expected from Peking to give the *coup de grace* to the trade. It appears as if little more be left for him to do. The sales of Opium at Canton are extinct. At the deliveries in Lintin from the 1st to the 22d of January, amounted to 218 chests; and these were all on speculation for the western countries—a speculation of somewhat desperate character. "The quantity of Opium in China, India, and in transit between the two places," says the *London Times*, "may be roughly estimated at 50,000 chests, worth six months ago, five times of rupees, or five millions sterling. The Emperor of China, by a stroke of his veto-station pencil, renders them nearly as valueless as so many boxes of sand!" He is valiant enough to turn all this gold to slabs.

Captain Elliot, as Superintendent of the British trade in China, it is believed, is ready to follow out the course he has taken, in co-operating with the Chinese Gov. against the suppression of the trade. When they stopped the general trade until the embargo was lifted should be driven without the Bora Tien, he commanded the craft to be gone. And now it is expected that the Chinese will demand in the same manner that the receiving ships shall leave the coast; and the parties concerned appear to believe that Captain Elliot will again give them his assistance. We said before, it would come to this; but the progress is more rapid than we had anticipated. The Opium merchants of Canton seem to be beside themselves with despair and rage. Indeed, they are in a pitiful state. Their immediate losses must be ruinous; and the future presents no prospect of retrieval. In such circumstances a good deal of rash and wild talk may be forgiven. But it is to be hoped, for their own sakes, it will go no further than talk. They do swaggle about arming their receiving ships to the teeth, and giving battle to both the Chinese and Her Majesty's Representative, rather than withdraw from the embargo. Those who wish for the speedy abolition of the traffic could desire nothing more effective for its attainment.



But one shudders to think of any of our fellow subjects being so misguided, as to put themselves in such a position. We trust nothing of the kind will occur. It is another proof of the demoralizing character of contraband traffic, that men otherwise not without respectability, should so easily talk of taking to guns and swords in the resistance of lawfully constituted authority, to maintain their right to do wrong. Too many of our Calcutta merchants are partners with these men in their mischievous traffic. But here we are so far removed from the scene where the smuggling is practised, as to have caught but little of its spirit; and it is to be hoped, the Calcutta merchants have sufficient possession of their judgment, to influence their Canton correspondents, and bring them to more airy, if not more honest purposes.

**THE BOMBAY BANK.**—We should have attended to the remarks made on our article, relative to the Bombay Bank, by our courteous contemporary of the *Bombay Times*, in our last number, if we had not been in expectation of seeing Lord Auckland's letter, with the contents of which the Editor of that paper appears to be fully acquainted, given entire to the public. But as this has not been done, we are obliged to offer the following brief observations, without a knowledge of the grounds on which His Lordship discounts from the decision of the Legislative Council.

We disclaim the remotest idea of treating the sister Presidency with ridicule. We certainly thought the somewhat pompous description of its importance, given by our esteemed contemporary, not altogether in good taste; but we did nothing more than recapitulate it. The question at issue was represented as one in which the principles of justice and equity had been violated; and the size of the community whose interests were involved in the violation should, we think, have been as prominently advanced. A small body has as much right to strict justice as a larger one. It was not a question of insulted majesty, but of violated faith, which was the subject of complaint; and the case would not have suffered, if no allusion had been made to the present position and the future prospects of the port of Bombay. We cheerfully follow the example of our contemporary, and let him to himself from his mind every feeling which may have arisen from a supposition of our having treated Bombay with disrespect. We rejoice at its growing importance, and admire the skill and enterprise which has raised the trade of a metropolis connected with seven millions of population, to so close a comparison with that of the Capital of seventy millions. We wish the Peninsular Coast was studded with such active marts of commerce.

Upon the general question of the Bank, our contemporary will, we are sure, admit a diversity of opinion. After a close examination of the subject, we cannot perceive in the course proposed by the Legislative Council any thing which may be characterized as unjust and inequitable, or which merits those vituperations with which the Bombay Press has loaded it. One of the arguments used in Mr. Prinsep's letter, has, we confess, been fully neutralized by the assertion of the four-fifths of the shareholders of the Joint Stock Bank consist of members of the public service. But the rest of his arguments appear to be based on grounds which admit of the fullest justification. We cannot see with what colour of reason it can be advanced, that it was the intention of the Court of Directors to limit the profits on shares in the Chartered Bank to the projectors of the Private Joint Stock Bank. If they had intended that these profitable shares should be granted to any specific body of men, we think they would naturally have particularized those who originally applied to them for a Charter. It appears to

us anomalous, that they could have intended to exclude from all participation in the Chartered Bank seventy-two individuals who had subscribed for six hundred and fifty-two shares in it, simply because they had expressed their unwillingness to join a Bank which had not the Court's sanction. We cannot but think the charge of injustice against the Legislative Council comes with an awkward grace from the projectors of the Joint Stock Bank, who had proposed, with so little show of reason or justice, to exclude from the benefits of the Chartered Bank, so large a portion of those who had been among the foremost to petition for it.

We must equally claim our contemporary's indulgence for continuing to think that, amidst these conflicting claims and interests, the sale of the shares by auction was the only plan by which Government could escape the charge of partiality, in the distribution of them. The idea of devoting the profits of these shares to objects of national utility, really serves the more warmly to recommend the plan; and we hope it will be followed whenever a similar case may occur in India. Private individuals can advance no claim to the advantages of such a premium. We think that it would have rebounded more to the honour of Bombay, if its commercial community had rested content with the acquisition of a Banking Establishment, to which the aidance of Government would have given universal confidence, and which would have proved a source of perpetual benefit to the city, and cheerfully allowed the primary profits of the undertaking to be devoted to objects of public utility. Such a course would have been in accordance with that spirit of generosity, by which the Bombay community has acquired so just a reputation on all occasions when a claim has been made on its funds for public objects.

We rejoice, however, that the matter has been referred to the Court of Directors. In their decision we shall cheerfully coincide, to whichever side it may incline.

**REV. DR. JENSON.**—A fortnight ago we were completely taken by surprise, by the announcement of Dr. Jenson's name amongst a group of visitors from the Metropolis. There is not now a name more dear to the Christian Church in the east; and we met him, therefore, with no common feelings. But the pleasure of seeing one so distinguished by his sufferings, his labours, and, thanks be to God, his success, in the service of the gospel, was speedily shrouded by the information that we owe his visit to Bengal to illness. An affection of the lungs has compelled him to resort to this suspension of his labours. Before our paper leaves the press he will have sailed again for Moulmein, and, we believe, with some improvement in his health. Our Christian friends will not fail to remember him in their prayers. His life is of the greatest value. His exertions and three infant children need his care; and for his work there is no one of his brethren, perhaps, yet competent to divide between the revision of the Burmese translation of the Scriptures, and the ministry of the gospel amongst the Burmese converts at Moulmein. His brethren generally have been drawn off, in a great measure, from the Burmese to the Karens, amongst whom the spread of the Gospel has been so peculiarly prosperous. The present state of the anti-Mission appears to be good. The chief subject of regret is the exclusion of the Missionaries from Burmah proper. On the other hand, just before Dr. Jenson left Moulmein, he had the satisfaction of baptizing five converts, the first fruits of another mountain tribe, perfectly distinct from the Karens and of smaller numbers, but yet in many respects resembling them. Unfortunately the tribe is within the limits of the Burmese empire; and as the chief town, Tharawadee, has no resident officers, and his power completely established. 116



















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THE STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—It is natural for our readers, amidst the many thoughts which they send homeward, frequently to ask, what is really the condition of our native land. Nor, in the confused influx of news and contradictory comments, which we receive from month to month, is it easy to satisfy our concern on the subject. A few lines from a friend in whose judgement we can trust, and whom we know to be well informed, affords more satisfaction than all the mass of published intelligence. But, in default of such a source of information, we are all accustomed, according to our various partialities, to turn our eyes to one or another of the chief organs of public opinion at home, and enquire what is the view they take of our national affairs. Sometimes we can find the public journalist and private friend, in whom we are disposed to confide, in the *Observer*. A few, at least, of our readers will be in this position in reading the following paragraphs. We find them in the retrospect of 1851, taken by the Editor of the *Patriot*, in his last number of the bygone year. They will, at least, serve as a guide to those points, in our national interests, which deserve attention. They express the sentiments of a man of liberal views, and truly Christian feelings; and no one can doubt of his opportunities for receiving information. We are gratified by the prominence he gives to both the secular and the religious concerns of our land; indeed, we may justly take pleasure in the knowledge, that, through the *Patriot*, our own representations of affairs in India, are pretty sure to be conveyed to the people of England, even though our Journal did not find its way, as it does, into the private society of our fatherland. And the *Observer*, of other Journalists in England and Scotland. We may take this opportunity of assuring our friends, who have expressed the wish that we would give our own impressions of England, and especially of its religious economy and operations, that we shall endeavour to satisfy their desire without farther delay. Here is the sketch of the *Patriot*:

"In closing another year of our E. India labours, we cannot refrain from calling upon our readers to unite with us in devout and grateful acknowledgments to the God of Britain for the mercies which have been rendered to us, and of which, and the agonies of painful conduct, and the anxious watchfulness by the signs of the times, one is so apt to be criminally forgetful. Altho' at all events, the elements of our prosperity have not suffered any perceptible declension. Our commerce has recovered from the shock occasioned by the sudden interruption of the American trade. Our monetary system exhibits an appearance of steadiness and firmness. The alarm of actual scarcity has subsided. The privation and suffering which the agricultural labourers are undergoing in some parts of the country, are not chargeable upon Divine Providence, but spring from the defective arrangements of short-sighted legislation. Under these circumstances, the preservation of internal tranquillity, notwithstanding the provocation to sedition and turbulence ministered by ill-timed denunciations, and the signal failure of the ultra-Radical demagogues, afford great cause for thankfulness. The state of our Colonial relations cannot be adverted to as matter

for unmixed congratulations; yet, the suppression of rebellion in Canada has dispated the gloomy apprehensions entertained as to the loss of the North American Colonies. In the West Indies, the abandonment of the Apprenticeship has vindicated the zeal, and crowned the efforts, of the noble band of philanthropists who have stood forward in the cause of the negro. In South Africa, a wise and pacific policy is remedying the disorders introduced by unjust encroachments upon the native tribes. Our Australian Colonies are steadily advancing in importance. And in India, beneficial reforms, only too tardily adopted, together with increased facilities of speedy intercommunication, and new openings for agricultural enterprise, afford a flattering promise that the immense latent resources of our Eastern empire will at length be developed. We do not forget the dangers with which our power in the East is supposed to be threatened, from the disaffection of the dependent or tributary states, the hostility of neighbouring powers, the intrigues of Russia, or the jealousy of the Colonial Empire; but we confess that we are much less apprehensive as to the possible result of any or all of these causes of alarm, singly or in co-operation.

"We have had rumours or forebodings of wars—with Russia, with Persia, with the United States; but the prognostications of evil have been fulfilled. Our merchants are the police of the world; and commerce is the great pacifier that is preparing in all regions the way of the Lord. In the continued activity and progress of our Missionary establishments in all quarters of the globe, we see, moreover, the evidence and pledge of the Divine favour to our country. No nation, it has been truly said, has ever been destroyed, so long as it was using its power beneficially. The power of Great Britain has at least this moral security for its permanence. It is the beneficent power the intentions which guide her conduct, just as her policy may be characterised as absolute in its aim, with the extension of British dominion and supremacy is everywhere subservient to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. Let the candidate be detested as ungodly; we will avow that upon this fact we rest a strong and animating assurance, that our country is well destined to flourish and advance in prosperity. Nor are we disposed to take any other than a cheerful view of the ferment and strife of opinions and principles that is at work among us; whatever disturbing influence may be in operation, there is moral energy enough in the better principles that have leavened society to cope with them. Any thing is preferable to the stagnation of ignorance and lupine faith. The extent and identity of the religious ignorance that prevailed among us, have been ascertained only by the spread of Popish and other misled errors among the people. Perhaps it may be said of generations of men, as well as of individuals, that they do not truly hold, or at least with intelligent faith, any doctrines that they have not as it were thought out for themselves, and learned to distinguish as truths from the erroneous errors. The Protestantism of the English people had become too much a traditional creed; it wanted to be proved, to be animated. It is now likely to undergo this process."

THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.—We republish with no ordinary satisfaction, a Notification of Government, relative to the substitution of the vernacular languages for the Persian, under the Bengal Presidency. It will be remembered that our late Deputy Governor, having previously laid the country under the deepest obligations by initiating the abolition of the Transit Duties, enlarged our debt of gratitude, by promulgating orders at the beginning of last year for the discontinuance of Persian, and the adoption of the vernacular languages in public business. The measure was at first considered in the light of an experiment; and it was ordered that reports of the progress made in carrying it into

effect, should be delivered on the 1st of July, 1838, and the 1st January, 1839. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that the past year has, consequently, been a year of trembling anxiety to the Natives of the country, whose dearest interests are involved in the change which restores to them the use of their own tongue. They knew well that the Native Officers of Government were universally opposed to the change, partly from their greater aptitude, through long habit, in the use of Persian, but chiefly, because the nefarious profits which they derived from the mystification of all proceedings under the veil of a foreign tongue, were likely to be seriously affected by its abolition. They knew that the European Officers had been trained up in a knowledge of Persian, and were not likely to relish a change, which must necessarily be attended with inconvenience, at a time when they were weighed down with official duties. Their fears were proportionably excited, lest the opposition which the measure was likely to encounter, should lead Government, when the year of probation was completed, to waver, and eventually to abandon the measure; and they felt that the utmost resolution of purpose would be necessary, in order to carry it triumphantly through. The friends of improvement will be happy to hear, that the success which has attended the experiment, except in those cases in which it has been opposed by the lukewarmness, or the opposition, of the subordinate European Officers, has been so complete, as to fix the determination of Government. The following is a summary of the results of the year:

"It appears, then, that of all the Districts under the Bengal Presidency, the change was on or soon after the 30th June complete in the Revenue Department in *all*. In the Judicial Department it was complete in the Courts of Civil and Session Judges in twelve Districts, and in those of Magistrates in twelve—it was advancing rapidly towards completion by the Civil and Session Judges in nine Districts, and by Magistrates in fifteen. There were but seven Districts in which *little* had been done by Session Judges, and five in which the Magistrates had done little: by one Officer only, but nothing been done."

"With this experience before him, the present Deputy Governor has resolved to consummate the change which had been commenced throughout the Presidency. In the districts in which the Bengalee language predominates, that language and character are to be used henceforth, and for ever, in all the public business of the people. In the North Western Provinces of this Presidency, the language to be used is the Oordoo, and the character the Persian; with the understanding that the Nagree character is to be gradually substituted for it, as long as it is known to the great bulk of the people. In the Southern Decanum Adawlat, the language to be adopted in lieu of Persian, is the Hindoostanee; and this upon the whole to be the wisest course; since the Supreme Court receives cases of appeal, both from the North West Provinces and Bengal. In the former, Hindoostanee is vernacular, and Bengalee totally unknown; in the latter, though Bengalee is the language of the people, Hindoostanee is, to a considerable degree, known and used.

Twelve officers are named in the list, in whose districts, little or no progress had been made up to the 1st of July last. Two of the Special Commissioners have never attempted to carry the orders into execution, but have *retired into a correspondence with Government, to prove the impracticability of the change*; and the Civil and Session Judge of Tirhoot has done nothing in obedience to the orders of Government. On the other hand, twenty-four officers completed the change within six months, and have received the cordial thanks of Government; twenty-four others, though they did not complete the substitution within six months,

have yet made such considerable progress, that little remains to perfect the work.

This result is satisfactory. Instead of feeling surprise that the Special Commissioners should have entered into a remonstrance with Government on the subject of the change, and that one Judge should have absolutely refused compliance with the orders, we are rather surprised at the ready and cheerful acquiescence of the service in this reform, and at the ease with which it has been carried into effect. Twenty-five years ago the attachment to whatever was Mahomedan in our administration; to whatever might identify our Government with that of the dethroned dynasty, and its barbarous old maxims, rather than with the free and liberal views of European policy, was in the youth of its strength. If a proposal had been made at that time to popularize our administration, by adapting the language of business to the convenience of the people, instead of the service of the Native Officers, it would have been scouted. Mr. Bayley, in Burdwan, was among the first to break the ice. He made himself familiar with the language of the people, as far as the vigilance of Government would permit him; and adopted their language in the proceedings of his Court. But though Government had seen proof in his case, that this was the way to simplify business, and that it was the most direct road to the affections of the people, it could not be induced to throw away the Persian stilts upon which it had so long stratted above the level and comprehension of the people. A great change has now been wrought in the opinions of the service, with some trifling exceptions. And as the main obstacle to this important reformation lay in the prejudices of the European Officers, the removal of these prejudices shows the time has come for carrying it into execution. The feeble obstacles which are yet raised by some junior officers in the judicial service, will be silenced by the present substitution. They will have no alternative left them, but to fall in with the views of the public authorities.

The substitution of the vernacular languages for the Persian may now be considered as a cure beyond reach. If we look at the immediate benefit it will confer, we may safely pronounce it one of the most beneficial measures of our Government. If we look forward to the vast prospective advantages it will bring in the lapse of time, it must be considered as, without question, the most important measure which we have ever adopted. Considering the people as having an inalienable right to the transaction of the public business, in which they are interested, in their own language, and that they have been deprived of this right since the Mahomedans took the country, we may be said to have released them by this one measure, the injustice of six centuries. We have at length taken off from their necks the galling yoke by which, during this long period, they have been rendered, from day to day, of their subjection to strangers. We have by this wise measure laid the foundation for the improvement of the Native languages, and for their being enriched with the science of the west. By constraining our Native Officers in *Bengal*, to learn and to use the language of the people, which they have never done before, and strange to deed, will it be, if the administration in these provinces should be so better conducted, when the European functionaries can converse familiarly with the people, than when they were totally ignorant of their language.

We shall return at an early period to this subject.

MAJOR SLEEMAN'S REPORT ON MEOPURSHAH.—We now reclaim our pledge of giving an abstract of the

ble report which has just been sent into Government, on the subject of Megpunniam. This barbarous term refers to a division of the crime of Thuggee, out of which it grew, after the siege of Bhartpur, in 1826. While the Thugs murder their victims to obtain their wealth, the Megpunniam immolate travellers to obtain their children, whom they after wards sell into slavery. The great founder of this system, Kheenu Jemadar, was considered so holy a man, that after his arrest, he was intrusted by the villagers to extinguish a fire which had broken out in a village; and by a singular coincidence, the fire ceased as his hands were extended to heaven in supplication. The greater part of the gangs, who have engaged in this revolting system of murder, retain the character of religious mendicants; and the system itself is firmly believed to be under the patronage of the goddess Kalka. In common with the Thugs they have a slang language, common to all the initiated. Unlike the Thugs, however, they always take their families with them on these murderous expeditions; the females assist in inveigling travellers, and in taking charge of the children, till they can be disposed of. Their victims are generally chosen from the more indigent classes, the disappearance of whom is less likely to excite suspicion, than that of more wealthy individuals; and they find that it is more lucrative, as well as more safe, to murder the poor for the sake of their children, than the opulent for their wealth. The Brigandae, who are widely scattered throughout the Upper Provinces, are ever ready to receive the children of the murdered parents; and they enjoy many facilities for subsequently distributing them among the brothels of the principal cities, or disposing of them to men of wealth and consideration. Suspicion may be at once lulled by the declaration, that the children were purchased from indigent parents, who had no longer the means of supporting them. The system is of so recent an origin, that it has not yet spread further than the Upper Provinces, the Delhi territories, and the Rajpootana and Ameer States; and the number of the initiated does not exceed three or four hundred. The conviction of offenders is rendered difficult by the custom they adopt of throwing the bodies of their victims into the nearest river, and by the facilities which the children are carried, and the obstacles which are found in tracing and identifying them.

The present Report consists of the confessions of some of the principal offenders, and the depositions which were taken in cases brought to light by the exertions of the officers in the Thuggee department.

From the confessions, we select some of the replies which will serve to shew the total extinction of all human feeling which this system induces.

“GURUJI. Appover.”

Q. You were, I understand, confined by the Paloondee chief five years ago, for kidnapping children; where did you get them?

A. Yes, I murdered in company with a large gang of Thugs, eight travellers at Behaspoore, and took six of their children with four other Thugs, to Paloondee, and the Rajah, hearing of our arrival, ordered us to be arrested, and we were kept in jail four months.

Q. What became of the children?

A. The Paloondee chief took them away from us, and sent them to the Commissioner of Delhi.

Q. After your release from Paloondee, did you ever go out Thuggee?

A. Yes, I have never had any other occupation.

Q. What price were you in the habit of getting for the children you obtained?

A. We formerly used to get 80 or 100 Rupees for fair good-looking children.

DEWEE, Appover.

Q. You were confined in the Muttra jail for Thuggee three years ago?

A. Yes, I murdered four people at Haseerungee, and one of the Banjarrah Thugs being dissatisfied with the division of the plunder, went and related the particulars of the murder to the Thaumadar, who arrested twenty-two of us.

Q. Were any children of the murdered people recovered?

A. Yes, six of them; one of whom a boy, named Girdharee, recognized me, and told the Magistrate I had murdered his parents with a sword.

Q. How came you to escape punishment on that occasion?

A. Owing to some discrepancies in the statement of the boy, who did not witness the murder of his parents; but we attributed our success in getting released on this occasion, to the Goddess Kalka, and we disbursed 24 Rupees in her name, among the Brahmins and poor people.

MOONUT, CAMEER alias KHUMBA.

Q. How long have you been confined in the Delhi jail, and for what crime?

A. About six years; and for the murder of three travellers near Delhi.

Q. How came this murder to be brought to light?

A. The children of the murdered people were recognized by some of their relatives, who detailed the particulars of the murder of their parents.

Q. How many of your sons were concerned in this murder?

A. Three, who were all hanged, as well as two others of my relations.

Q. I understand you were formerly a Thug Jemadar.

A. Yes; my husband had a gang of forty or fifty men and women, whom I always accompanied on Thuggee.

Q. Did you ever perform the office of Legation or strangler?

A. No, the female Thugs are only employed in taking charge of the children of the murdered people.

KHUMBA, CAMEER alias KHUMBA.

Q. Where were your parents residing?

A. Near the village of Barhakee, in the Bahadur district.

Q. How many Thugs were present on that occasion?

A. Between forty and fifty.

Q. Did you witness the murder of your parents?

A. No, they were murdered during the night, and I and my two young brothers were entrusted to the charge of the female Thugs, and we were ordered for six or seven days afterwards in some gyzies, who would not give a sufficient sum for me, and I was subsequently adopted by Sakee Jemadar, a relation of Khumba.

Q. Have you ever heard any thing of your two brothers, since the murder of your parents?

A. No.

Q. Have you been in the habit of accompanying your adopted husband on Thuggee since you have been living with him?

A. Yes, I have been on three or four expeditions with him.

Q. A poor Fakewee woman was murdered in your house at Junier, eight or nine months ago; did you feel no compunction in taking charge of her children during the time your husband was employed in strangling her?

A. I was compelled to obey the orders of my husband, who directed me to prevent the children making a noise.

Q. What time of the day was this woman murdered?

A. About 12 o'clock, and her body was covered over with clothes, and removed during the night by my adopted husband, Hurree Singh and others.

Q. What became of her three children?

A. They were sold to Khashee Banjarrah for 20 Rupees.

The Report closes with a list of two hundred and twenty-three Thugs employed in the system of murdering indigent parents for the sake of their children, who are still at large; together with their age, cast, connections, and their respective districts; and a note appended to it, says:—“A gang of forty-four of the above prisoners has been arrested by Lieut. Mills, since this list was preferred: and with them

seven more children of murdered parents have been recovered."

It is to be hoped that the energetic measures adopted by Major Sleeman and his Assistants, have been successful in arresting the progress of this crime, if not of extinguishing it altogether. Without such vigorous exertions there can be little doubt that it would, like its parent crime, have spread to the utmost limits of this empire, marking its progress with desolation and death. It is difficult to award any medal of praise, which shall be in any measure adequate to the praiseworthy exertions to which India is indebted for relief from the scourge of Thuggee in all its ramifications. It is by these efforts, that the British Government acquires its surest title to the management of this empire; it is when that Government is thus employed, at a large pecuniary sacrifice, in eradicating those crimes which prey upon the vitals of society, and in diffusing the blessings of peace and security, that we have the highest prognostic of its stability.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTRUCTION.**—From our Contemporary Selections it will be seen, that one of the pupils of the General Assembly's Seminary, Mahendra Lall, has embraced the gospel and been baptized by the Rev. Mr. Ewart; and that considerable excitement has, in consequence, arisen in Native society. Tracts are published by the press, and measures by others, on the Missionaries and their converts. It has been stated by one of the Native preachers, that the Seminary has been injured by the occurrence, and has been forsaken by as many as a hundred of its students. Certain that our readers would be anxious to know the truth of the matter, we have made enquiries where we were sure of having it, and are happy to find that there is but little to regret, and much to rejoice in.

On the baptism of Mahendra Lall, about a month ago, a few of the pupils, not exceeding ten in number, were withdrawn. But soon after, number young men, belonging to the second class, left his father's house, and bringing the legal evidence of his conversion along with him, put himself under the protection of the Missionaries. His friends at first made a good deal of noise about him, and then took to foul promises for the purpose of getting him away. In this manner two young men succeeded in getting him to go away with them, and to promise that they would bring him back again. He has not, however, been seen since, and he is, no doubt, kept secure in his new abode.

It was after the excitement arising from this event, that the greatest effect seemed to be produced upon the Seminary. For a day or two there might be a deficiency amounting to a hundred; but during the latter part of the past week, the absence, on all accounts, did not exceed sixty; and on Saturday next, it was ascertained that not many more than twenty-one had left on account of the conversions—certainly not thirty. The pupils who remain were chiefly in the junior classes, and, therefore, scarcely yet introduced to the knowledge of the gospel; and the present week opened with many new applications for admission, so that a gap will no longer be seen through their accession.

The questions will arise—Have the conversions of the Seminary been to blame? And are their labours likely to be impeded? To both we would answer, No! A more open and honourable course could not have been taken, than our friends of the Scottish Mission have pursued. They have exhibited the nature of the instruction they communicate, in the most public and undignified manner; and they have told both Heathens and Christians, that the direct and single aim of all their labours, is the promotion of Christianity, by the conversion of their pupils. Their conversion is the sole but

invaluable reward they seek, for their unwearying toil. There is not a shadow of deception about them. And their motive is the highest that can animate a human being. Neither will their work be impeded. A vast proportion of the Natives in Calcutta are now indifferent to the decline of Hindooism, or the prevalence of Christianity, in the abstract. They regard them both as inevitable. Were they to be completed to-morrow, and all particular families or individuals put out of countenance through singularity in the change, it would cause them no more regret, than does now the abolition of Suttee ten years ago. The present singularity is likewise, when one of them comes to be affected by it; but yet is scarcely an evil so dreadful as in its own possibility, or even probability, to spare them. It will in a few years, we trust, cease to exist. And every occurrence, to the present, helps forward its removal. It will soon be doubtful to most Hindus in these quarters, on what side the balance of credit lies—with the profession of Hinduism, or that of Christianity. It will be a frequent question—what is to be chosen, the approbation of an enlightened and enlightened, or the favour of an enslaved and ignorant multitude.

**THE CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.**—We have had the pleasure of receiving the First Annual Report of this excellent Institution, from which few are more desirous of publishing our support. It provides for women of every caste suitable accommodation and living, on extremely moderate terms, with facilities for obtaining employment. To the destitute it presents a refuge, not only from want, but from the associations of vice and misery. It fully deserves the name it bears; and a home to our poor exiles of this sort is a blessing indeed, of the inestimable value. Not fewer than 1225 individuals have enjoyed its advantages during the past year. Of these there were 161 widows, and 100 orphans, who were taken in directly from their ships. The remainder consisted of 33 officers, and 486 men, were with ships. Of the officers 43, and of the men, 419 were from our ships; and the rest have either got employment on shore, or have been dismissed for bad conduct, or sick, voluntarily, or against the laws.

The conductors of the Institution have framed its regulations so as to withdraw the women, by suitable protection from folly and immorality, and then than to instruct them in the truths and precepts of religion. But it is in this, that their rule, not to make the system press with severity upon the poor Tara, but to exercise compulsion upon her in respect of religion. They wash their hands, and every similar Institution, to have a Home to the sailor, "which shall be a resting place for his body, a guard for his purse, a protector for his morals, and a church in which he shall be addressed to him the sacred truths of our Holy Religion, plain, simple and appropriate language; and by which, under the blessing of Heaven, he shall become the instrument of God—an honest, virtuous, and holy man."

The Sailors' Home combines with the District Charitable Society in making mendicancy in Calcutta inextinguishable. The Committee assure us, that "a real sailor would wonder at the streets of Calcutta in a state of destitution, for the doors of the Home are open to him almost night and day." The Home is open to every able-bodied seaman, whatever be his condition, who has not an flagrantly vicious character, or his own society, as would secure his expulsion from the circle of jovial, but not entirely abandoned characters. The Committee regret to state that inmates, if not the worst of those strutting about, collecting alms, are nothing more than runaway or discharged soldiers, dissipated exiles, servants, or old and incurably wicked sailors, who have been turned adrift for their insubordination, or who have



Major Curzon, accompanied Sir Alexander Burnes on the 15th, to explore the Pass. The Cavalry was to halt at Daur till the 18th, to enable the Infantry to come up. The Cavalry is to dismount and walk through the Pass, eighty miles, their horses having to carry four days' forage; the first march in the Hills was to be one in twenty-two miles. The Hills are barren and totally devoid of verdure.—The Governor General has lately reached Simla, and appears all the better for his journey through the plains. The station was full; not a street house was to be had. The *Andaman* left Bombay on the 23rd March, full of passengers, with 42,375 letters and papers in her Mail Luggage. The *Swatania* has been got off without having sustained any injury which forbids the hope of her being employed again.—The bodies of the small iron steamer which had gone to the bottom, by accident, have been recovered.—The *Engelhardt* claims that it is the intention of Government to cause the Red Sea Steamers to take their departure from Calcutta, during three months of the approaching monsoon.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

The *Granger* has arrived from Rangoon, with Capt. Dunsen and Dr. Hayfield on board. Dr. Hayfield has given the former from his post; and the latter wishes to communicate with Government. The *Malacca* *Chevalier* reports that Tharawaddie is bent on mischief. He is 2,000 foot and 1000 horse, it is said, assembled at Rangoon. The individual who had caused the late insurrection, by personating the young prince, had been apprehended, tried with the most horrible and brutal barbarity by the Woodstock of Rangoon, and died on his way to Ava. The insurrection is completely at an end. Capt. McLeod is left at Ava as *beatus* *torrens* for Calcutta. We have heard it whispered, that he is not compromised to public views.—The Calcutta Steam Committee have put off the public meeting till Monday next, the 15th instant, on account of the present holidays.—The *Haraka* says the Madras Police Report is not shared, but actually under the consideration of the Supreme Government. Something, too, is on the tapis, says our contemporary, in the matter of Public Education. We shall be glad to hear of it.—Richness is said to be prevailing at Chittagunge, and also at Mergahere. A couple, the other day, when carrying 4,000 Rupees, under the care of a Sircar, in the employ of Messrs. Gidner and Co., decamped with his load, and has not been heard of.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Cs. Rs. A.
Major J. Cradock, ..... to March 1889, 21 0	
Abolition Society, H. M's. 31st Regt. ....	
Chazepore, to ditto, ..... 20 11	
E. Strirling, Esq., ..... to Dec. 1889, 20 11	
F. Currie, Esq., ..... to March 1890, 24 11	
Rev. W. J. Deery, ..... to Dec. 1889, 14 11	
Dr. Cumberland, ..... to March 1890, 20 0	
Capt. M. Smith, ..... to Dec. 1889, 15 11	
Lieut. A. Richardson, ..... to ditto, 15 0	
Major Genl. J. W. Ford, ..... to Dec. 1889, 24 0	
A. Fraser, Esq., ..... to Dec. 1889, 40 11	
Baboo Gobindchunder Sen, ..... to March, 1890, 20 0	

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—RESOLUTION.

The 26th March, 1889.

In obsequy, on the 26th January, 1887, the great and distinguished of the Persian language and the adoption of the Vernacular in the Judicial and Revenue Departments of the Bengal, the late Deputy Governor was pleased to direct that, on the 1st July, 1888, and 1st January, 1889, Reports of the progress made in effectuating this important reform should be furnished by the Sudder Court, the Sudder Board, and the Special Commissioners.

2. The Reports now under consideration are those of the Sudder Court and Board and the Special Commissioner of Patna. The Special Commissioners of Calcutta and Moorshedabad have made no report. They have never attempted to carry the orders into execution. We entered into a correspondence with the

Government to prove the impropriety of the change of language in their Courts and those of their subordinates. Before this correspondence could terminate, the papers were called for by the

Honourable the President in Council.

\* 11th May, 1888, No. 61, and duly transmitted to that authority; and therefore the Deputy Governor of Bengal, anticipating the receipt of Orders on the case from the Supreme Government, has hitherto refrained from issuing a Resolution on the Reports now before him. But as no Order has yet been received, and the period originally fixed for the complete change of language has come and gone, His Honour deems it proper to lay before today the issue of Instructions to the Sudder Court and Sudder Board, upon this important subject. Upon the reports of the Special Commissioners of Patna &c., in His Honour's judgment, advisable to make no remarks, and the receipt of the final Orders of the Government. In view of the objection of the Special Commissioners of Calcutta and Moorshedabad.

3. It appears that in the following Districts, the Vernacular language had, up to the 30th June, been completely substituted for the Persian, in the Courts of the Civil and Sessions Judges, and the Collectors and their subordinates (except in summary cases).

Hongky, Bangalore, Patna, Jessore, Backergunge, Rangpur, East Burdwan, Dinapore, Beerooboon, Muzaffarpore, and Shidabad—except in the Court of the Additional Judge, in which it is reported that "considerable progress" has been made towards the change. In Assam the Bengalee has always been, and still is, in use.

4. No inconvenience has attended the change in any of the above Districts, and in some cases the results are very favourably reported on by the local Authorities.

5. In the following Districts the change had been completed, save in the Revenue Department (except in regard to summary cases) but not in the Courts of the Civil and Sessions Judges:

Perr. Pore, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....

\* In these Districts, the Sudder Court and Sudder Board, in respect that "considerable progress" has been made in effecting the change, the Judicial Department.

West Burdwan, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....  
Dy. Muzaffar, .....

† A trial, except in cases made in these Districts by the Commissioners which will be notified hereafter.

Patna, .....  
Chittagunge, .....

6. In the Courts of the Civil and Sessions Judges of the following Districts—Cuttock, Bhawalpur, Balesore, Sarni, Bichar, 24 Pergunnas, and Chittagunge, it is reported by the Sudder Court that little progress had been made, and no progress whatever.

7. The change was completed in the Courts of the following Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates, and, of course, of their subordinates—Shidabad, Patna, Tirhoot, Sarni, East Burdwan, Jessore, Hongky, Nuddeah, Monghyr, Bagrah, Mahla, and it was not complete in the Courts of the following Districts—Cuttock, Pore, Balesore, Bangalore, Patna, 24 Pergunnas, Rangpur, Backergunge, Muzaffarpore, Tipperah, Behar, Dinapore, Sylhet, Ban-srah, Baraset, Patna, and Ferozepore.

8. The reports show that in none of these twenty-three Districts any inconvenience is felt from the change, or none but what is trivial and temporary.

9. Nearly any progress had been made by the Magistrates of Dinca, Beerooboon, Moorshedabad, Noazally and Rajshy.

\* Civil and Sessions Judges.

Mr. J. Currie, ..... Hongky.  
" T. Wynn, ..... Bangalore.  
" J. P. Schermer, ..... Patna.  
" J. W. Temple, ..... Patna.  
" R. Giddings, ..... Jessore.  
" A. Smith, ..... Backergunge.  
" T. A. Shaw, ..... Rangpur.  
" R. Barlow, ..... East Burdwan.  
Hon'ble R. Forbes, ..... Dinapore.  
Mr. J. H. D'Oyley, ..... Beerooboon.

10. To those Officers whose names are noted in the margin, and who completed within the first six months this reform in their respective Districts and Deputy Districts, His Honour desires that the Sudder Court and Sudder





Let us try if we can't do a little watchmaking: our watch, *e. Police*, is out of order; we'll let us look at it; the wheels (*Chowkeedars*, &c.) are clogged and dirty; the pistons (*Daroghas*) are rusted and bad, and all in consequence of the weakness of the mainspring, (the *Magistrate*) and the poor watch can't *chuff*; the wonder would be (with only one mainspring in many wheels) if it could. In other words, the lower *Police* officers are more or less inefficient and corrupt, and the superior unable to check them.

Let us examine a little into this inefficiency and corruption. It is a common complaint, and I believe a true one, that many times known to have taken place, are not reported; or if they are, are so garbled, as to appear as crimes at all; many again are subordinated to silence and suffering; the reason is, the trouble and labour imposed on the reporter—the vexation and loss of time in attending the different offices; all the difficulties heightened, not alleviated, as much as possible by the *Police*, for the purpose of extortion; not to mention the bribe frequently administered by the ought-to-be-reported party. I know of no other real motive but the above, that would induce a man to neglect his duty; and they are simply interested in this, that he is, according to the present state of things, interested in the emolument. How is this to be avoided? Merely by making his interest lie the other way. Pay the *Chowkeedar* adequately for his labour, and make him do it; and neutralise the effects of bribes which must, at best, be uncertain, by the certainty of reward on conviction, which might be managed by a small per centage on the value of the property recovered in cases of robbing; and in others, by a proportionate reward to be taken from a fund formed from the fines in *theft* and similar cases, at the discretion of the *Magistrate*. Hitherto our management has been almost all *pay punishment*; rewards have been given so seldom, as never to be expected. I refer more particularly to the *Chowkeedars*, but the same principle of making a man's duty tally with his interest, will hold good through all ranks, as long as human nature is what it is.

After the *Chowkeedars*, come the *Daroghas*. I must here digress a little to show you these are. Remember I only refer to my own experience, which is but small. They are chosen chiefly from their appearance of bodily strength, often open-country-men, ignorant of the language in which their duty lies, and are, generally speaking, a fine able-bodied set of fellows; and their pay, 4 Rs. per month, less, or as little, as the low rate of wages we give to our own servants; yet how many experienced, well-dressed respectable young men are to be seen waiting for months together, in the hope of getting an appointment. What can be the reason? Is it to get 4 Rs. per month? Is it for the honour of serving the *Shikar*? No, Sir, for a much more substantial and tangible benefit. On getting an appointment, (for which I have been informed, and believe to be the case in many districts, they often give in fees to different parties as much as, or more than, four months pay,) they have the privilege of wearing that necessary instrument of extortion, a *chupras*. Many little know the virtue of this magic talisman. If skillfully used, it opens courts, it opens purses, it procures food, or almost anything the wearer may wish for, (as good as the "wishing cap,") rendering him more like the wolf than wories, than the guardian of the flock. Is it to his wonderment, that any one having power, should use it? On the contrary, the wonder would be if he did not. Are the advantages of this description of force greater than—are they, indeed, equivalent to its disadvantages? I unhesitatingly answer in the negative. Is even its power of protection equal to its power of oppression? Again I say, no.

In many of our Bengal districts, I know not if it be the case in all,—there are a set of people called *Paliquers*, who enjoy certain privileges and exemptions, for (as the Government is at present constituted) doing nothing, or next to nothing; those men, of whom there are numbers could be made available for every duty, that is now performed by *Daroghas*, except, perhaps, a few in the large towns, jail and treasury guards; and they might get employment by rotation, subject, of course, to the approval of the *Magistrate*, and get 4 Rs. per month while so employed, but no *chupras*: (if I had my will, I'd burn every one of 'em.) Where there are no *Paliquers*, *Burkundances*, or *Sams*,

other equivalent must, I suppose, be entertained; but let them be paid liberally and fairly; and let them out, as they generally now are, be separated as much as possible from the people. Let them, on the contrary, be amalgamated with them as much as possible; let us remember that among the Natives of India, as well as elsewhere, the rogue and the thief are the exceptions. It is to keep these down, and not the honest, though poor man, that is the duty of the *Police*. Being among, and of the people, how many sources of information would be open, that are now closed. Instead of doing what they can to conceal, or at best, being silent till asked, the country people would be glad to assist their brethren, cousins, &c., in apprehending offenders, in the hope of their benefiting in return? Is there nothing to be allowed for the force of public opinion? And if the public heard that generally by the *Police* doing their duty, it stands to reason that they would express such an opinion, if they were not prevented by fear, or some other powerful motive. Being a portion of, and not, as now, elevated above, and separated from, their natural equals, or their own public, the *Police*men would soon find their situation dependent on the proper performance of their duty, provided always that the superior officers did theirs.

I now come to the *Daroghas*. Perhaps few bodies of men have been more abused: there is scarce a crime which a man in the situation has power to commit, that is not laid to their charge, in most cases, I am convinced from people taking up what they have heard from their own servants and dependents, with any equality into the truth. The story is repeated—"vires acquirit eundo," and *Darogahs* are often set down, without any equity into his previous character, without a little of proof, as a corrupt, conniving, bribe-seeking rascal. What is the natural consequence? Will he not sooner or later set up to his character, however undesired at first acquired, particularly if to his advantage? I do not mean to say that all do so. I mean that if they did, I for one should not wonder. There is a pitfall: keeping up one's character, whether good or bad, is the way, and means by which a *Darogah* has the power of increasing his salary, are to well known to require expiating on.

Let us try how we can get rid of this *personification* or *misrepresentation* of reality. There is one, in the first place, which we can change ourselves. "Blood & Iron" without iron, in the same manner, as "black & silver," when in the same circumstances. There are two ways of altering them, either by raising the rank and consequence of the *Darogah*, and, of course, his salary to such a pitch, that a few rascals would be subject to him, or by lowering him to what is, I think, a legitimate station; at all events, so that it would not be worth any one's while to offer him anything. I am inclined to the lowering plan, not in point of salary, but in that of power and influence, viz., bringing them into the state of merely reporting officers. Their jurisdiction also, as at present existing, is too large. Is it possible in a thickly inhabited, imperfectly roaded country like this, that one man should be cognizant of every little occurrence within twenty square miles? These should be reduced at least one-half. So much for the minor works of the watch. Let us now understand that "Honesty is the best policy," or else remove the temptation. If we do not this, we shall labour in vain; and corruption and inefficiency will continue to be the curse of our, or any other administration, wherever may be the employers. On the contrary, let self-interest and duty tally with each other, and we shall hear no more about it.

Now for the mainspring; the weakness or non-adaptation of which has been one great cause of all the works in the watch going wrong; our object must clearly be to strengthen it, and adapt it to the end required. What is the end required? A complete supervision and control of all the inferior and distant parts of the machine. How is this object to be attained? It is no possible that a European functionary, whatever energy or talent he may have for the work, can be sufficiently conversant with the Native character, to enable him to know much less to manage

\* Vide Ireland, for an illustration of the general principle, which the *Police* are kept in barracks.

\* Vide *Shen's News* on the *Irish Affairs*.



and we could be able to rejoice in their conversion. I expressed to them how thankful I felt that there was the first village, we had visited—that I hoped its name was a token for good, and that if they became sincere Christians—real believers in Jesus Christ, it would truly be *Anna Isobah*, that is, the village of joy, for Christianity was the religion of happiness and joy. But as no good could be expected without the Divine blessing, before proceeding further, I requested them to join in earnest prayer for the same, and that they might have the Spirit of God to teach them. Mr. Saunders then offered up the sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving, and never did I see greater apparent seriousness. The poor people, prostrate on their faces, made their responses in the most solemn and audible manner.

Mr. Deerr next gave them an affectionate and earnest address upon the necessity of feeling their state as sinners, of believing in Christ, of renouncing their old habits, and of obedience to the Son of God. His subject was, “*As many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ.*”

“We then proceeded to the most important part, the examination of the candidates for baptism. They were questioned as to their knowledge of their own state and condition, of their responsibility to God, of the character of God, of Jesus Christ, of the way of salvation, of the obligations into which they were about to enter, and especially in reference to their motives, their expectations and their future habits. On these and other topics, they gave us satisfactory answers as could have been expected. It rather exceeded than came short of what we had looked for. Two were found deficient; one an old man of a fine open countenance could not repeat the fourth Commandment. He said he had it in his heart, but being an old man, he could not learn so rapidly as younger men could. We spoke to him with affection, but thought it better to adhere to the principle he had laid down, that the catechumens should be able to repeat the Lord’s Prayer, the Creed and the ten Commandments. I then asked the Missionary brethren if they thought “that any could forbid water that these persons should not be baptized?” It was the unanimous opinion that they ought to be received into the fold of Christ.

The solemn ordinance was then administered by the brethren present. About 151 persons I think were baptized. Krishna Mishun Hannejee by my request then addressed the newly baptized on the solemn engagements into which they had entered, printing out a hymn.

“What they had heard—2. What they now were, and—3. What their conduct in future ought to be.”

Mr. Deerr then addressed the assembly, and the blessing being pronounced, the congregation was dismissed.

Another declaration of the same service is given by Mr. Withbrecht: and both are characterized by simplicity and truth. There is no attempt to guide over any thing, or to excite any feeling but what is general and Christian. Nothing can be more just than Mr. Withbrecht’s enclosed observations. We are satisfied the work is of God—but it is of great promise—that at the same time it is attended with a small class, but in the hands of those who will deal with it truly and faithfully. May God Almighty prosper them. Mr. Withbrecht remarks:

“In conclusion, I think it proper to state, that as I do believe that there are few native converts to be found in Bengal, who embrace Christianity from the pure motive of their soul’s welfare, without any regard to temporal advantage whatever, so neither do I think that these hundreds of villagers became all Christians with the only object of their spiritual welfare in view. At the village of Irkum, the Rev. Krishna Mohan asked a poor ryot, why have you become a Christian? and he answered, because I hope God will be more favourable to me, when I worship Jesus, than when I worshipped Mahomed, for then we had nothing but trouble. In what respect do you expect greater favour from God? Answer, I shall get finer crops in my fields. Similar views and similar hopes were expressed to us on several occasions. It appears to me that great distress caused by the inundation, and the consequent entire failure of the rice crops last year, may have been the means of teaching the poor villagers to think of God and their souls. A gentleman of Calcutta who witnessed the scene of misery in the country, sent shortly afterwards a sum of money to Mr. Deerr, which he distributed for the relief of a number of Native Christian families.

“This assistance no doubt has its effect upon the people in the neighbourhood, and I can imagine hearing them say, Look these Christians are helped and preserved, these gentlemen exercise mercy and have compassion, while our animators and missionaries let us starve without mercy. This, with the previous conviction of the divine truth of Christianity, has, as I should think, been one of the reasons, that during that period such numbers came forward with a desire for baptism. As to the propriety of affording relief to people thus situated, there can be no doubt, but I must confess that this great movement having taken place at that period of distress; and the fact that a considerable sum of money and rice have been distributed for the re-

lief of the converts, renders the ground more difficult than it would otherwise have been, and requires great prudence and circumspection in the management of the congregations. The protection of Native Christians against wrongs and oppressions on the hands of the landlords, which is a subject nearly allied to that of actual assistance afforded to them, is one of the most difficult points for a Missionary, in his care for converts, and the question whether, and how far he is justified in interfering in such temporal concerns, requires the most serious consideration. A temporal blessing is doubtless good, but I feel that over to indulge in, feeling that it is a wrong to be avoided, and that we may possibly be doing much. Prompt and energetic action of the natives is to be encouraged. To obtain this effect, it appears to me that three distinct Missions at least, should be appointed for the superintendence of the Kishnagar Mission, the two first to provide for the spiritual wants of the congregations, and the third for the education of the children of the Native Christians. The villages may conveniently be divided into two parts, viz. the eastern and western district. The Missionary placed over the eastern district, should have a convenient bungalow erected for himself in some well situated village. *Chakpara*, which is a very populous place with well supplied bazaar, would, in my opinion, be a very suitable place. The Missionary who takes the western district under his care might reside at Kishnagar, but a situation nearer the villages would enable him to be more among his flock. The Missionary at the station should establish a seminary of fifty hopeful boys, chosen from the congregations, who must be brought up for Catechists, Readers, &c. This is an engagement of vital importance, and never was there a finer opening for such an undertaking than here, where hundreds of children lately brought into the fold of Christ are waiting to receive Christian education. Besides the station seminary, school houses for the sons and daughters of the Native Christians ought to be erected at every village, where forty or fifty children may conveniently be brought together. Mr. Deerr has already collected a number of children for education in his promises, but they want no commitments, superintendence, and a fatherly and mother’s care in every respect. The men, however, will, as I said before, be not capable of such an extensive undertaking. The Missionary also expects that the seminary should, on Sundays, perform Divine Service before the residents of the station, and raise an interest in the work among the European and East Indian community in the neighbourhood. If effectual in doing this he will find in time, the mission at Kishnagar may, in the judgment of the directors of humane efforts, and zealous laborers, present a harvest more promising than we have yet heard of in this part of the British Empire in the East.”

**MISSIONARY AND EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS.**—Since our last, the Rev. A. F. LACROIX and family have returned to their trip up the country, with improved health.—The Rev. J. Kennedy and Dr. Summers, of the London Society, have proceeded to Bonates, Dr. S. Latham (D. V.) to study Hindustani for the purpose of preaching to the Mussulmans in Calcutta, and will return after he has acquired the language.—We are happy to hear that our Baptist brethren expect a reinforcement of the brethren next cold season.—The Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Huzar, has returned to Manglayr to assist the Rev. Mr. Leslie.—Mr. E. E. E. formerly of Akyon, has returned to Chittagong.—The strength of the Bombay Mission has been increased by the arrival, during the past month, of three additional agents, Mr. J. Mrs. Robertson, of the Church Missionary Society, and Mr. Reul, of the Church of Scotland’s Mission. Mr. Robertson is to be engaged, we believe, in the Money School; and Mr. Reul is to act as a superintendent of Gajrahat Female School. Few circumstances can be more satisfactory to every philanthropist than the brightening prospects connected with a Christian education in this Presidency. May these various movements be according to the joint of the Spirit.—*Calcutta Christian Observer, April.*

**BAPTISM OF A NATIVE YOUTH.**—It affords us much pleasure to announce the Baptism of another Hindu youth connected with the General Assembly’s Institution. He was a pupil in the First Class in that excellent Institution, and had been for some time under very serious impressions. For many months he had been subject to the persecution of his friends for religiousness’ sake; notwithstanding this he steadily persisted in the good way, and on the eighth of last month presented himself as a candidate for Baptism, which ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. Ewari, at the Mission House, Simla, in the presence of the members of the Scottish Mission. We rejoice at this additional token of the Divine favour resting on the Institution. May this youth be the first-fruits of many from the same class, and may he stand fast in Christ to the end.—*Ibid.*

**EMERIT OF HINDOO YESSIESSES TO CHRISTIANITY.**—To the Editors of the *Calcutta Christian Observer*.—DEAR SIRS,—You are aware that a pupil in the Assembly’s Institution, in Cornwallis Square, by name Mahendra Lal, was baptised some fifteen days back, on his profession of faith in the

Lord Jesus Christ; a profession of the perfect sincerity of which the pious and excellent Missionaries who conducted that admirable establishment were abundantly satisfied to fore they acceded to his request for admission into the Christian Church. It may be amusing and not uninteresting to some of your readers to perceive a translation of some *Suggeri Verses* which appeared in the Native newspaper, called the *Samudra-Pubbakar or Samudra-nagara* of the 11th instant, a few days following the baptism. It is as follows:—

“Hail! Hail! that artilles those Missionaries employ! A child has turned aside to join in the praises of Jesus! The (missionary, much-spoken, noted-by-many, kind, &c.) teachers go down from place to place with the tones of (perfect) kindness (to ensure their victims). Alas! what can I say of that our Mahendra Lal, of this noble birth, was misled through a fatal delusion of his mother’s teaching. (Yet) it is not to be greatly regretted, for first, he was but a child; secondly, of the good water (baptism); and so (the priest) (baptized him) Dr. P. (but he lost his case for ever! Yet how much had his misguided parent laboured to convince his mind (of the falsity of the course he saw him inclined to pursue)! But notwithstanding all, the lawless devil (left his hand) and has not returned! Then his mother—oh, too, beholding her beloved child no more, as though she were entreating and alluring him (to come back to her) exclaims with her wailings, Oh come, my sweet Gopal, my darling, my jewel of a child, my moon-faced! Come! come and eat curries and cream and butter, and play about in the courtyard just as you will. Oh go not to pasture the cows and the herd of the heterodox and apostate! Ah me! I die! my child in his tender youth has forsaken Krishna (or the dark) and now in the black waters of *Drum*. Ah my sweet one, you cannot then have any relief for the hands of the heterodox, nor joy to slip through that month with which thou hast want to eat savory condiments and cakes and sweetmeats!”

“But—when sorrow is written by the tears upon the forehead, who can escape it? So when the sun’s wings appear, they are but the precursor of its destruction! I once told his now mourning parent,—let your darling go with the child (to guard and feed him). What arguments can that wretched wretch of a Missionary have employed to entice him? Where is Gopal now, now that he has left Mathura?”

The slave is as dearly loved as possible. It may be well, for the benefit of such as may not have much acquaintance with Sanskrit, to explain, *Kṛishna*, to denote that *Gopal* is the cow-herd (also the guardian of the world) from *Gṛ* = cow, or the earth, and *pa* = a herd or preserver, is one of the names of Krishna, the popular deity of Bengal, who is estimated an incarnation of Vishnu, whose gambles with the *gṛ* (cow) or milk-maid, are celebrated in the current songs of the country and are commemorated in the ritual sports of the annual Hindu festival. Thence the word *gṛ* is used by Bengalee mothers as a term of endearment in addressing their male children, as exemplified above. There is a *play* upon the word *gṛ* in line 19 of the translation, where it is first applied as a proper name to the deluded son—herd of Mathura, and then as an adjective to the waters of Christian baptism. Its etymological meaning is *dark*, deep blue, the colour with which the images of Krishna are often painted, and also the colour of the deep sea or all pain, to which the baptismal element is compared, as destructive of the case, &c., of the baptized. The word *gṛ*, however, may also be taken to mean the *sentiment of devotion*, which when referring to the Divine Saviour of the Gospel, is designated as *dark*, gloomy, and destructive, in this poetic composition. Observe also, that *gṛ* or *gṛ* *Mathura* was the birth-place and early residence of Krishna; it is a town in the province of *Agra* and a place of pilgrimage to the Hindus. In assuming Krishna’s fatal destruction as consequent upon his abandoning Mathura, the author applies his name of *Gopal* to the neophyte Christian (as his mother had done in her endearment) and hints his similar ruin is inevitable. The phraseology, &c., is characteristic, and so far interesting. The reference to Dr. Duff and his baptismal tub will not escape observation.

Such wretched trifles are a fair specimen of the abusive doggerel directed against the Missionaries, with which the Native Bengalee newspapers are often filled.

CISTREXESSIS.

To the Editor of the *Cynosurus*.

Sir,—From a report in the *Record Harbar* of the 14th instant, it appears that a Hindu lad of about sixteen years of age, of the Byasak family, formerly a pupil in the General Assembly’s School, has recently re-inquired the faith of his progenitors, and renounced that of his rulers; and that notwithstanding his father’s desisting every means to take him from the net of conversion, the boy refused to accept his father’s offer. I, Mr. Editor, very strongly disapprove of Mr. Duff’s plan of instruction. It is a glaring injustice to adopt such a measure under the cloak of admitting a child freely, and that of involving English education at the choice of the teacher, the dangerous tendency, infusing gospel in the mind of students in the course of their ordinary tuition, is evident. The boy not only neglects associating with the

class to which he originally belonged, and thereby withholds from hearing any principles of his own caste; but, on the contrary, avails himself of taking free intercourse with the missionaries and others, who hardly forget their accustomed duty to bring up their associates into Christian religion, by enlightening his mind with the repeated lectures of the scripture. So that neither the boys who embrace Christianity are directly at variance with the opinion of their parents or guardians, nor the missionaries and others who lead them to that branch of religion can be so blameable as the parents themselves, who, knowing that many youths have already on their being taught closely in the English fashion, forsaken their ancestral faith at their own accord, do not fear at all to deliver their children again into the same hands, knowing very well that at the time they deliver them for English education they surely consign their sons, decidedly inferring that who are destined to become outward pursuants to their heavenly fathers, and consequently all attempts at preservation, i. e. keeping them and from the seminary where a religious study is commonly imparted to his pupils, or re-entraining with them when they are too apt to feast their mind with no other religion but the one which they are taught in by their tutor, is fruitless. If so doing they are to put their parents and relations to the deepest grief of mortification.

Yours obediently,

Culcutta, March 13, 1839.

A VEDANTIC.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

POPERY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The following is extracted from the Bishop of Chester’s recent charge:—“Many subjects present themselves, to whom I might be tempted to direct your thoughts. One more especially concerns the Church at present; it comes it is daily assuming a more serious and alarming aspect, and threatens a rival to the worst evils of the Romish system. Under the specious pretence of deference to antiquity, and respect for primitive models, the foundations of our Protestant Church are undermined by men who dwell within her walls, and those who sit in the Reformer’s seat are traducing the Reformation. It is as if the coming matter of question were that the Bible is sufficient to make man wise, to sanctify him, and to give him eternal life, and that no other revelation by faith, is both equally and utterly *useless*; and the spiritualists of the mystic of God are instructed to raise the truths which they have been ordained to dispute, and to hide under a hidden their doctrine which the apostles were commanded to preach to every creature. It is not from any feelings of favour towards these new doctrines that I do not add my voice to the warnings which have been a ready refuge, and able refuge, against them. It is rather because I sincerely believe that the voice of warning, however loudly it is raised, is not heeded by you. We may read in a temple of the Lord, and in the most solemn duties, that the doctrine of a *Christ* and that in which we are nurtured, leaves us thus far from the end of endless generations, and questions which are not of godly edifying. We have too much to do with realities to be drawn aside by shadows.”

The Dissenters of London have formed the *Mitropolis Chapel Fund Association*, to supply the increasing population of London with additional means of religious instruction. The amount of Donations in the beginning of January was upwards of £5,400. A Chapel capable of accommodating 1,261 persons has been erected in Lambeth, and another has been purchased near the Regent’s Park; both of which were to be opened for public worship in January.

### SCIENTIFIC.

The letter of Professor Forbes in a noticed a remarkable spring, about a mile from Kilsingen, Basaria, which had occupied much of his attention, and of which he will probably at a future time draw up a detailed account. It is a *krise spring*, having 3 per cent. of salt, rising in a bore 225 Bavarian feet deep, in red sandstone; but he understands that the water flows at about 280 feet in depth. Its temperature is never less than 64°; the mean temperature of springs near being only 50 to 52°. It discharges carbonic acid gas in volumes almost unexampled, keeping the water, in a shaft eight feet deep, in a state resembling turbulent ebullition. The enormous supply of gas led to its use in gas baths, for which purpose it is carried off by a tube connected with a large inverted funnel, which rests upon the water. It contains scarcely a trace of nitrogen. It is conducted into chambers properly prepared, and thence into baths, in which it lies by its weight, and is used as water would be. But the most remarkable feature will remain. About five or six times a day the discharge of gas suddenly stops; in a few seconds the surface of the well is calm. The flow of water, amounting to *forty cubic feet* per minute, also stops, or rather













# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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**EDITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—Within the last fortnight our circulation has attained an extent, which, in the commencement of our labours, it seemed presumption to anticipate. Our paying subscribers now exceed five hundred; and we, therefore, feel constrained to return our grateful thanks for the generous patronage which has placed us in so agreeable a position. It has cost us no small exertion, then in circumstances the most trying, to furnish the quantity of weekly entertainment for our friends; and whilst we could not be wanting in gratitude to them for the approbation with which they have cheered our toil, we would much less be forgetful of that gracious Providence by which we have been permitted so long to continue our humble efforts for the public good. We can declare with a good conscience, that in looking forward to the farther prosecution of this undertaking, we hold every consideration to be a trifle, compared with the opportunity we possess of reprobat- ing what is evil, and advocating what is good. As our pa- triotic friends in public regard, we trust it will continue to rise in genuine worth. We shall spare no pains to enlarge and enrich it from time to time, so as to make it increasing- ly valuable; and shall be happy to receive the suggestions of our friends, respecting any thing by which they think its usefulness would be increased. It is, of course, to our own wisdom we look as the proper sphere of our influence, and in which we expect support: yet all the divisions of India are linked together by many common interests, and the ties which bind our Native Land by the closest relations. We have, therefore, much satisfaction in finding our paper acceptable in all directions, that as many as 46 copies are required for Madras, 14 for Bombay, and 13 for England; and a proportionate supply for China, the Straits, the Cape, and North America. May we be found worthy the continuance of so much favour.

Perhaps we are hasty in courtesy to say, we are grateful to our friend of the *Harbourn*, for the kind expressions with which he noticed, what the *Commercial Advertiser* would, possibly, call our widowed state. Certain it is, we cannot be insensible to any tribute of honour or sympathy, offered to the friend and colleague with whom it has been our hap- piness to be so long associated, and to whom this paper owes its reputation. But for ourselves, we should have felt most flattered, could his absence have passed away un- known and unsuspected. Mr. Marshman left us ten days ago, by the *Katerpiller*, for a short respite from the duties he has pressed too heavily upon him. The voyage is only to Madras, and will occupy but a few days. We wish, for his sake, it had been farther.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.**—The appointment of the Prison Discipline Committee was one of the beneficial measures, for which India was indebted to Lord William Bentinck. The public order under which it was formed, bears date the 2d January, 1836. It was a new year's gift of surpassing value. The gentlemen selected by His Lordship for the task, were every way worthy of it: and it is melancholy to think how many of them are already lost to the country, either by death or retirement. They were the Hon. Henry Shakespeare, (dead), the Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, the Hon. T. B. Macaulay, (returned to England), the Hon. Sir J. P. Grant, the Hon.

Sir B. H. Malkin, (dead), C. H. Cameron, Esq., John Macpherson McLeod, Esq., G. W. Anderson, Esq., Frederick Millett, Esq., C. Barwell, Esq., (dead), W. H. Macnaughten, Esq., D. Macfarlan, Esq., C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., (absent,) and John Peter Grant, Esq., who was Secretary to the Com- mittee.

The Report of the Committee was given in, after the re- searches and deliberations of two years, on the 8th of Janu- ary, 1838, and was published by order of the Council of India more than six months ago. How we come to let it lie by us so long, we cannot explain. We had the clear impression that it had been fully noticed in our columns, and were only convinced of the contrary, by a careful ex- amination of our file. It is certainly a document that re- quires no meagre notice. The statistical information it contains, is of very great importance, and will be of much use, even though no systematic practical reforms should be immediately based upon it.

The object of the Committee was two-fold: first, by ex- tensive and minute inquiry to exhibit the present system of our Indian Prison Discipline, and then to suggest the re- medy for its evils. But as there is a foreign and very dis- tinct branch of our system, occasioned by the penalty of transportation, the Report is arranged under three heads. *First*, is the description of the present system, which in- cludes, besides an examination of the method of treating prisoners, and its effects, an account of the number, size, and cost of the Goals in India; the number of prisoners at present confined in them, compared with an estimate of the population of each Presidency; and the average yearly cost of a prisoner under each of the different subordinate Governments; and, under the several heads of this description, there are needed suggestions of such improvements, as might be introduced without any general change of the present system itself. *Secondly*, the Committee present a description of the system under which the punishment of transportation is now inflicted, with few recommendations of improvements in small points of detail; their general opinions upon the question of transportation, and the plan of a new system under which they recommend the future infliction of that punishment. *Lastly*, the Report closes with propounding an entirely new plan of Prison Discipline for the Goals on the Continent of India, with an explana- tion of the opinions, according to which it has been framed. We shall confine our attention this week, to the *first* division of the Report, or the existing system of Prison Discipline, on the Continent of India.

The Committee set out with the unparing declaration, that the present system is "essentially such as the Govern- ment is imperatively required, by every consideration of justice and policy, thoroughly to reform." And they continue so consistently in this commendatory mood, as never to appear remedied to any remedy, short of the entirely new system they have to propose. Yet, as became men with so grave a matter to treat of, they have not yielded to any prejudiced or passionate quarrelsomeness, to any exag- geration of actual evil, or disregard of the good intentions and considerate provisions to be found in the existing system: and for this they are the more likely to be listened to. Their view of the present state of our Prison Discipline is thus expressed, by way of conclusion from the details:















From Ferozpour to Bahawalpur 100 hours at the usual rate of boats, <i>when the stream is which at</i>	
3 Miles per hour, makes	377
From the latter to Mithankote, 392 hours, .....	108
— to Bukkur 42, .....	107
— to Sultan 32, .....	71
— to Hyderabad 22, .....	53
— to Tatta 18, .....	72
— to Vikkur 22, .....	72
— to Kotee, where I found sea going boats, .....	72
— Times, March 27.	351

## MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL.

*First report of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital at Macao, for the quarterly term beginning 5th July, and ending 1st October, 1838. By the Rev. P. Parker, M. D.*

In accordance with a desire expressed at a general meeting of the Society in May last, the Hospital at Macao was opened on the 5th July. Previous engagements to return to Canton, and the absence of any other medical gentlemen to take charge of the establishment, rendered it necessary temporarily to close it on the 1st of October. It is with great pleasure that the report for this term is now submitted to the Society and its friends.

Often has the sincerest gratitude been felt towards the benevolent members of this Society, who have procured such an asylum for the afflicted Chinese and to the respected President, by whose judgement the spot was selected, when, walking through its capacious and numerous apartments,—I have witnessed the comfortable accommodation afforded the inmates, to many of whom it seemed almost a palace, in comparison with the narrow cells which they call their homes. The building is capable of accommodating two hundred patients. It has nineteen spacious rooms on the second story, well ventilated; and as many corresponding ones on the ground floor; a garden, and extensive compound with three wells of water—the rear; and a yard in front. The building is of brick, strongly built; and the whole of the ground (say a third of an acre) is owing to it, is surrounded by a substantial wall. It is in a healthy locality, overlooking the inner harbour, and has good access both by land and water.

It is delightful to contemplate the yearly augmenting relief that may here be afforded to the suffering Chinese. It is encouraging and encouraging to regard the facilities that here exist, for the instruction of the young men of China in the principles of rational medicine and surgery. May the institution prosper every way—may there be no lack of men to conduct its operations or of means to support and increase its usefulness—may it be the fruitful parent of many like institutions, under the conduct of Chinese, who shall have acquired the skill and science of the west, and shall have imbibed the benevolence and purity of the gospel.

Seven hundred patients were received into the Hospital during the term, towards the close of which many had to be sent away, from the inexpediency of receiving them for a few days only. Fewer important surgical cases present themselves, in proportion to the whole number, than had previously been the case at Canton. With a few exceptions, the task of giving the confidence of the people had to be commenced *de novo*. The suspicion and reserve at first manifested were greater than even at Canton. The arrival, however, as patients, of gentlemen from Canton, and occasional visits of some who had been cured there, and others personally acquainted with previous operations, tended very much to alter the feelings of the people. An unexpected auxiliary in effecting this change was found, too, in society of their idols, who, according to the interpretations of the Chinese priests, encouraged a large number of their votaries to apply to the foreign physician with assurance of success.—*Chinese Repository for December.*

## RELIGIOUS.

1. BOMBAY ACHARYAT BIBLE SOCIETY.—The following are extracts from the last report, a document which shows that the great work of translating and circulating the Scriptures is vigorously advancing in this Presidency.

1. Of the *Morathi* translation of the First Book of Samuel by the Rev. D. O. Dixon, which was alluded to in the last report, as under the review of the Committee for translations, an edition of 1500 copies has been printed and published.

Several of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, as translated by Mr. Graves, are in the hands of the Committee. The opinions of eleven Marathi scholars having been solicited on the comparative merits of the versions of the Book of Psalms, by Messrs. Graves and Dixon, it was unanimously resolved by the Committee, "that Messrs. Graves and Dixon be respectfully requested to make a revision of their respective versions, availing themselves of the hints furnished by the letters not read, and such correspondence with the Committee for translations as they may choose to intimate; and the Society publish 25000 copies of their versions when so revised, leaving the question of future reprint to future consideration." It was agreed, that communicating the preceding resolution to Messrs. Graves and Dixon, the Secretary should warmly thank them in the name of the Society, for their past labours in the translation of the Divine Word.

The printing of the translation of the Prophetic Book of Mr. Dixon, has been completed during the past year; and 1500 copies of Ezekiel, Daniel, and the minor Prophets have been published.

It has been resolved to publish 25000 copies of the Book of Genesis according to the last edition, with verbal alterations, which may appear manifest improvements to the members of the translation Committee in Bombay; and to permit the American Mission to add to the edition, for the American Bible Society, such a number of copies as may be required, paying according to the proportion of the whole.

The improved translation of the first Epistle to the Corinthians by the Rev. James Mearns, after undergoing the usual criticism of the Committee for translations, was published shortly after the annual meeting. The translation of the second Epistle by the same missionary, is at present in the hands of the Committee. A revision of Mr. Graves's version is now going on, in the hope that a comparison may be found useful.

The review of the translation of the Gospel according to St. John, by Dr. Wilson, is proceeding; and a small reprint of the old translation, has been ordered upon, to meet present necessities.

A revised translation of the Epistle to the Galatians, by Mr. Graves, is proceeding through the press.

A new translation or revision of the Hebrews, by the Rev. T. Nesbitt, has been put into the hands of the Committee for translations.

2. The only portion of the Scriptures in *Gujarathi* which has been printed during the past year, is the revised edition of the Gospel according to St. Mark, of which 8000 copies have been published.

3. In order of the last reports of the Society, the authorities of the supply of Protestant Scriptures for the British Islands have been taken into consideration, and it has been decided to form two classes of work. A list of books to procure, expected a new edition, or revision of the New Testament, was thus made up, and embraced by this Assembly.

The Rev. Mr. Bygones in a letter to Dr. Wilson, thus writes: "I herewith enclose a copy of the programme of our translation, or rather revision of the New Testament in Urdu, and shall feel much obliged by your laying it before the Committee of the Bible Society, as we are anxious to bring our version to as high a state of improvement as we can, before we finally give it out of our hands into those of the Bible Society."

We resolved on publishing one or two editions on our own responsibility; and to give a list of the remarks of our friends, to enable us to make our amendments as they seem desirable, and more mature deliberation. On this we did not wish to offer to work to the Bible Society, but have proceeded with the first edition in the press, taking all remarks on ourselves; intending that when the version shall have received our subsequent correction, to hand it over to them entirely. This plan was mentioned by the Directors of the London Missionary Society, and to the officers of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by whom it was approved. They also promised to reimburse any expenses that might be incurred when once the work shall have been presented to them with the advantages of the proposed revision. The subject has also been mentioned to the Committee of the Calcutta Bible Society; and they have agreed to take a part of our first edition of the version, at the cost price, without pledging themselves to the final adoption or claiming any right to make any alterations in it.

My object then in writing, is to enquire if the Committee of the Bombay Bible Society will take a number of copies on the same terms as the Calcutta Society, viz. at prime cost. Our object in this undertaking is stated in the prospectus along with a specimen of the type, &c. How far the language may correspond with the Hindustani of Bombay, I am not aware. We have endeavoured, as far as we could, to use only such words and idioms as seemed to us to be in general use over most of India; but of course we do not pretend to be able to divide author-





ANDERSON PARK, 10000 N. G. Thursday week a horrible storm hit the area, eventing in the death of a number of cattle from a unit of 100 in the latter months of the year. The unit of 100 was not in the best of health, a number of them being in poor condition, and the storm was a severe test for them. The unit was not in the best of health, a number of them being in poor condition, and the storm was a severe test for them. The unit was not in the best of health, a number of them being in poor condition, and the storm was a severe test for them.

The number of chapters devoted to the above groups		
1. Nationality, 1880-1930, 1930-1945, 1945-1950		
Poland	12	
Poland in 1939	1	
Poland in 1945	1	
Poland in 1950	1	
Poland in 1955	1	
Poland in 1960	1	
Poland in 1965	1	
Poland in 1970	1	
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During and since November last there have been 58 additional chapels registered. The gross number up to Dec. 31, 1838, is 1322.—*Ibid.*

**SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SUN.**—The newly-invented light of M. Gandin, on which experiments were recently made at Paris, is a modification of the invention of Lieut. Drummond. While Drummond pours a stream of oxygen gas through spirals of wire, upon unskilled light, Gandin makes use of a more efficient kind of oxygen, and the conductors through burning of course of the Sun. The Drummond light is fifteen hundred times stronger than that of burning gas; the Gandin light is, we are assured by the inventor, as strong as that of the sun, or thirty thousand times stronger than gas, and, of course, ten times more so than the Drummond. The method by which M. Gandin proposes to turn the new invention to use is singularly striking. He proposes to erect in the island of the Port Neuf, in the middle of the Seine, and centre of Paris, a light house, five hundred feet high, in which is to be placed a light from a hundred thousand to a million gas-jets, struck, the power to be varied as the nights are light or dark. Paris will then enjoy a sort of perpetual day; and as soon as the sun of the heavens has set, the sun of the Port Neuf will rise.—*Moniteur Magazine.*

**A TRANSPARENT WATCH.**—A Watch has been presented to the Academy of Science at Paris, constructed of very peculiar materials, the parts being principally formed of rock crystal. It was made by M. Liebigier, and is small in size. The internal works are visible; the two wheels which carry the hands are rock crystal, the other wheels of metal, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the springs. All the screws are fixed in crystal, and all the axles turn on rubies. The escapement is of sapphire, the balance-wheel of rock crystal, and its springs of gold. The regularity of this watch as a time-keeper is attributed by the maker to the feeble expansion of the rock crystal in the balance-wheel, &c. The construction of the whole seems to have carried to perfection the art of cutting precious stones has been carried to modern times.—*Ibid.*

**COST OF RAIL-ROADS.**—The cost of the Manchester and Liverpool railway was \$3,000,000 per mile; of the Dublin and Kingstown, \$1,000,000; of the French, about 15,000,000; and in America, from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.—*Ibid.*

**MEHMET ALI'S MONOPOLY SYSTEM.**—From 1812 to 1813 the population of Egypt was reckoned at between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 souls; it now amounts scarcely to 1,800,000. According to the learned members of the French expedition, 4,000,000 fedules of land were cultivated; since the monopoly only 3,000,000 are under cultivation. From 1812 to 1820 the French consumed 20,000,000 lbs. of cotton were produced; the quantity is now reduced to 10,000,000.—*Ibid.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A PROPHET SHAWL.**—In busy Oriental MSS. may be met with elaborately-painted representations of celebrated processions; but one of the most curious lately fell under the observation of the author. In the possession of a Hungarian lady of high rank is a magnificent shawl, woven in the looms of Persia, and perfectly unique, the border of which exhibits in all its details one of these triumphal processions. Nothing is omitted; the trains of the camels and Arab horses fully equipped, the elephants and palanquins, the troops and musketeers, and the countless attendants swelling the ranks of some mighty chief—all are there. One compartment offers to the view a series of lamentable scenes, in which figure the rhinoceros, the tiger, and leopard; the gazelle of various sizes, the rabbit, and "such small deer," with pursuing dogs, hunters, and keepers winding their horns on horse and foot. All this is woven in the most delicate hues and most exquisite colours, with a general accuracy of outline and correctness of design quite admirable, forming a combination of forms and hues which blend into a whole of surpassing beauty and harmony.—*Fraser.*

**SUICIDE FROM INACTIVITY WITH WEALTH.**—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Mr.ley's hotel, Trafalgar-square, on the body of Horatio Largett, Esq., law solicitor to the Commissioners of King's Taxes, who committed suicide on Wednesday. Mr. Kyrle, surgeon of St. Martin's lane, stated that about two o'clock on Wednesday last, he was called to attend the deceased at the above hotel, and found him in bed with his throat cut. Witness dressed the wound, and he appeared very anxious to live. In a short time afterwards he asked for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a letter to his wife, stating that he was unwell, but should return home in a day or two. He then folded, sealed, and directed it himself. Mr. Horatio, senior surgeon of Charing-cross Hospital, continued to attend him until two o'clock on Thursday, when he died from loss of blood. John Wilkin, Esq., of No. 10, Spring-gardens, and Receiver-General of Wales, deposed that he had known the deceased for nearly forty years. He was married, and had a wife and family. He was in the habit of frequently coming up to town from North, and invariably on those occasions dined with witness. After dinner,

if they were alone, he would complain to witness that he was the most wretched man in existence for the want of active employment. He was pensioned in 1833, on an allowance of £6,500 per annum. Deceased was 64 years of age, and a man of temperate habits. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."—*Post.*

**DEATH OF JOSEPH LANEVATER.**—*Extract of a Letter from New York, dated Oct. 26, 1838, addressed to W. C. Cress, Esq.*—"It is my painful task to communicate to you the sudden death of your much valued friend, Joseph Lanevater, on the 23rd inst. He was run over in a street of this city, his leg broken, and his head very much lacerated. I was with him after the accident, and his friend, William Wagstaff, a Quaker formerly of England, administered every comfort to him. He died on the 23rd inst., without a struggle, full of faith. His friend Wagstaff says:—(On the last Sabbath, before meeting he held, he was more like an angel than a mortal. He might the prayer he offered by us who witnessed it, to be the death of the righteous."—*Post.*

**HEREDITARY WICKEDNESS.**—The following remarkable case was tried at the quarter session for the county of Warwick, last Tuesday:—John Seacroft, aged 77, John Seacroft, his son, aged 50, and Levi Seacroft, son of the last-mentioned John, aged 14, were tried and convicted of stealing at Stratford, on the 2nd of November last, an ass, the property of Arthur Gregory, Esq. They were sentenced to three months imprisonment. It appeared that they were phlegmatic, or tramping tinkers. The grandfather looked the worse for his years. He was a powerful-looking man, apparently not 40 years of age. The grandson was also a powerful youth.—*Ibid.*

**LEISURE.**—The best man in the world for doing to others are those who have nothing to do. Busy men make no time for their leisure; and the less leisure they have, the more they make of that little. They almost unconsciously turn to work; they never have, in fact, any leisure at all; since leisure is an occasional freedom from certain habitual duties; and the so-called man of leisure, having no such duty, is only industriously idle, and full of vacancy all the days of his life.—*Fraser.*

**THE PARIS NATIONAL GUARD** has had three Centinels sent-General since 1830.—The first, General Lafayette, secretly held on horseback; two or three servants were kept to get him upon his charger, and when he was in the saddle his friends were in perpetual fear of his falling from it. Three last months of his command he found his morning hours open carriage. The second, Marshal Lobau, was as modest in the stirrups, but so dead that he had infinitely more to interfere blunders. The third and present monarch, Marshal Gerard, rides tolerably, and knows well; but as short-statured that he cannot dismount a centinel from a horse at a distance of ten paces.—*Post.*

**JANUARY TUN.**—PLOUGH MONDAY.—The first Monday after Twelfth-day is called Plough Monday, because it was a first day after Christmas that Irishmen resumed the plough in some parts of the country, and especially in the north, to draw the plough in procession to the doors of the villages and towns-people, by 30 or 40 men, stripped to their cloths and shirts, but protected from the weather by wattlework beneath. Their arms and shoulders are decorated with gay-coloured ribbons, tied in large knots and bows, and their hats are surmounted in the same way. They are usually accompanied by an old man, or a boy dressed up to represent one; she is called Hog-dog, and called the Booby. Sometimes the sport is added of a humorous countryman to represent a fool. He is covered with ribbons, and striped in skins, with a double-headed tail, and carries a box to collect money from the spectators. They are attacked by male, and Morris-dancers when they can be got; but there is always a sportive dance, with a few lasses wearing all their finery, with a superabundance of ribbons. When this merriment is well managed, it is very pleasing. The money collected is spent at night. Formerly little was done in the field at this season, and according to "Tusser Reliquies," during the Christmas holidays, gentlemen feasted the farmer, and every farmer feasted his servants and taskmen. Thus Plough Monday reminded them of their business, and in the morning of that day the men and maids strove who should finish their reapers, commenced the labours of the year by riding the earliest. If the ploughmen could get their whip, his plough-staff, harrow, or any field implement, by the fire-side before the maid could set her kettle on, she lost her Shrove-tide cock to the men. Thus our forefathers strive to allure youth to their duty, and provided them innocent mirth as well as labour. On Plough Monday night the farmer gave them a good supper and strong ale. In some places, where the parish was too small to make a Plough Monday, if, on his return at night, he came with his whip to the kitchen-latch, and cried "Cock in a pot," before the maid could cry "Cock on the dunghill," he gained a cock for Shrove Tuesday.—*Ibid.*

**EXAMINERS OF CANDIDATES FOR HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.**—The Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India have appointed the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Professor of English

literature at King's College, London; the Rev. Robt. Eden, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford; and T. H. Key, Esq., M.A., Professor of Latin Literature at University College, London, to be examiners of Candidates for admission at Halliwell College for the ensuing term.—*Put.*

A NEW NORMAN.—A German writer observes, that in England there is such a scarcity of thieves, that they are obliged to seek a reward for their services.—*Idiot Magician.*

EX-TORUS CORKAGE.—We snail a week or two ago, in speaking of the ex-torus-clerk of Norwich, (who has saddled each of the members of the new corporation with a debt of 5,000*l.*), we forgot, through his litigation, that ex-torus-clerks are ex-acted-clerks all the world over: since then our remark has met with abundant confirmation. Witness the doings of the worthy ex of Poole, respecting whose conduct the *Galeshead Observer* says:—“While in three years the liberal Town-council of Loderley have nearly wiped off the debt bequeathed to them by their predecessors, and at the same time increased the moral income accruing from the town-estate, the notorious Town-council of Poole have reduced themselves to a miserable plight. Having given this old town-clerk a head for 4,500*l.* by way of compensation for the loss of an office which, according to his own showing, he had voluntarily resigned, and the worthy functionary, having, in consequence, lost his money, he commenced an action, and obtained judgment against his ancient friends; and the ruthless rogue, entering the town-hall, has swept off all the mayors, including even the easy chairs of the aldermen, the punch-bowl, the mayor's throne, the maces, the keys, cocked hats, and sergeants' breeches!”—*Leicester Mercury.*

MR. MERRAN, DE DOCAI, a distinguished member of the National Convention, formerly Attorney-General of the Court of Cassation, a member of the Institute, and one of the framers of the civil code, died in Paris, on the 36th Dec. In the 84th year of his age.—*Put.*

DORCHESTER.—Last week some workmen engaged in lowering the top of the bell in Fordington, brought to light some curious remains of antiquity. Many skeletons were discovered, lying in various positions; but the most interesting was a skeleton found beneath a house. Round the neck, which was that of a female, was a necklace of beads of glass and amber, composed of very fine fine disks and in which was appended an oval, about an inch and a-half in diameter, and nearly spherical, beautifully turned out of the Kilmarderie oval; on the right arm was a bracelet of the same material, elegantly turned, ornamented, and highly polished. Near the head was an urn of red ink ware, slightly conical at the exterior, about seven inches high, and about the same in diameter at the mouth, with another smaller one at the neck, and of somewhat red ink ware and manufacture, and the remains of a lacustrine of the red Samian ware, of elegant form and proportion.—*Ibid.*

MR. GIBBS.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Dr. Gibson has resigned the Chair of Practical Medicine in the University College. The circumstances which led to this refer to the exhibitions of Animal Magnetism in the Hospital of the College, where the Professor was accustomed to display the influences of the girls, named O'Key. The medical journals have taken up the tricks, while Dr. Gibson's warmest friends have very severely deplored his adherence to such doctrines. The Professors of the University had a strong feeling as to the teachers of the evil powers, and the Council of the Institution have, in consequence, ordered Dr. Gibson to resign his Hospital. Dr. E., regarding this proceeding as an insult, resigned.—*Ibid.*

INSURANCE OF THE LIVES OF COWS.—The insurance of the lives of men and women has been for some time becoming more and more prevalent; but a society for insuring the lives of cows is a decided novelty in this country. Such institutions have been found productive of great good in Scotland, and we are glad to observe that it was resolved a few days ago, at Arncliffe, to establish a mutual Insurance Society, to ensure the cows of *Widdows*, in Northumberland. A small sum like two shillings and sixpence, as a subscription, from each member half-yearly, is deemed sufficient to cover the risks, with the contributions made gratuitously to the society by the neighbouring landowners and gentry.—*Tyne Mercury.*

A NATIVE.—The Hertfordshire peasants are notorious for their want of civility. A lady, while on a visit to a friend residing in the county, laid, during her rides on horseback in the neighbourhood, become perfectly aware of the boresomeness of the peasantry. One day, when riding unattended, she came to a by-gate of her host's park, which had not a lodge. A clubby boy was sleeping to and fro upon it. She ventured to beg that he would hold it open while she passed. To her utter amazement he did so! Delighted with his complacency, she gave him a shilling, observing, “It is quite clear, my lad, from your civility, that you are not a native of Hertfordshire.” The reply was this—“Thee art a liar—I be!”—*Put.*

THE WHIGS, OF LANCASHIRE.—The eldest son (John Wood) has been returned member of Parliament for Preston several times, and proved himself a steady supporter of civil and

religious liberty. A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the head of the family, Mr. Wood, senior, was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Uniford Wood, the judge, addressing the reverend person, said, “Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?” The old gentleman replied—

O double T  
I double T  
E double L  
Double I  
Double O D.

Upon which the astonished lawyer laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life, and, after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The Court was convulsed with laughter.—*Gardiner's Misc.*

CHINESE BOOKS.—In cheap printing, the Chinese are our superiors; as in consequence of their simple method of impression, the whole apparatus of printer in that country consists of his galleys, blocks, and presses. There he may shudder, and travel from place to place, purchasing paper and lamp-black as he needs them; and purchasing a table anywhere, he may throw off his estimate by the hundred or the score, as he is able to dispose of them. Their paper is thin but cheap; two sheets of demy size costing only one halfpenny. This, connected with the low price of labour, enables the Chinese to furnish books in each other far next to nothing. The books of King-fu-wei, comprising six volumes, and amounting to four hundred leaves octavo, may be purchased for ninepence, and the historical novel of “The Three Kingdoms,” amounting to one thousand five hundred leaves, in twenty volumes, may be had for half-a-crown. Books are, consequently, multiplied to an almost incredible extent; and every peasant and pedlar has the common depots of knowledge within his reach. In China, we are accordingly told, there are, perhaps, more books, and more people to read them, than in any country in the world.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE PRESS.—The total number of newspapers which passed through all the Post-offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1837, was forty-two millions.—*Put.*

NO LONDON BANKRUPTcies.—There are only four bankruptcies announced in Tuesday night's Gazette, and none of them in the metropolis. This is the second Gazette which has appeared without a London bankruptcy.—*Post.* [Now, that the “Official Assignees” take so much of the bankrupt business from the solicitors, we have heard that the latter make private arrangements with creditors, which prevent the necessity of bankrupt commissions.—*Spectator.*]

AN INVENTOR.—A correspondent of the *Evening Herald* says, that a fellow in the garb of a scholar, but pretending to be a natural knowledge of things in the world to come, and offering medicines for sale, is gulling the good people in Rochford Hundred. The Essex paper advises the peasantry to “bust their pockets a little tighter;” and the advice is the best that can be offered.—*Put.*

# ASTORIA.

LEMBERS (ASTORIA GALICIA.) DEB. 3.—Since the last 10 days our country has been inundated with Jews, who have left the southern provinces of Russia, in order to avoid being incorporated by force with the Russian army. The ascription is a real scourge for the Russian Israelites; first, because in the deplorable condition to which the despotism of the Muscovite Government has reduced them, they are destitute of all courage and elevated sentiments; and, secondly, because the Czar, on hearing, in 1831, that whole battalions of Jews had laid down their arms before a handful of Polish rebels, has ordered the Israelite recruits to be employed as scummen on board the fleet, a service which they detest even more than that of the land army. The Jews have a means of obtaining their exemption from military service by bribing the recruiting commissioners, but those functionaries, who are extremely rapacious, do not consent to strike the name of an able-bodied man off their list, unless at a price of 1,000 to 2,000 rubles—a sum which is not within reach of the poor, and is reluctantly parted with by the rich. This penalty is to be met in every instance by the functionaries. In the last, and the Government overlooks it in order not to be obliged to increase their salaries, which are generally very trifling. Our Government General, the Archduke Ferdinand of Este, ordered the authorities to receive kindly the Jewish emigrants, to give to those who have no means of existence an allowance of three halfpence a-day, and a six-penny loaf every five days; to employ them, if they choose, in agricultural work on the Crown lands, and to procure their employment from private individuals. This extraordinary kindness evinced by our Government towards foreign Jews, while it does nothing to improve the condition of their Galician co-religionists, proves that there is at the bottom a political object in view, which is sufficiently evident from the conduct lately pursued by the Vienna Cabinet.—*Commerce.*









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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.**—The Report of the Committee, we have already stated, consists of three parts. The first, referring to the present state of Prison Discipline, and the minor improvements of which it is susceptible, we noticed last week. The second, which treats of transportation, is a sort of parenthesis in the Report; and we shall, therefore, reserve it for future consideration, and proceed to the last and most important portion of the Committee's discussion; the general scheme of Reform they propose.

The first care of the Committee is to lay down the general principles on which they conceive the reformed scheme should be founded: and this they have done at great length. In enunciating the three great objects of criminal punishment by imprisonment, namely, determent, incapacitation, and reformation, they maintain that the first of these "is of such paramount importance, that no secondary object ought to be aimed at in any such way as that thereby this main object will be attained in any material degree less perfectly than would otherwise be the case." This opinion they have pushed to an extreme; but there can be no question of its general truth.

The efficacy of imprisonment, in deterring from crime, is to be considered in reference both to society and the criminal himself. Imprisonment should be such as will scare a thousand ill disposed persons from the offences for which it is inflicted, for one who actually experiences its miseries; and such, as to prevent the individual who has once suffered it, ever exposing himself to the repetition of such a penalty. This character by no means belongs to the present system of Indian Prison Discipline. In lodging, food, clothing, and labour, the convict is generally better off than a large proportion of the ordinary labourers of the country. The disgrace of his situation soon ceases to be felt, by habit and the contamination of the gaol. Even the risk of sickness and death, which we shewed last week to be so fearfully great, "though it increases the severity of his real punishment a hundred-fold," say the Committee, "is not looked upon by him as a consequence of his own conduct, but rather as a casual misfortune, because it depends upon accidents of time and place very remotely connected with his offence, or the legal and usual punishment of that offence." The first recommendation of the Committee, therefore, is, that out-door labour be entirely discontinued, and in-door labour substituted for it.

The question is then largely discussed, what sort of in-door labour is best adapted to the great object in view? The choice lies between the employment of the prisoners at such trades as will most readily pay for their maintenance, allowing those who know a trade suitable to a prison to practice it, and teaching some-trade to those who know none; and their employment in some dull, monotonous, wearisome, and uninteresting task, such as stepping upon a tread-wheel, turning a capstan or hand crank, pumping water, pounding bricks, grinding flour, or the like. The Commit-

tee do not consider that there will be any difference of economy in these two opposite plans worthy of consideration; and for higher reasons, they give a decided opinion against trades altogether, and in favour of the tread-mill and similar modes of labour. The system of caste stands in the way of a general introduction of trade into our Indian gaols, as it would be an unjustifiable aggravation of the punishment of a Hindoo of superior caste, to make him work in the trade of an inferior. But the chief argument against them is, that they would operate against determent. They would afford the convict too much entertainment, and, on the plan recommended by some, of introducing amongst the convict artisans the improvements of European tools and processes, too much solid profit, for him to feel his imprisonment that miserable thing it ought to be. In like manner would a pernicious influence be produced upon society, if the criminal were seen coming out of gaol so instructed and benefited by his incarceration, as to be able to outstrip the honest people of the same craft in business. So argue the Committee; but we cannot say we are prepared to admit the soundness of the argument.

The Committee entertain no scruple about the right of the State to the profitable labour of the convicts; and, therefore, they recommend that the tread-mill system which they would have exclusively adapted, be applied to useful objects, both connected with the internal economy of the gaols, and in the hiring out of mechanical power to the public. Considerable demand for such power is anticipated, from the manner in which the people at Delhi avail themselves of the water mills there belonging to Government; and there can be no doubt it would be easy to have the tread-mills wrought in the Gaol, and connecting shafts sent without it, and connected with various sorts of machinery, in such a manner, that the convicts should know nothing of the work they were doing, but its severity as a punishment. The recommendations of the tread-mill are certainly great. It is absolutely and necessarily impartial, and cannot be made otherwise by the overseer. It has been tried to some extent in India, particularly at Bombay, and has been found productive of the best effects: "it is extremely dreaded, and it produces no permanent ill consequences, moral or physical." It can be wrought, upon the solitude or separation system, by partitions between the convicts; and its advantages have been found to be so great, that it has been adopted in sixty-seven of the gaols in England. The Committee, however, would have no women put upon the tread-mill; and they suggest that the working of it should be under the responsible inspection of the Civil Surgeon and so managed by definite rules, that the punishment of each convict should be distinctly measured by the Officer who pronounces sentence upon him, and not be left in the slightest degree to the discretion or caprice of the overseer. As the hand-crank is preferred by some, it is recommended that a trial also be made of it.

The Committee next discuss the question, whether it would not be better to adopt solitude as the only punishment during incarceration, and reject labour altogether, except as permitted in the solitary cells to those who voluntarily apply for it. The history of the solitary system in Europe and America is referred to; the evils it has produced traced to their true causes, and the facts adduced which

prove its general excellence as a system both of punishment and reformation. We may here observe that "solitary" is not the term now applied in Europe and America. It is the "separate" system which is advocated by the best writers on these subjects. Our Committee have mentioned that in England, Inspectors of Gaols are appointed to see that their economy is such as is ought to be. There are five of these officers: two for the Home District of London, Middlesex and the adjoining counties; one for the Northern and Eastern counties; one for the Southern and Western counties; and one for Scotland. The Reports of these gentlemen have just been published with other parliamentary papers; and it will gratify our readers to see how they represent the operation of the separate system both on untried prisoners and convicts. Of the untried prisoner it is said:

"The prisoner is placed in an apartment, at least ten feet square, and ten feet high, sufficiently large to enable him to take exercise. This apartment is well lighted, ventilated, and warmed,—water is laid on,—and in the fitting up, every arrangement is adapted essential to the prisoner's health. To this apartment the prisoner is strictly confined by day and night,—nor is he allowed to leave it at any time, except for the purpose of attending divine worship. This seclusion, however, is broken by daily and stated visits of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, and other prison officers. The prisoner enjoys the privilege of seeing his friends,—he has every facility afforded him for consulting with his legal advisers,—he may send and receive letters,—he is permitted to have unobjectionable books,—he has the option of any employment that can be conveniently furnished to him,—he is exempted from all discipline that is calculated to create irritation,—he is tempted to commit no violation of prison rules,—he is exposed to no quarrels, and his mind cannot be tainted and demoralized by the relations of the burglar, nor his ears assailed by the language of the blasphemous and obscene."—Second Home Report, p. 11.

Of the convict the same Report observes:—

"We are well aware that there are those who consider as wild and visionary any hopes which may be entertained of the reformation of a criminal. We trust that it is unnecessary for us to state that we do not concur in this opinion. We feel assured that in this country, little need be urged against a doctrine which regards the convict as an outcast, possessing no interests beyond the grave, and worthy of no more consideration than the beasts which perish. If, as we firmly believe, no human being, however guilty, is excluded from the means of repentance and the hope of mercy, we cannot too strongly condemn opinions which appear to us to be opposed to the spirit and precepts of that Divine Being who 'desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live.' We have had some experience of the character of criminals, and are persuaded that there are periods in the lives of even the most hardened, when the mind is awakened to reflection, and the heart overwhelmed with sorrow. In these seasons of sensibility, much may be done to eradicate the dominion of vice by the inculcation of Christian principles and the force of good impressions,—and it is the duty of a Christian Government to present to every prisoner the means by which instruction may be imparted, and repentance cherished. In the quiet of the prison cell,—and when humbled by correction,—the warnings, promises, and consolations of the Gospel, come home to the conscience with redoubled force. There is no feature in the Separate system which more favourably distinguishes it, than the facility which it affords to the minister of religion in the discharge of the various duties of his sacred office."—p. 14.

There is a humane and Christian tone in these paragraphs which it saddens one to feel is foreign to India, and, in a measure, necessarily so, also, to the Report of our Prison Discipline Committee. They insist that no rewards should be bestowed on prisoners for good conduct: and, indeed, that, under a proper system, no particular good conduct be rewarded, can exist. They object to education being given to the prisoners, because of the expense; and the

unworthiness of the convicts, above all others, to have any of the limited sum at our disposal for education spent upon them. How long, we would ask, must every good proposal in respect of education be subject to rejection on the ground, that there is only a certain small sum available for all such purposes? On the subject of religion the Committee observe: "We are strongly of opinion that no encouragement ought to be given by any officer in charge of a prison to any attempt to make proselytes among the prisoners. We think also, that, without distinction as to creed, every prisoner who wishes to receive religious instruction, may be allowed occasionally to see a Minister of religion for the purpose, subject always to the rules necessary for maintaining the discipline of the prison." There is sound principle embodied in these sentences. It is unfair and unwise to take advantage of a man's circumstances as a convict, prevailing on him to adopt your opinions, and attach himself to your party, instead of his own. And it is just, that every man have liberty to do what he thinks to be right in religion, as far as he does no evil wrong to others. But we imagine the Committee mean more than merely to express such simple principles as these. They appear to belong to that class of persons who have no conception of a man's recommending religious truth to another, which is has not before considered or believed, but from the meagre and sordid motives of bigotry or sectarianism. To this apprehension every such person meditates an act of violence upon his neighbour; and in the heat of his enthusiasm, an inhumanly reckless of the consequences. Every faithful Christian minister, therefore, is in their opinion an impudent intruder of narrow-minded prejudices and dogmas, where in no sense they are wanted. We interpret the recommendation of the Committee to mean, that no Christian minister should be allowed to visit and converse with the Native convicts,—unless, perhaps, one or other of them specifically desire his instructions. He may be the only man a convict ever saw, who either could or would enter into friendly conversation with him, on the evils which had brought him into prison—the only one disposed to spend time in rectifying his principles and practice in future life. He might find him so subdued by his circumstances as to have his mind softened and accessible to the purest, sweetest, highest, and most blessed truths that the human mind is capable of receiving. But, the Committee, we fear, would say, this is making proselytes: we must have none of that. For Christian convicts, however, they recommend a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Clergyman to be salaried by the Government.

When the Committee have discarded from the treatment of prisoners all stimulus from entertainment or profit in labour, all rewards for exemplary conduct, and all instruction, either secular or religious, it is not to be wondered at, that they entertain no hope of their system effecting any reformation in the convicts. It is enough, they consider, if he is made to smart soundly for his crime, and be corrupted into no worse a man than he was before by the process. Even this will be a great improvement upon our present system.

Having explained the principles on which they think Prison Discipline ought to rest, the Committee proceed to describe the general scheme of prison reform they have to propose. It may be stated in a few words. They recommend a system of CENTRAL PENITENTIARIES, and DISTRICT GAOLS constructed and managed according to the principles they have previously laid down. It is proposed that a Penitentiary be formed for every six or eight districts, and be placed, if possible, in the immediate vicinity of the largest town in the set. To it are to be sent all prisoners sentenced for more than a year to solitary imprisonment, or impris-

ment with hard labour: which would relieve the district gaols of half their working criminals. The Penitentiaries are recommended to be placed under the care of keepers with a salary of 300 Rs. *per mensem*. The convicts are to be fed by cooked rations eaten in solitude: a breach of prison rules is to be punished by solitude in darkness, privation of food, and, if experience show it to be indispensable, by whipping. A sufficiency of tread-wheels must, of course, be erected to keep in work all who are condemned to such labour.

The District Gaols are intended to consist, each of three distinct compartments: a house of correction for prisoners sentenced to solitude or hard labour for terms not exceeding one year, and furnished after the same manner as the Penitentiaries; a house of confinement, or the most lenient sort of imprisonment, in which all labour shall be voluntary, and separation only by a slight classification, to prevent the corruption of the better by the worse; and, lastly, a house of custody for untried prisoners, in which each prisoner may have a small apartment for himself, with a court to which he may have access, so as to have the means of living with those prisoners only to whose society he may feel no repugnance, and from whose society there may be no reason to fear ill consequences to himself. Salaries from 50 to 100 Rs. are recommended for keepers of the District Gaols. It is further proposed, that, following the example of England, we should have Prison Inspectors appointed, at least one for the provinces under the jurisdiction of each Local Government.

The Committee desire that their plan he first tried experimentally in a Penitentiary to be established in Calcutta, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, Jessore, Hooghly, Nuddes, Bardwan and Midnapore; and they offer their own services in watching over the progress of the experiment. We should be rejoiced to hear of this moderate suggestion being attended to. It is full time something should be done. From the returns before them the Committee shew, that crime is rapidly increasing; and they are constrained to believe, that the increase must be mainly attributed to a defective system of punishment. We, too, believe, that much of the increase may be attributed to that cause: but there is another cause of increased crime, which Government have still more at their command. To increase the revenue, the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs is pushed on in every collectorate, in a manner the most pernicious that can be conceived. We have seen dram-shops multiplied under our own eye, in humble imitation of the beer shops, if not the gin palaces, of England, and with the same results. Government must abstain from making criminals, as well as exert themselves to amend and repress them.

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF HEATHEN OATHS.**—A very serious question has been mooted in the *Christian Intelligencer* of the present month; and it is likely to excite no small disquietude. Indeed, the greatest singularity about it, is, that it should never have been brought into discussion before. The question is, Whether a Christian Magistrate can conscientiously, and with a good conscience, be the administrator of Heathen and Mahomedan oaths.

If we understand the case rightly, it does not devolve upon our Judges and Magistrates simply to record, that, in the cases before them, the witnesses gave their testimony with the voluntary corroboration of such oaths as they considered the most sacred. But they are bound to compel every witness to swear, according to the form which is understood to be sacred in the opinion of the class to which he belongs; and in case he should refuse, to punish him by

imprisonment, or other penalties. It is at the Magistrate's command; therefore, that every oath, be it good or bad, is taken.

Moreover, if a Mahomedan make oath upon the Koran, the act is an acknowledgment of the divine origin and authority of that book. And if a Hindoo swears by river, plant, or god of any sort, his act is a recognition of their divinity. In either case, in the judgement of every Christian, there is an assertion of what is grossly, profanely, and mischievously untrue. With the guilt, or innocence of the misguided Mahomedan or Hindoo, we have no concern. The question is, whether a Christian can be guiltless, in compelling any man to do what is in itself bad. We confess it difficult to see how he can.

Some may be disposed to argue, that a Magistrate is not on the bench acting in his individual capacity, and has nothing to do with the right or wrong, the praise or blame of what is there done at the dictation of superior authority. We have known scruples silenced in this way. But it must be remembered, that the Magistrate is under no compulsion to sit upon the bench. He may resign whenever he chooses. He would naturally resign if he was required to do any thing which made his office a temporal loss, rather than a gain to him. And why should he not resign, if he be required to be a partaker in criminality? Every thing he must do through not resigning, when resigning is at his option, is his own voluntary act.

But, perhaps, the majority will rather wonder that people should trouble themselves with such niceties, and put it down to some peculiar squeamishness. Yet we imagine the Government are sufficiently aware, that public servants, with somewhat particular consciences, are not the worst set of men for the performance of delicate and responsible duties. It is to be hoped, therefore, that opportunity will be taken to revise the whole system of judicial oaths. Till within a few years back, our British legislators seemed bent on the multiplication of oaths, *ad infinitum*. Nothing was too trivial for an oath. At length the natural result was manifest to every one. Oaths had been made so common, that every vestige of sacredness was taken from them. Religious feeling was destroyed, by the attempt to give it universal application. Now the aim is to dispense with swearing as much as possible; and considerable progress has been made to right reason, and genuine respect for sacred things, in this matter.

There is no much reason for adopting this new course in India as in Europe. We fear it would not consist with fact to say, that amongst the lower orders in India, oaths do nothing towards eliciting the truth. The terrors of superstition are realities, and not unfrequently bring out the reluctant acknowledgment of what would else have been concealed. But, putting out of regard the impropriety of drawing upon superstition even for truth, it is a safe assertion, that the superstitious idolatrous oaths, keeps out more truth from our Courts than it brings into them. It is well known, that no Hindoo of respectability will submit to be put on oath, if there be any way whatever of escape from it. Our most trustworthy witnesses, therefore, are lost to the dispensation of justice, by our folly in requiring them to degrade themselves by swearing. Let false testimony be visited with all the civil penalties of perjury, and we shall have no need to seek the aid of superstition. At the same time our own Christian Officers will be rescued from the necessity of compelling idolatry. We shall be glad to see this subject fully discussed. It is not of trifling importance.

**THE CALCUTTA MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.**—We very

much fear this promising Institution is in danger of shipwreck, before it can get fair out at sea. Its conductors do not seem to know well what they would be at. There are two distinct objects they should certainly pursue, to the inferior of which alone they seem as yet to have given any thought. Popular lectures are required to give relief to the more laborious studies of the private class, to afford wider scope to the thoughts, and enable the mind to comprehend the general connections of truth, and also to secure popular favour and support, and so provide the means of study for the really students by lightly taking the idle and the curious. But if the Mechanics' Institution ever effects any real good, it will be in its school-rooms, and not by the popular lectures. Have the Committee yet inquired whether any young men are anxious to devote their evenings to study, if they could obtain cheap and good instruction? Are there any mechanics in Calcutta, who wish to remedy the evils of a defective education in the reading and writing of their own language, in arithmetic and grammar? Are there any who wish to facilitate the discharge of their duties by acquiring the language of the Native workmen, whom they have to direct? Are there any who are desirous of studying geometry, algebra, drawing, and other branches of education bearing directly or indirectly on mechanical design? Is any body really desirous of learning any thing? Surely there are inquiries that ought to be made; and for such purposes there should be an immediate provision. In regard to lectures, something better must be attempted than has yet been done. It is a difficult matter to speak of; and we will content ourselves with one piece of advice. Let the Institution pay for its lectures, and call for the assistance of gentlemen who will neither provoke ridicule nor offend delicacy.

**CANAL NAVIGATION.**—In our correspondence we will be found a valuable communication, urging the construction of Canals in the districts of Burdwan and Beerbhoom, to which we beg to call attention. Bengal generally is greatly favoured by nature with the means of inland navigation, through the numerous insensuating branches of the Ganges, which intersect it. It is a point worth consideration, however, whether some of the chief natural lines of communication might not be very advantageously superseded by artificial canals. In the upward passage, particularly, they would allow a great saving in time, from the directness of their course, and the absence of a strong current to contend with. And their advantage in diminishing risk, would, perhaps, be still more remarkable. It is incalculable how much property is lost in the great river courses in our severe and sudden storms; but in a Canal the very heaviest storms would be nearly harmless.

The Districts of Burdwan and Beerbhoom, however, do not properly belong to the Delta of the Ganges. They are intersected by none of its branches; and their own independent streams are navigable only for a short period during the rains, when there is but little agricultural produce to transport by them. Yet there is no part of Bengal more fertile, and to which an outlet for its superabundant produce is more necessary. Besides, they are bordered by the hills which furnish our nearest mineral resources; and near as they are, they are almost unavailably, from the irregularity or expensiveness of carriage. Nothing, however, need be added to what our able correspondent has adduced, to shew the importance of such a line of Canals as he recommends.

But the question occurs, how can the thing be done? In such cases, it is the habit of the country to look at once to Government. And, certainly, Government could not lay out a few lakhs of Rupees to greater advantage, either for their own revenues or the interests of their subjects. With-

out the interference of Government, too, we see no prospect of such a work being undertaken at all. Yet we think that it might be a better way of going to work, than for Government to take the whole enterprise into their own hands. The country requires its people should be imbued with public spirit, and stake a portion of their wealth in undertakings for the public good; and might not Government do something to bring about so beneficial an innovation. Suppose a prospectus were issued by Government, after proper surveys and investigations had been made, for the establishment of a Joint Stock Company, to form the Canals we speak of, with a certain capital, of which a good proportion should be furnished by Government, and the remainder in shares by the public, especially the zemindars and bungalows of the districts most concerned. The Government alliance would give credit and energy to the scheme; and the interest of the other shareholders would secure its future good management and success. A few undertakings of the sort in different parts of the country would draw out the resources of our people, and soon teach them to join in, and execute public works of the greatest importance, with any Government aid at all.

**THE ARMY OF THE INDIA.**—The intelligence received from the Army during the past week is favourable. In our temporary Selections we have placed an article from *the Courier*, which presents in one view both the localities, the circumstances of the troops, and is the last paper that has appeared on the subject for some weeks. It will be seen that our statement of last week is sustained; that, in no doubt, before now in Candahar. The English are in duty bound, twice as fast for our best week's positions. He may rest assured we think just as likely of our gallant countrymen in the field, as he does. Nevertheless, we cannot commend in them a spirit of anything, however natural it may be either to their circumstances, or their national temperament. They have physical difficulties to struggle with of great magnitude, against which ill temper could be of no use. As to the aid or aid usage from the Government they serve, we know of no symptom of it. On the contrary, we believe there is a Government on the earth, who have more consistent generous care on their army, than that of British India.

**LITERARY NOTICE.**—A gentleman wishes us to present for him, either by purchase or on loan, the following works:—A Jaghntai Toorken Grammar or Dictionary in European language; Baber's Memoirs, translated by H. Y. den; *Historia Ghoscevidarum*; Any History of the Sassanian Dynasty of Transoxiana; of Jenghis Khan and his successors—and of the Kings of Chormania. We know of no better method of accomplishing his object than the giving general notice, that we shall be happy to give a liberal price for any or all of these works on his behalf. Any scholars willing to part with such a portion of their treasures, would at the same time be contributing effectively to the promotion of historical research. They are not wanted as curiosities.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

We are sorry to observe that the state of the Opium market in China is likely to have a pernicious influence elsewhere. The merchants of Singapore are putting with their stock at a great sacrifice, and, consequently, it will be sold in the smaller markets of the Islands at a much reduced price; and it is to be probable, the large and cheap supply will permanently increase the

demand. Opium, it appears, too, becoming a favorite means of intoxication in England. In this there may be a righteous retribution for our conduct in the East. The *Singapore Free Press* states, that the total deliveries of Opium in China, for the year ending the 1st February, 1839, amounted to 16,533 chests; which would give a monthly average of nearly 1,360 chests. But it is well known that the deliveries in the last month, January, were only 227; and the sales were *not* 19. To the 8th February, the deliveries of that month were 12 chests. Such a change the trade can never survive. The stock in China would, it was calculated, by the end of February, amount to 20,000 chests. What will be done with them?

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

A Lecture was delivered this evening to the members of the Mechanics' Institution; of which, perhaps, the less said is the better.—A ferryman in Haut Kholah has attempted the murder of his wife, through suspicion of her criminality with his younger brother. He will be brought to trial during the present session.—Dandy seems rife in the country. There is one case reported in the *bulletin* at Dum-Dum; another in the Zillah Rungpoor, by a band of men in the employ of an Isardar Bhowanee Pursal Roy; and another in the Zillah of Bugoorah.—The Manilla Government have made arrangements for establishing a system of correspondence with Spain, through the Bombay Overland Mail, and the French Post Office at Marseilles.—It is stated that there have been strange doings on board the *Jagatir*, during her passage to Ceylon, with the 11th Regiment on board. The Captain, auster in the Navy, is said to have ordered up 40 soldiers to put the Colonel in irons, and the Colonel 100 of his men to drive them over the side.—The Bombay folks, without a Mechanics' Institution, seem to be obtaining its entertainments better than the people of Calcutta with one. Lieut. C. D. Campbell, of the Indian Navy, has been exhibiting to them the model of a Locomotive Engine at work on an iron rail-road.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

A project for building a new Cathedral in Calcutta is now talked of. Same say it is to provide larger accommodation than the present Cathedral, and would, therefore, rest the pret upon its utility. But we have heard none declare that for present accommodation was insufficient. If it were, the suitable remedy would be a new church of ordinary dimensions. We rather think it is simply a piece of ecclesiastical state and ornament that is wanted. Those who take pleasure in such a thing, have a perfect right to spend their money in building it; but whose money is to be spent in maintaining its ceremonial?—On the 7th instant, a Jewish convert was baptized in the Scotch Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson. He is a private in H. M. 6th Regt. and has lately embraced the Christian faith.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

The Bombay papers report that on the removal of the camp at Karanichee, the cholera had ceased.—A failure in the revenue is anticipated at Poona, through deficiency of rain last monsoon.—The Agra subscribers to the Metcalfe Testimonial have determined to keep their money amongst themselves; that is, instead of making it over in whole or in part to the Calcutta subscription, they will have something or other of their own at Agra.—The Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society are proceeding with zeal and success in their mission, and determining to have a European Superintendent for their Gardens, have offered the situation to Mr. M. Terry, late Head Gardener of the Calcutta Botanical Garden. We are glad so deserving a man is likely to meet with a situation where his abilities may be appropriately applied.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

*Greenville's Journal* of the 15th affords an amusing instance of the value of private letters on public subjects. It is said, "Private letters from Rangoon mention, that Colonel Benson was in strict *discreet*, and informed that his head was to pay for the first shot fired by us." And at the same time, the Colonel's head was safe upon his shoulders in the City of Palaces. We begin to suspect a good deal both of our private and public intelligence from the Eastward, has been of similar worth. Our war-

thy contemporary adds, however, that the furlough usually granted to the troops is this year withheld, and thence infers that their services will be required on our Eastern frontier.—The Madras papers report that *Dr. O'Connor* has gone on a tour of visitation, accompanied by one Native and two European Priests, with a bullock cart to carry their baggage, and a single palanquin to ride in alternately. A palanquin a piece would have been, we think, no superfluity in such a climate and season; but we admire the moderation that is content with so much less, and dare say the good gentlemen will have their fatigue lightened with many a pleasant talk. Their hearts may be light in the assurance, that they are giving no occasion for the reproach of religion by burly assumption and display.—A great sensation has been excited in Surat by the sudden death—the suicide it is called, the murder it is believed—of Mirza Akbarullah, late cashier or financial manager of the Nuwab. He had been accused of peculation, and delivered over to his master by the British Judge, according to his privilege of independent jurisdiction over his own household. He was then cast into prison, and is said to have cut his throat with a sword; but violent cries having been heard at the time, various conjectures have been formed of the matter.—The Royal of Bhopore having lately died of small-pox, his territory reverts to the Company.—The Opium sale of yesterday held at Calcutta, with less loss to Government than might have been expected. 9,341 chests were sold, the highest at 475 Rs. and the lowest at 300. The entire proceeds of the sale were 12,58,812½ Rs. The Bombay Native merchants were the chief purchasers.—It is said the sentries of Fort William have allowed none of the gate keepers to be walked away with.—The Assam Scholastic Corps is increased to ten Companies, of 100 private men each; and the Assam Light Infantry have 100 additional men to each Company.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

Yesterday's *Englishman* having mentioned that the Overland Mail for February was in, we confidently expected to have had a summary of Europe Intelligence to lay before our readers to-day. But we share in a general disappointment.—The *Derbyshire*, it seems, reached Bombay at 2 p.m. on the 11th instant, bringing the London Mail via Palanquin and tiller, and of the 16th February; but the later despatch through Marseilles is waiting, the French Steamer not having arrived at Alexandria in time. The risk from Bombay brings only the Government dispatches, and a few private letters, and, therefore, no intelligence of any consequence has yet transpired. If any should reach to before our paper goes to press, we shall make room for as much of it as possible.

We observe the *Jellingbee*, in tow of the *Lord Willough Bentinck* Steamer, is to start for Dacca on the 25th; passengers and goods to be taken at one-third the charge to Attanabad.—The *Englishman* reports that a Military Depot for arms is about to be established in Cachar or Sylhet, for the purpose of arming the well-disposed tribes on the N. E. Frontier on any emergency. Such a depot already exists at Dibrinhat, in Assam, and has been found highly useful.—Balas Rungpoor has been appointed third Commissioner of the Court of Disputes, in the place of Mr. J. W. Alexander, who has resigned. We much regret the occasion of the appointment, but at the same time the preference of the Rangoon will give general satisfaction.—Crime continues to abound at Hooghly. Nuboo Tackie has murdered Deekhand Daffadar in spite; a deadly law has been committed at Gaurapore, in Zillah Barrack, and another between Chumta and Serampore, last Sunday night, when property to the value of 4,000 Rupees was carried off.—A woman having at one of the Calcutta Ghats, on Sunday, was caught by a rope about her foot, it is supposed, by some diver, who would soon have had her under water, and drowned and stripped her of her jewels. Happily, however, she was rescued.—The *Commercial Advertiser* states that the practice of kidnapping boys and girls is carried on at an enormous rate in Calcutta and Calcuttallah, in the suburbs of Calcutta—Zuhor Ally, Ghossein of Dumypoor, has been dismissed from office for extorting money from officers, and is to be made over to the criminal authorities to be tried for the offence.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Co's.	Rs.	As.
D. F. Macleod, Esq. ....	to Dec. 1839.	15	0
T. H. Symonds, Esq. ....	to Jan. 1840.	25	0
M. Macleod, Esq. ....	do.	20	0
Rev. Mr. Squire, ....	to Dec. 1839.	16	1
Rev. J. G. Lineer, ....	to Dec. 1839.	16	0
R. Williams, Esq. ....	to Feb. 1840.	26	0

#### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

The Grand Jury were discharged on Saturday after giving into the Court the following presentment:—

The Grand Jury beg leave to present to this Honourable Court the extreme loss of time to many persons occasioned by the present practice of the Magistrate of sending all petty offenders to be tried by the Supreme Court. The Grand Jury, though very willing to give up their time to important public duties, submit respectfully to this Honourable Court that the ends of Justice would be more effectually attained by the summary punishment of such petty offenders, either by the Police Magistrates or by an improved system of Quarter Sessions, besides being a very great saving to the public.

The Grand Jury also beg leave to present to this Honourable Court the state of the working cattle employed in drawing and carrying burthen in Calcutta, and they respectfully suggest that some enactment for preventing cruelty to animals, similar to those in force in Great Britain, might be advantageously adopted here.

(Signed) J. W. GRANT,  
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,  
20th April, 1839.

On receiving this, Sir John Grant addressed the Grand Jury, and said that their presentment should have all due attention, but in the first part they seemed to have misunderstood the law of England which, since *Magna Charta*, had required that no man should be tried for a felony but by his peers; and that for his part he was not prepared to suggest any alteration in the law of England. And further, that if the quarter session were to be employed for trying offenders, either before a bench of magistrates or otherwise, the grand jury would find that their time and that of the petty jury would be as much taken up as at present.—*Engl.*

#### A CONSPIRACY.

The following extraordinary news is confidently reported in the Upper Provinces:—

A conspiracy has been announced by the Government in the Secret Department to the head of every Political Office in India. Dost Mahomed Khan, the King of Persia, and Muta Mir, of Jodpore, are at the head of it, but its ramifications include almost every Chief of note. The Nawab of Bhopal was the last to join it. His agreement was to murder Mr. Wilkinson, the Political Agent at Bhopal, and to march instantly to join Holkar in an attack on the Cantonment of Mhow. His share of the spoils, which however savours somewhat of selling the Bear's skin, was to be the country from Raeesen to Ratghar. The Bundelkhand Chiefs were to make a simultaneous attack on Naurgur—the signal for the insurrection was to be the approach of the Persian and Afghan Armies, who, it was presumed, would advance unbeckoned, as our Troops would have had enough to do to meet the outbreaks on all sides of India. This conspiracy was discovered by an active Magistrate in the Malwa Presidency, who apprehended two men calling themselves Pilgrims to Mecca. They subjected themselves to suspicion on matters they seemed to have no business with. This led to their apprehension—at the first examination nothing was proved against them, but they were put into confinement, and the matter reported to Government. Before any reply was received, the whole of their most extensive and minute instructions was found sewed up in their clothes, much of which instructions was in cypher. The report is, that the number of emissaries thus employed amounts to 200. For the truth of this rumour, we cannot vouch, it is confidently believed by many persons, and, if the facts are as stated, this discovery was probably the motive of the vigorous measure taken against Dost Mahomed and the Persians by the Government.—*Courier*, April 23.

Our last accounts from the *Army of the Indus* left the advance party under Major Cresson at Sir-i-Aub.

ly a journey from Kandahar to Hingoonthan by this route, we have the pleasure to present our readers with a [reversed] route by which our Army will advance from Sir-i-Aub to Kandahar, which we hope will be gratifying, as enabling them to trace the march of the Force, and to calculate the probable period of their arrival at Kandahar. From Sir-i-Aub the road leads through the valley, formed by the Umber and Zanjibar mountains to Quetta, the distance being about eleven miles—the soil of the valley is good—the town of Quetta or Quete, is situated at the head of a fine valley, eight miles in breadth—it contains about 400 houses, and is the Capital of the Belocher province of Shawal, and belongs to the Khan of Kelant-e-Naseer.

From Quetta to the foot of the Musailugh Hills is fifteen miles—the road crossing the Shahderye Lora eight miles from Quetta, and a good halting place would most probably be found between the river and the commencement of the ascent. From the river to Tirkah Ohah the distance is about twelve miles, [water not good], two of which are across the Musailugh range. From Tirkah Ohah to Shahderye is sixteen miles, the road over a plain which, though bare in November, afforded food for large flocks of sheep. From Shahderye to the northern extremity of a Tamarisk Wood, the distance is ten miles—the road crossing the Shahderye Lora about four miles on—the water in winter about three feet deep, two miles beyond the extremity of the Wood is Chokee Shumoo Khan, the road broad and good. From the last mentioned place to the southern base of the Khoghe Amraun Range the distance is six miles, and to the other side of them six more, the ascent and descent is gradual and the road good, excepting for a short distance where it is steep and narrow. From the foot of these Hills, to Chokee spring, is four miles of very gradual descent, and burdens by many little dells in which grow Khudjuk trees and many shrubs, and is described by a companion of Chaslin in the following terms:—"It is spring it is Delhid here (Parabur): the snow melts into clear rills, and a light cool air is always blowing to bear to you the fragrance of a thousand flowers from the shrubs and flowers which cover the Hills." It would just be this delightful season when our Troops would reach this Paradise, and we shall be very loath indeed to anticipate any thing disastrous occurring to them in such a neighbourhood. From Chokee to the Koldiny River, the distance is fourteen miles, which in the spring is water—being except in winter and spring dry, four miles beyond this, at a little distance from the road, is found the Bhadoo of Khan-e-Almu, which is thus described:—"A passage of some eight or ten feet broad, and ten hundred paces in extent, is cut down through hard gravelly earth to a circular chamber of about twenty-one feet diameter, which had been sunk perpendicularly like a well, to a depth of perhaps one hundred feet below the surface. From this level a small well was dug, in which the water was thirty feet deep, and which was used by the shepherds to water their sheep." From this Bhadoo to Kullah Fattullah, the distance is six miles, it is a Maml Fort, situated in a broad valley between the Khoghe Amraun and Gaure Hills, which are four miles further on. Nineteen miles from the foot of this range, which is narrow, is a high rock called Leike Mijoon, the name of which, some account for by asserting that, to evince the depth of his love, the well known Mijoon threw himself from its summit, when, wonderful to be told, he fell on his legs, and when he alighted the spring gushed forth and as a proof of the truth of the legend, the spring is there still! From this spring to Arghestaun Brook, the distance is three miles, its waters are reckoned as superior that Ahmed Shah Dooranee would drink none other, having ascertained by weighing it in scales, it is said, that it was much lighter than any other water. From this brook to the Dooree river, the distance is five miles, from it to Ghoondu Munsoor Khan, sixteen, and from the latter to Kandahar, sixteen more:

From Sir-i-Aub to Quetta Valley, .....	11
To the Southern foot of Musailugh Hills, .....	15
Over them, .....	2
Across over new Valley to Terkole Ohah, .....	3
To Shahderye, .....	17

Low River, .....	4
A Tanariak Wood, .....	6
Chokee Shinnoo Khan, .....	10
Southern foot of the Khojah Amruan, .....	6
Across that range, .....	6
Chokee, .....	4
Kudany River, .....	14
.....	50
Bhaelee Khan-o-Alum, .....	4
Kallah Futtoollah, .....	6
Gianli Hills, .....	4
Lellie Mujum, .....	19
Arghestan Brook, .....	2
Duore River, .....	2
.....	41
Ghoonla Munoor Khan, .....	16
Khaudhar, .....	16
.....	32

As being more convenient for reference we have put the route down again with merely the names of places and distances; on adding up which, it will appear that from Sir-i-Aub to the City of Kandahar, the distance is only 170 miles, and very little of it steep or difficult for the number of Troops; we may, therefore, calculate that from the time the force started, till they reached the City, they would not exceed 25 days, halts included. Our letters of the 29th ultimo, stated the Troops *had not* over the Pass—but if we give them to the end of the month to rendezvous at Sir-i-Aub, they will arrive at Kandahar in all this week, but as it was rumoured that the Chieftains were to assemble their Troops in the fertile Valley of Peshing to oppose our advance, and as that is only about fifty miles from Sir-i-Aub, we ought to hear in a very few days of their final determination. We repeat that we cannot believe these men to be so deprived of common sense as to attempt a defence of their country, after having allowed us to pass through the only part of it which could have given them any chance of success—and as to burning the standing crops we do not think that the inhabitants would suffer it, were it possible, which we doubt—as they must be green even at this period, and the people are understood to detest their rulers, who have governed them with a rod of iron, so that they would lend no hearty aid in destroying that to which they must look for their future support, but for the sake of argument, let it be granted that the crops have been destroyed. We cannot admit from that circumstance, that our Army would be compelled to return. No—we have too much confidence in the arrangements of our Government and the zeal of the Commissariat, to allow us to entertain one desponding thought though it were proved that the Kandahar Chiefs had adopted and carried fully into effect their Fabian plan of operations. We know that 2,500 Camels were with the Force, loaded entirely with atah, which is equal to two months rations for upwards of eleven thousand men. It is not to be supposed that the Commissariat has been idle since the Force moved from Ferozepour, from that place if not nearer the scene of action, there has no doubt been a constant supply forwarded to Hukkur, which there could be difficulty in pushing on via Shikarpoor, to whatever place the advanced Force may have reached. We are of opinion, that there is not the least chance of our Army being obliged to make a retrograde movement till every object of the Government in its formation, shall be wholly and satisfactorily accomplished.—*Courier*, April 22.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

DEAR SIRS,—I have perused with much pleasure and profit to myself, a small Pamphlet, entitled by the Author, "Notes on the duties of a Special Deputy Collector," on the subject of Be-

sumptions. The style in the first place is excellent, and the arrangement and elucidation of the matter treated of, so perspicuous, that a Resumption Deputy Collector, with a copy of the Pamphlet at his elbow at Court, and with a little attention to its contents, can scarce ever be at a loss as to what he is to do in the conduct, or adjudication of the suits that come before him. It is, indeed, a valuable little work; and small as it is, it shews the attainments of its author as a perfect English scholar, and a very experienced Revenue Officer, whatever he is. It is an able prompter to a young Resumption Officer at almost every step of his proceedings; and it is much to be regretted that such a work from such a pen should be limited to only a few pages. The absence of a similar work for the guidance of Officers engaged in another branch of the Revenue line, viz., the Settlement operations, is much felt and equally regretted; and I need scarcely add, that such another little work, although it may comprise no more than the same number of pages as the one above noticed, from the pen of the same author, would remove many very trying difficulties which are experienced by the Revenue Officers of the Uncovenanted class, to whom the Settlement duties are principally assigned. These Officers will owe that gentleman an obligation which will not be forgotten; if he will undertake this task; while the benefit of his own experience and knowledge in Revenue matters, thus extended to his humbler brethren labouring in the same field, will raise them in the scale of good Revenue Officers, and promote their own elevation in the service. I sincerely hope that these few crude remarks may elicit the kind attention of the author of the "Notes" in the manner which I have, with all deference, hinted at.

I am, dear Sirs,

Your faithful humble servant,

C. M. S.

Umpath, April, 1839.

The Editors of the *Friend of India*.

MR DEAR SIRS.—I believe it is no new idea that this district, which I believe is considered by all favourable for the experiment, would be incalculably benefited by the construction of one or two Canals. The Government woe, I think, so far as to have a survey made of the country to ascertain the lands and lands, the reservoirs and sources of waters, but stopped in their prosecution of the work. They designed a Canal to pass through the district of Beerbloom and this district, to the Ganges. The great expense, probably, combined with other considerations, suspended their operations.

I wish to place before you a few remarks on the subject, which you may deem worthy your consideration, should you have an opportunity of urging the plan for execution.

I have only got imperfect maps of the district, and may fall in to error in some points of topography, which I trust you will excuse.

With the great agricultural capabilities, and the large Revenue yielded by this district, you are well acquainted. It is considered, in regard to culture, the richest in Beawal. From a Map prepared by Capt. Jackson from surveys made in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, I apprehend the district may occupy a square of about thirty-eight miles. The whole of this area is well, and most of it richly, cultivated, well populated, produces some of the most valuable products of Bengal, more especially Indigo, Sugar and Silk. It abounds with tanks and reservoirs to excess. But these sources of national wealth, the great gifts of nature, are, to a great degree, neutralized, from the want of the means of intercommunication, and easy transit for the superabundant products of the fertile soil.

There are a few roads in this district fit for hackeries. 1st. The great Western. 2d. The road from Hardwan to Chinnah. 3d. The road from Hardwan to Kutwah. 4th. The road to Banerwah. Most of which are not in a very good condition. These have all been made by government, and great service to the district has undoubtedly accrued.

There are several rivers, but these do not afford the means of conveying goods after the close of the rainy season. Their waters run off, and leave sandy wide-spaced beds. On the North



the district is bounded by the Adja. On the South West and South it is cut by the Dakshore, and through its centre runs the Damoodhur in various windings to the north. No boats can navigate these rivers, except during the rains; and land carriage is the only means the inhabitants have to transport their produce; as you well know these have to be transported in the cold weather, and cannot wait for the coming of the rains, as they only come to maturity after November.

It is an admitted fact, that the inefficiency of land and water carriage forms a prodigious drawback to the industry of any country, and keeps at the lowest maximum the productive powers and the commercial energies of nations, who are in possession of fertile soils and active and ingenious inhabitants. The district of Bardwan may be considered as suffering all the plagues of fertility, and shackled industry, which arises from the want of outlets of distribution.

The prosperity of ancient Egypt, the wealth and resources of ancient Babylonia, were connected with, if not created by, the country being intersected by numerous canals. In some instances they served the purpose of more widely diffusing to remote districts the benefits accruing from the foundation of the neighbouring rivers; thus converting to good purposes, what otherwise would have been a natural evil. In other instances these Canals served to supply the means of extensive inland traffic; and in others again they served to drain the country of superfluous waters; and in the course of centuries, to elevate the land, to harden the soil, and give to its parts greater consistency, while the depth of it was increased: consequently they were favourable to the rooting of trees and the growth of vegetable productions.

In Bengal it is much to be regretted that the important advantages to be derived from Canals have not been sufficiently attended to, either by preceding Governments or by our own. The fact would seem to be, that till our time Bengal appears to have been considered merely in the light of a conquered province, to be riddled of its Revenues, which were transmitted to Delhi, or whatever city may have been the temporary capital. It was, therefore, subjected to every ill treatment. No money was expended on public works of national improvement, or to augment the wealth and resources of the country.

Rich and fertile as Egypt may have been, and continues to be, she must be acknowledged in point of fertility and natural capabilities, vastly inferior to Bengal; but then she had all the advantages of the most extensive system of Inland Navigation and irrigation, to augment her wealth and repay the industry of her inhabitants.

I am well aware of the differences of the two countries in their peculiar circumstances, physical as well as moral. But who can observe, without admiration, in the one the wealth and treasures of Kings spent in works of public utility, as well as ornament; while we cannot fail to remark in the other, of the same age and equality, the absence of a vestige of an older date than five hundred years. It must also be remarked, that both were subject from the earliest times to the sacerdotal class; but how incomparably superior were the minds and the purposes of those who were entrusted with the faith and morals of the inhabitants of Egypt, to those who performed the same duty in Bengal.

But I am digressing from my subject. I wished to point out one vast difference in the two countries, viz., that one owes its great fertility to the rains; while the other is indebted to foundations and floods, derived from distant lofty mountains covered by snow, and in some degree, perhaps, to periodical rains in a lower latitude. This marked distinction must, of course, cause much variation in the means used to gain similar results; while the natural effects of the slimy deposition in the one case, and the stagnation of the waters, and the decay of vegetables, creating a fertile deposition in the other, both tend, although unequally, to augment fertility. The double deposition in the latter case, which more especially is increased by a lair or stratum of clay, sand and fine particles of soil, which takes place in the hot winds, may fairly be considered as giving to Bengal a greater natural fertility. From this showing, I may, perhaps, be allowed to assume the superior advantages possessed by Bengal.

The extraordinary addition made to the richness of the soil by the vast quantity of vegetable matter, derived not only from

former crops, but from trees and shrubs that cover the face of the country, as with a garment,—not to mention the diffusion of animal matter from the unmountable hosts of animals, birds, reptiles and insects that pervade every inch of the land,—should, it must be confessed, when aided by atmospheric phenomena and the industry of man, render Bengal the prolific garden of production, perhaps unequalled on the face of the earth, and its rubrics the proudest of monarchs.

But Burdwan is the very garden district of Bengal; and with the exception of a few indifferent roads, nothing has been done to augment its resources.

Of communication and transit there are only two means, 1st. That by land; 2nd. That by water. Many countries have not the means of the latter, and are compelled to make use of the former; but are comparatively poor and restricted in their means. From the destruction and dilapidation of vegetable, animal and mineral products, occasioned by the rains in Bengal, and more particularly in Burdwan, the only proper practical, economical, lasting and secure mode of communication is by water. Canals should occupy the place of roads, and should be cut and excavated in such directions and lines, that they might be not only available for travellers, but for the transport of the rich products of the country to the trunk of navigable rivers.

Long as we have been in possession of Bengal, a constant water carriage to the Hills, which bound Bengal on the west, has not been effected; it is still a desideratum. From the absence of such a means of communication, we deprive ourselves in Calcutta of all the benefits these depositories of mineral treasures would yield; and instead of using and availing ourselves of proximate sources, we are obliged to depend on supplies from a distance, thereby vastly increased in price to Government, and generally to the public; not to mention the absence of the commerce, of which they might form legitimate objects. Coal mines, which form one of the greatest sources of modern wealth, have little attracted notice; and the transport of their products is confined to a short period of the year, during the height of the rains: these are situated on the west of Burdwan. A constant water communication with the Ganges, would give a spur to industry and to manufactures, and add most materially and incalculably to the resources and wealth of the State. Can these well known results be overlooked? Useful as coal may be, we cannot but regard iron as of the greatest importance. This metal is likewise found in the same range of Hills, and in connection with the coal beds. Fortunately there is always in Calcutta the greatest demand, and it must go on increasing with the prosperity of the country; and it seems absolutely necessary that we should avail ourselves to the utmost of our means.

Lime and other useful minerals will, no doubt, be found, besides an ample store of stone for building, and stone for metalising roads, in the same range.

In possession of such abundant stores of mineral wealth, it is almost inconceivable why we should lose an instant in their exploration, and in furnishing a well constructed Canal for their conveyance to the marts of commerce. We possess the pearl, but deny ourselves the purchase of an instrument to open the shell.

There are two important effects that might be justly anticipated from the opening of Canals. 1st. The country by being well drained, would be infinitely more productive. The country now requires several months before the water is evaporated, or carried off by the common outlets and rivers. The period this requires occupies the best part of the cold weather, the season best adapted for agriculture,—the very period in which many foreign products might be reared, which cannot now be produced from the saturation of the soil. This, *scilicet* of draining might, indeed, be extended beneficially almost to every field where the soil required to be discharged of its superabundant moisture, and where it was desirable to prevent the stagnation of rain water. And, secondly, it is an *hoo* important to remark, that the construction of Canals would, most probably, so well drain the country, that a great part of the present system of embankments might *scilicet* be obliterated; and that from the possession of these means of out-let, inundations would be checked and modified. To prevent the destruction of life, products, habitations, and wealth

of the inhabitants, by a means that would be conducive to their prosperity, seems to me to merit the highest consideration of humanity as well as State policy. The simple means that are now lavished on unproductive embankments, would be a source of wealth, if directed to the construction of Canals; while the latter, in all human probability, would prevent the devastating effects of inundations, by keeping the country dry drained and freed from superabundant stagnate waters.

To open a water communication to the most mineral prolific part of the western range of Hills that skirt Bengal, and more particularly with the Coal mines there situated, to carry the above Canal through the most populous and fertile tract of this district, in order that the agricultural products might readily and safely be transported to the Ganges: to prevent, in a considerable degree, by the drain that would be effected by this Canal, the annual inundations which are sometimes terrific, and always extensively destructive, and thereby obviate the necessity of many of the embankments, and the large disbursement they require: to secure a safe, easy and pleasant, as well as economical and constantly available mode of travelling to the Western Province, over the low swampy lands of Bengal: these are the objects of desirable attainment in forming a Canal, that shall reach from the Ganges to the Western range of Hills, at the point near the Coal mines and the Western road. But other results might be attained, perhaps, without inconsequence to those specified above: viz., a vast portion of the country might be irrigated, gardens might be watered, mulberry and coffee plantations receive a due portion of moisture; and last, but not least, tea plantations by this means might, perhaps, be successfully undertaken. The advantageous results derived from the Canals opened in the upper part of the Doab, are too well known to require further allusion than merely calling attention to the fact as supporting the views I have taken in one point, (viz. irrigation); and I trust it is sufficient from analogy to show what may reasonably be expected in this quarter of the country. But irrigation is only one of the expected advantages, and is not the principal object, for constructing a Canal in this otherwise rich district. When added, however, to other considerations, it gives them a force and a weight which are much in favour of the proposed undertaking.

The Canal might run from the neighbourhood of Undal, between the rivers, the Damoodhar and the Adjee, to the vicinity of Ambouh or Culna. Having probably a course of seventy or eighty miles, its dimensions would, perhaps, require to be from 24 to 30 feet at top, 16 feet at bottom, with an average depth of 5 feet. The digging by contract might be, perhaps, performed at the rate of 600 or 700 Rs. per mile; consequently the mere excavation would not, probably, exceed 36,000 Rs.; and as the land is level, not many locks or basins would be required. But all these details must, of course, be ascertained. I merely submit them by way of conjectural approximation. The Rajah of Burdwan possesses, probably, two-thirds of the whole land, through which the Canal would run; and an easy compromise might be effected with him. The remaining one-third might be bought. Under these heads, together with the Engineer's expenses, the chief expense would fall. On a rough estimate, of probable expenses, the outlay would not exceed two lakhs of Rupees, and the Canal might cost considerably less, if managed with economy and skill. I conceive from three to four years would be only required to repay the outlay and duties on transit of goods, passengers, boats, irrigation, &c., and the saving of the disbursements for embankments would form a fund for the repayment of the capital expended. In respect to the latter expectation, I need scarcely advert to the fact, that the Shepherd Kings found the Delta of the Nile, comprising the whole of lower Egypt, a swampy marsh, on their taking possession of the country; but in the course of three hundred years, by means of numerous Canals, they not only drained that marsh, but rendered the country thus reclaimed the garden of the ancient world. They likewise subjected the annual inundations to the sway of man, and converted by art, an instrument of destruction in the hands of nature into a means of the most inalienable benefit to the human race. This lesson should not be forgotten by the rulers of this country, who are in possession of the Delta of the Ganges. It should excite their energies, in order to the production of similar

good results. Should the Government not be inclined to attend to these suggestions so made for the benefit, support and increase of their revenue, as well as for the convenience that would result, might it not be still for the advantage of the European and Native community to consider how far their pecuniary interests might be promoted; and if no association can be effected, to carry into effect the propositions I have made, yet some individuals might make experiments on their own lands as far as draining went.

Yours, &amp;c.

Burdwan, April 18, 1859.

E. H. S.

## EUROPE.

## RECEIPTS.

(From the *Missioury Register*.)

## ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF MISSIONARY, BIBLE, EDUCATION, AND TRUST SOCIETIES.

The amount of these Receipts is smaller than those of 1856-57 by 25,631l. 1s. 8d.; but, in that year, the income of the Gospel Propagation Society included nearly 35,000l. collected under the late King's Letter: the same year's income is here quoted, that for 1856-57 not having appeared; but the King's Letter collection is, of course, subtracted. The proceeds of the Sales of Bibles amount to somewhat more than one-fifth of the whole, and the income of the American Societies is, also, about one-fifth of the whole.

## ANTI-SLAVERY.

	Year.	Income.
	1857-58	£, 1000 0
American, ... ..	1857-58	19,277 5 0
American and Foreign (Baptist), ...	1857-58	7,619 0 6
British and Foreign, ... ..	1857-58	97,237 1 11
Edinburgh, ... ..	1857-58	3,411 6 0
French Protestant, ... ..	1857-58	1,924 2 6
French and Foreign, ... ..	1857-58	5,143 0 0
Illusion, ... ..	1857-58	3,299 14 7
Mercantile Seamen's, ... ..	1857-58	499 19 7
Naval and Military, ... ..	1857-58	3,363 10 10
Trinitarian, ... ..	1857-58	3,442 10 10

## EDUCATION.

American, ... ..	1857-58	12,529 13 0
American Presbyterian, ... ..	1857-58	10,125 11 0
American Sunday-school, ... ..	1857-58	12,819 11 0
British and Foreign School, ... ..	1857-58	3,743 4 5
Eastern Female Education, ... ..	1857-58	1,193 7 10
Hindu and Colonial Infant School, ...	1857-58	1,000 11 11
Irish Sunday-school, ... ..	1857-58	3,457 1 6
Ladies' Missionary Female School, ...	1857-58	2,441 11 0
Ladies' Negro Children Education, ...	1857-58	1,452 7 4
National, ... ..	1857-58	2,217 4 0
Newfoundland School, ... ..	1857-58	2,267 8 0
Sunday-school Union, ... ..	1857-58	10,217 8 0

## JEWRY.

London, ... ..	1857-58	17,139 4 3
Jewish Converts' Institution, ... ..	1857	653 0 8

## MISSIONARY.

American Board, ... ..	1856-57	56,717 8 6
American Baptist, ... ..	1856-57	14,100 15 10
American Episcopal, ... ..	1856-57	5,852 18 0
American Methodist, ... ..	1856-57	13,900 16 0
American Presbyterian, ... ..	1856-57	10,287 4 0
Baptist, ... ..	1857-58	17,874 16 0
Baptist (General), ... ..	1853-54	1,542 1 4
Berlin, ... ..	1851	1,719 13 4
Church, ... ..	1857-58	89,447 1 8
Church of Scotland, ... ..	1857-58	4,280 18 0
French Protestant, ... ..	1857-58	2,438 10 10
German Evangelical, ... ..	1857-58	4,352 0 0
Gospel Propagation, ... ..	1856-57	48,268 13 8
London, ... ..	1857-58	70,255 0 0
Lombard, ... ..	1853-54	4,740 1 6
Swedish, ... ..	1857-58	4,711 11 11
United Brethren, ... ..	1851	1,268 8 0
Wesleyan, ... ..	1857-58	68,648 10 6

## SINKERS.

American Seamen's Friend, ... ..	1857-58	3,189 4 0
British and Foreign Sailors', ... ..	1857-58	1,842 19 8
Destitute Sailors' Asylum, ... ..	1857-58	2,570 11 0
Destitute Sailors' Home, ... ..	1857-58	1,575 0 0
Episcopal Father's Church, ... ..	1857-58	355 0 0

## TRACT AND BIBLE.

American Tract, ... ..	1857-58	20,821 14 5
American Baptist Tract, ... ..	1857-58	2,261 11 11
American Boston Tract, ... ..	1857-58	4,171 10 6

Church of England Tract, ... ..	1837-38	377 13 6
French Protestant Tract, ... ..	1837-38	730 0 0
Irish Tract and Bazaar, ... ..	1837	3,493 7 3
Prayer Book and Hymn, ... ..	1837-38	2,406 13 10
Religious Tract, ... ..	1837-38	30,246 11 4

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Aborigines Protection, ... ..	1837-38	127 17 8
American Peace, ... ..	1837-38	855 0 0
British and Foreign Temperance, ... ..	1837-38	732 13 9
Christian Instruction, ... ..	1837-38	1,347 10 2
Christian Knowledge, ... ..	1837-38	74,082 8 3
Church Pastoral-Aid, ... ..	1837-38	8,111 11 2
Clerical Aid, ... ..	1837-38	6,750 0 0
District Visiting, ... ..	1837-38	322 17 8
European, ... ..	1837-38	1,580 10 0
Hibernian, London, ... ..	1837-38	9,391 10 9
Irish Society of London and Dublin, ... ..	1837-38	6,574 11 1
Irish Scripture Reader, ... ..	1837	1,893 14 4
London City Mission, ... ..	1837-38	3,308 19 4
Lord's Day Observance, ... ..	1837-38	513 9 2
Peace, ... ..	1837-38	563 14 8
Reformation, ... ..	1837-38	2,464 13 11

Total, £846,313 9 1

REV. JAMES HILL.—To the Editor of the *Patriot*.—Sir,—Please to correct the following error in the next *Patriot*:—Mr. Hill, of Oxford, does not succeed the late Dr. McAll. He has accepted the call of the congregation assembling in Chapel-street, Salford, Manchester. Yours, THOMAS WILSON.

REMOVAL OF BLACKBURN INDEPENDENT ACADEMY TO MANCHESTER.—The only theological College in Lancashire in connexion with Congregational Dissenters, has been, for the last twenty-two years, located at Blackburn. Its committee and subscribers have just concluded upon removing it to Manchester, where it is intended to be established upon a more liberal basis than hitherto, and to be conducted upon a more extensive plan. The improved position which most other Dissenting Colleges have attained during recent years—the uniformity of the domestic accommodations heretofore possessed for the purposes of a College—together with the increasing number of students—have compelled the consideration of new and better arrangements. The subject has been taken up by a considerable portion of the constituents, particularly by those in Manchester, with their mounted liberality and public spirit, and it is not doubted that their example will be followed throughout the county and those in its vicinity. At a meeting of the constituents, held in Manchester, on the 20th December last and the 10th instant, the propriety of a removal to that town, and of the erection of a suitable building, was fully discussed, and both measures were resolved upon with a most satisfactory degree of unanimity. The Treasurer of the Institution, George Halford, Esq., whose name is associated with all public-spirited and benevolent enterprises, opened a subscription towards the object to the sum of one thousand pounds.—500*l.* were subscribed by Samuel Brooks, Esq.—500*l.* by John Wood, Esq.—and by William Kay, Esq. of Liverpool, and a similar sum by James Kershaw, Esq. With other donations from various gentlemen, the amount reached between 3,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* The probable outlay for ground and building (which are to be in the immediate environs of Manchester) is estimated at 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* It is proposed that the house shall be capable of accommodating twenty-five or thirty students; and, whilst the practical character of a large portion of the constituency is a security against lavish expenditure, it is intended that the edifice shall not be unworthy of the body of Congregational Dissenters in Lancashire, or of the College adequate to the religious necessities of the county. The friends of the measure hope that, under the Divine blessing, it will exert a most favourable influence on the religious interests of Lancashire, in which alone exists a population of a million and a half,—and also on those of the neighbouring counties of Derby and Chester,—not excluding the district to the north of Lancashire, to which travelling is about to be so greatly facilitated by railway conveyance. Whilst a wish is felt by many at Blackburn and its vicinity should not be left destitute of some compensating religious advantages; it is believed there is a nearly unanimous feeling throughout the county in favour of an improved institution in Manchester, whence the benefits of a theological seminary will be more widely diffused, and where the students will enjoy access to public lectures, valuable libraries, and other sources of improvement presented by scarcely any locality in a superior degree. It is hoped that the Congregational body at large will extend its favour and assistance to an undertaking so evidently calculated to diffuse the blessings of the Gospel, and promote the formation of new Christian congregations amongst the rapidly increasing population of our manufacturing districts.—*Pat.*

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARIES, just sailed for foreign stations:—The Rev. Messrs. Moss, Thomas Edwards, James Parkinson, and Henry Fleet, for Mazariya's Island, in the *Gambia*, and *Sierra Leone*; the Rev. Messrs. J. F. Hetherington

and Henry Lanton, for Canada; John Richards and Wm. Jopey, for South-Eastern Africa; Thomas Burrows, Richards, Davies, Whitehead, Redden, and Edward Fraser, for Jamaica; Henry Hard and James Rickford, for St. Vincent's; John Bell and Lancelot Ralston, for Montserrat; and W. H. Hale and Mr. Dowley, for Cadix.—*Pat.*

## SCIENTIFIC.

THE INVENTIVE POWERS OF MAN are not, simply, limited; it is difficult to prove that he possesses ought but the use of varying that which has been invented by the Creator, or of combining those inventions into new groups; being thus, in reality, but a copyist. He has often attempted to design new animals; but they have ever been compounded from the parts of known ones, while, where his necessities have been greatest, the anatomist has not been able to supply the parts necessary to nature. No human invents a new plant but in the same manner; yet he prevails from nature a hundred new inventions without the least surprise. The designer of ornaments must have recourse to the same inexhaustible source; and when he attempts to improve, he soon finds that he is compelled to return to his model and teacher. Be the painter what he may to poetic talent, he is but the transcriber of what nature has produced, as his excellence consists in selection and adaptation. The poet, as his excellence consists in selection and adaptation. The poet, equally, notwithstanding the prejudices in favour of his invention, is the recorder and combiner of what exists, while even his abstractions are but analyses of nature. There is but one inventor: it is the Omnipotent, who has invented all things.—*Macculloch.*

STATISTICS.—Commercial Interchange between Russia and other European countries.—(From *Schneider's Statistique commerciale de la Russie*.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—From hence, in 1838, goods were imported by Russia to the amount of 71,303,613 rubles, and to which country Russian goods were exported to the amount of 90,293,377 *r.* The chief articles of importation were spun cotton, linings, dyewood, salt, coffee, cotton, and cotton goods. The exports consisted of tallow, linseed, hemp, wool, bristles, tins, raw-hides, and iron. The value of the exports were greater than that of the imports by 19,474,310 *r.*

To Turkey (including Greece) were chiefly exported wheat, iron, tallow, wool; and imported wine, fruit, olive-oil, cotton, and raw silk. The exports were to the amount of 22,907,163 *r.*; the imports of 13,844,344 *r.*; balance in favour of Russia, 9,062,819 *r.*

From the Hanse Towns (Hamburg, Lubbeck, and Bremen), the chief imports were silk goods, silk, muslins, coloured paper, and raw sugar, to the amount of 26,414,060 *r.* The exports (potash, copper, linseed, furs, lamp-oil, flowers, &c.) were to the amount of 6,137,587 *r.*; balance in favour of the Hanse-towns, 20,276,473 *r.*

FRANCE.—The chief imports from this country were wine; the chief exports to it, copper, hemp, linseed, wool, and bristles. The former were to the amount of 14,437,344 *r.* (wine forming half the value); the latter of 8,620,921 *r.* (including copper of the value of 3,060,000 *r.*) Balance in favour of France, 6,157,023 *r.*

AUSTRIA.—The exports consisted of cattle, wheat, wool, furs, wax, Russian leather, raw hides, &c.; the imports of scythes and sickles, silk, woads, silk, and cotton goods. The former were to the value of 10,932,587 *r.*; the latter of 11,589,097 *r.* Balance in favour of Austria, 687,410 *r.*

PARTIA.—The exports were timber, tallow, linseed, hemp, potash, &c.; the imports were silk, silk goods, fish and salt. The former were to the amount of 11,333,223 *r.*, the latter of 9,416,980 *r.*; balance in favour of Russia, 1,877,180 *r.*

ITALY.—The chief imports consisted of fruit, olive-oil, &c., to the amount of 4,689,332 *r.* Wheat, Russian leather, &c., to the amount of 3,439,647 *r.* were the principal exports. Balance in favour of Italy, 1,250,905 *r.*

HOLLAND.—The chief exports were linseed, hemp, timber, potash, copper, &c. to the amount of 10,207,592 *r.*; the chief imports were madder, balsam, wine, raw sugar, woads, goods, jewels, &c., to the amount altogether of 7,156,912 *r.* Balance in favour of Russia, 3,111,190 *r.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The chief exports were wax and hemp; the chief imports wine and salt; the former were altogether to the amount of 3,248,029 *r.*, the latter of 4,612,020 *r.* Balance in favour of Spain and Portugal, 1,363,991 *r.*

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The chief exports were hemp, fish, linseed, and linen; the chief article of importation was salt. The former were to the value of 3,384,419 *r.*; the latter of 4,196,622 *r.* Balance in favour of Sweden and Norway, 692,203 *r.*

DENMARK.—The exports were linseed, wax, hemp, timber, &c., to the amount, altogether of 3,454,886 *r.* The imports were of different foreign goods to the value of 1,514,553 *r.* Balance in favour of Russia, 3,940,333 *r.*—*Pat.*

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN PARIS for 1838:—7,087 bullocks, 20,128 ewes, 79,002 calves, and 426,168 sheep. The

trade received 5,818,115 kilogrammes of melted tallow. This shows an increase over the consumption of 1837 of 182 bullocks, 1,061 cows, 802 calves, 40,720 sheep, or 2,500,000 pounds of meat. In the article of melted tallow, however, there is a deficit of 168,822 kilogrammes, which is attributed to the establishment of several melting houses in the environs of Paris, which have taken the raw fat from the slaughter houses of the capital. Since the year 1825 the consumption of Paris was never so great as at present, and yet meat has never been so dear since that period.—*Pat.*

**EXTRAORDINARY CHEMICAL AND OPTICAL DISCOVERY.**—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Arago announced one of the most important discoveries in the fine arts that have distinguished the present century, the author of which has already acquired universal reputation by his miraculous diorama—M. Daguerre. It is well known that certain chemical substances, such as chlorate of silver, have the property of changing their colour by the mere contact of light; and it is by a combination of this nature that M. Daguerre has succeeded in fixing upon paper prepared with it the rays that are directed on the table of the camera obscura, and rendering the optical tableau permanent. The exact representation of whatever objects this instrument is directed to, is, as every body is aware, thrown down with vivid colours upon the white table prepared to receive them, and the rays of light that are thus reflected have the power of setting in the way above alluded to upon chlorate of silver, to obtain a permanent copy of it. In this manner an exact representation in light and shade of whatever object may be wished to be viewed is obtained with the perfect accuracy of nature herself, and it is said to have all the softness of a fine aquatint engraving. M. Daguerre had made this discovery some years ago, but he had not then succeeded making the alteration of colour permanent on the chemical substance. This main declaration he has now accomplished, and in this manner has been able, among other business, to make a permanent chemical representation of the Louvre, taken from the Pont des Arts. M. Arago, in commenting upon this most extraordinary discovery, observed that a patent would be by no means able to preserve the rights of the discoverer sufficiently to reward him for his efforts; and he therefore urged the propriety of an application being made to the legislature for a grant of public money as a recompense. M. Biot, on the same occasion, compared M. Daguerre's discovery to the rotunda of the eye, the objects being represented on one and the other surface with almost equal accuracy.—*Pat.*

**THE TOMAHAWK RIVER ON FIRE.**—While Mr. J. M. Cooper was prosecuting the removal of McGrew's Shoals, after boring the depth of 275 feet, his auger suddenly dropped, and entirely disappeared. For the space of several moments a deep hollow sound was heard, resembling the rolling noise of distant thunder, from the chain below, and then gushed forth from the shaft thus made, a clear, transparent, oleaginous substance or liquid, which boils up similar to the effervescence of a boiling pot; and which, owing to the current, has gradually diffused itself over the whole surface of the river. A quantity has been collected, and upon application of fire it is found to burn equal to the purest sperm oil. To gratify curiosity and make further tests, fire has been applied to the oil on the water, and the whole surface of the river is now burning, emitting a flame of the most beautiful appearance, about six inches high, and has already extended about half way down to Fort Stoddard, the reflection of which upon the horizon in the night presents a most sublime spectacle, far surpassing in grandeur and beauty of appearance the aurora borealis.—*Mobile Journal.*

#### MICHELLEANSOON.

**THE LONDON CLUBS EXCELSIOR.**—All Paris will talk of an event which is to take place on the 15th of this month—the opening of the drawing-rooms of the new club—"Le Cercle des Deux Mondes." It has been established in the splendid Hotel de France, Rue Richelieu, which Lottinier, the restaurateur, formerly occupied. The rooms have been furnished with architectural magnificence, and display a gorgeousness of which the wonders of the "Arabian Nights" can afford scarcely an idea. In the 15 spacious salons of the "Cercle des Deux Mondes" are collected the richest and softest carpets of the East—the most sumptuous silk and gold tissues of Persia—the most costly velvets of Lyons—the most precious marbles and bronzes of Venice and Florence—the most voluptuous divans to be found in the Constantinian harems—the most convenient arm-chairs of all descriptions supplied by English and whatever articles of furniture the taste and elegance of France yield—never were the art of furnishing and the science of comforts carried to such a degree of refinement and perfection. Every imaginable object of entertainment and amusement has been provided that can make time pass agreeably; to detail the library of 3,000 volumes, the billiard and other tables, &c.—to describe the kitchens adapted to all tastes and appetites, the exquisite cellar of wines, the warming in the style of the Russian palace, and the lightning apparatus, as in the festivities of Naples and Venice, &c., would be to prevent one's believing that all this is to be enjoyed at the

moderate subscription of 200 francs a-year. We fear not to assert that the "Cercle des Deux Mondes" is destined to bring about a revolution in the amusements of Parisian society, and to present to the world an establishment far superior to the London clubs.—*Paris Paper.*

**THE DUCES OF LUCCA** is making extensive purchases of rare Bibles and Prayer-books, and costly old illuminated copies of the works of our learned theological writers. Two large cases filled with these literary remains have already been shipped for Naples.—*Pat.*

**ARBITRATION SOCIETY.**—A Society under this name is now in progress of formation in this town. It has for its object the cheap and equitable settlement of differences arising from disputed accounts or otherwise, without the expensive recourse of applying to the lawyers. Twelve arbitrators are to be elected from the general body of the members, and when any dispute is required to be settled, the parties concerned are each to select one from the twelve; and in case the two selected cannot agree in their decision, they must select an umpire, whose decision shall be binding.—*Protestant Observer.*

**CITY ECONOMY.**—A recent writer, of great reputation, in a late number of the *London and Westminster Review*, stated that New London Bridge, and the approaches, cost upwards of 3,800,000 sterling. It appears that from the year 1824 to 1834 inclusive, 15,577 were expended for the bridge in Parliamentary expenses alone. During the same period 58,884 were expended in law charges, costs on disputed claims, and verdicts in favour of claimants; very considerable portions of these sums went to the creatures of the corporation; 15,562, 9s. 2d. are also charged for "incidental" expenses. Mr. Lambert Jones (the deputy of Sir Matthew Wood, the venerable Reformer of the City), is the chairman of the Bridge Committee, and has lately been lauded as having so well managed the affairs connected with the new bridge, "that many are of opinion there would by this time have been no bridge at all" without him. The Government would have built the bridge and approaches much better at half the cost. As it is, before the Duke of Wellington would lend any money from the Treasury to the City Jobbers, the designs of the latter were withdrawn, and others substituted by the Government.—*Pat.*

**CHURCHES.**—In consequence of the high price of bread the inhabitants of the village of Cheries, Bucks, influenced by the recommendation and patronage of their benevolent rector, the Rev. Lord Writtlebury Russell, as well as by the cordial co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, the Baptist minister, have volunteered a fund which will enable them to supply the poor with 150 loaves per week at the reduced price of sixpence per quarter loaf during a period of three months; the announcement of which has been received with demonstrations of gratitude by the agricultural labourers and their families, for whose benefit it is principally intended.—*Ibid.*

**THE LAST CONSIDERATION.**—A gentleman who lately built a house was shewing it to a friend, and with great glee was pointing out all his various accommodations. "My dear Sir," interrupted the other, "have you made the staircase wide enough to bring down your coffin?"—*Ibid.*

**MATTERS OF THE GRAVEST PUBLIC IMPORTANCE** often fail to make their proper impression on the popular mind for want of being followed up by repeated pressing on its attention;—by, as the phrase is in the fashionable world, "keeping up the ball," or, in the political, by "agitating," or, in the religious, by "line upon line, and precept upon precept."—*Correspondent.*

**CHURCH NOBODAYS.**—A curious custom exists in the country near the Elbe. The peasant who possesses a bit of land, however small, never enters the church without having a nosegay in his hand, thus claiming the embellishment due to a landholder in the parish. In the neighbourhood of Jamburg, there is no garden that is not in part appropriated to the growth of flowers for Church nosegays.—*Pat.*

**GERMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A SPEECH BY SERGEANT HENRY.**—The learned Sergeant's speech put me exactly in mind of a familiar imprecation in domestic use, commonly called an extingisher;—it began at a point, and on it went, whirling and whirling, until at last it fairly put the question out altogether.—*Ibid.*

**HOW TO COMMIT MURDER QUIETLY.**—Take a young lady, and tell her that she has a very pretty foot. She will then wear small, thin shoes—go out in the wet—catch a cold—she will become a fever, and she will die in a month.—*New York Mirror.*

**THE HANDSOMEN TO THE JUDGES.**—"Did your Lordship ever attend at killing-time, at the Old Bailey? If not, pray favour me with your company; not on the gallows, but staying in the street, amidst the crowd that always assembles when I am at work for you and the sheriffs. Perhaps it will add to the zest, if you come now. I have a young woman to offend, supplied by yourself. Will the fluttering of her petticoats, as she swings in the wind, produce a pleasant wound in your ears, my learned master? Fail not to watch the people;—the

men, women, and children—good, bad, and indifferent—who have gathered to behold the sacred majesty of the law. You will see such flailing of eyes, grinding of teeth;—you will hear sighs, and groans, and words of rage and hatred, with fierce curses on yourself and me;—and their laughter, such as it is, of an unnatural kind, that will make you start;—and jests on the death, that will make you sick. You will find—who should you feel any more than your faithful journeyman? We shall get to our breakfast with good appetites, and a firm conviction, that every hanging-bout changes many sneaking pilferers into venge robbers, fastid or murder.

"A few years ago, I was called out of town to hang a little boy for killing, with *malice aforethought*. If guilty, he must have been in the habit of going to executions. Ten thousand people came to dabble in the poor young creature's blood. That was the youngest fellow-creature I never handled in the way of our business; and a beautiful child he was, too, as you may have seen by the papers, with a straight nose, large blue eyes, and golden hair. I have no heart; no feelings; who has in our calling? But those who came to see me struggle that tender youngster, have hearts and feelings as we once had, *there's no-doubt*; for what they saw was fit to make them so hard as your current or his master. They saw that stripling lifted, flailing, on to the gallows; his smooth cheeks of the colour of wood-slab; his little limbs trembling; and his bosom heaving sigh after sigh, as if body and soul were parting without any help. This was not a downright murder; for there was scarce any life to take out of him. When I began to pull the cap over his baby-face, he pressed his mouth to my hand, (his mother's hand, I have heard) as if he would kiss me, and gave me a beseeching look, just as a calf will lick the butcher's hand. But cattle do not speak; this creature muttered, "Pray, Sir, don't hurt me." "My dear," answered I, "you should have spoken to my masters; I'm only the journeyman, and must do as I am bid." This made him cry, which seemed a relief to him; and I do think I should have cried myself, if I had not heard shouts from the crowd: "Poor lamb!—haste! murder!" "Quick," said the sheriff. "Ready," said I. The Rev. gentlemen gave me the wink; the drop fell—*one kick, and he away to and fro, dead, as the feelings of the Christian people of England.*

"The crowd dispersed; some averring, some weeping, with passionate exclamations; some averring, as if hell had broke loose; and some laughing, while they cracked blackguard jokes on you and me, and the heaven, and the dangling corpse. They had come for the sight, they would have come to see an angel murdered. They had come to get drunk with strong excitement; they went back reeling and flitting with the hot debauch. They had come to rind in the passions of fear and pity; they went back, some in a fever of rage, some hurrying with hate, some hardened in heart like me, or you; all sunk down in their own respect, ready to make light of pain and blood, corrupted by the indecent show, and more fit than ever to make work for us, the Judge and the Hangman.

"O wise Lawmakers! who think to soften the hearts of the people—to make them gentle and good—by giving them a feeling of respect for themselves and others, by showing them sights like this!"—*1844.*

**TURNPIKE LEGISLATION.**—The Debts on Turnpike Roads in England and Wales amount to upwards of eight millions and a-half; for a great portion of which a very fragile security will remain when railways (if ever) come into full operation.—*Fat.*

**ADVANTAGES OF POVERTY IN EARLY LIFE.**—An English judge being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied, "Some success by great talent, some by high connections, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

#### COLONIALS.

**JAMAICA.**—The news is to the 3rd of December. It is of great importance, we think, that the new House of Assembly is likely, we may say is sure—to consist of the same men as the old, with rather an alteration for the worse. This result by no means surprises us, when we consider by whom that honourable body is chosen. Jamaica contains the oppressors and the oppressed, the wolves and the flock; and the election is in the hands of the oppressors—it is the wolf choosing for the lamb. The utterly disproportionate number by which this representative body is chosen is absolutely absurd; it might be said to be ridiculous, if it were not so intolerable. Two members of the House of Assembly are returned, for example, by five-and-twenty electors for a parish containing perhaps five-and-twenty thousand inhabitants! These inhabitants being now freemen, all possessing equal rights!! And these five-and-twenty gentlemen being the perpetual oppressors, who have been long accustomed to trample on the thousands, and lash, and torment, and murder them, as slaves!! What can be expected from such an election? Or what can be more imperatively demanded than an extension of the elective franchise in Jamaica?

**BARBADOS.**—Accounts to the 21st of November are by

no means of so pleasing a character as the last. The *Barbados Liberal* discloses a system of wholesale oppression which almost surpasses belief. The magistrates are suing persons for the first dare on actions brought against them when they were apparent, and not then demanded because they had nothing to pay. Thus we have Justices Morris and Lewis suing Bligny Adams for the sum of 3s. 11d., and constable Nanderick for 1s. 11d. more, "for magistrates, and constables free of the law." If life was convicted, of course; but, thanks to the Court of Appeal, room was found in this case to invalidate the conviction.

**BAITIAN GUIANA.**—Advices are received to the 11th of November. Nearly 300 labourers had been introduced under the emigration ordinance, and steamers were to be got ready for the quicker conveyance of others. In one point, however, the scheme is admitted to have been a failure; the Governors of the other colonies will not patronise it, by seconding the application of agents. Efforts will now be made to appoint agents privately; we shall see what result.

**TRINIDAD.**—A similar ordinance for encouraging emigration was before the council, and where it said they wanted 3,000 labourers, fear was entertained lest no respectable person would accept the agency. A dirty business indeed it must be, if it can be taken up only by persons who are deemed not respectable in the West Indies!

**DEMERARA.**—We have also an opportunity, by means of a private letter from Demerara, dated Nov. 1, of correcting a statement which has been current in the papers, that the emigrants "sing well" there. Our correspondent tells a very different story. He writes as follows:

"I see the British public has been deceived with the fact that the coolies are doing 'well.' Such is not the fact; the poor friendless creatures are miserably treated—at least I can speak confidently of plantation Belle Vue. On this estate, we have made two attempts to escape, as they say, to go to Calcutta; in the first, twenty-two succeeded by night to cross the river—landing on the opposite shore they attempted to explore the woods, but, after undergoing much fatigue and danger, they were retaken at the back of plantation Helderling, and conveyed again to the estate. In the last attempt, they were discovered by the watch of the night, and driven back. I saw a group of them last week in custody of the pulley, who were taking them to the public buildings; their offence I did not learn. The friend of Mr. Berkeley, who is a teacher on the place, respecting food; he said they had enough of rice, and, I think, of fat, but he said, 'Dread—be well more than they did on the other side of the river, Belle Vue, and the manager (Russell) refuse to give a rag of clothes to bury them in. I had one of these rascals, at my own place, who is capable of giving a few words in English. He told me, 'Russell no good—coolie sick—coolie no more.' He was all but naked; and a faded green garment, a few old raiments, which seemed highly to please him. I have said here with the Company's rump; the rump was a rag, it is not this scandalous? They have been offered by the merchants two bits a piece for them. I do not believe they eat it at its value in the colony. Ought not the planters to be compelled to give their value in Demerara silver currency? I have heard that two from Glanville's estate escaped on a bush, and were captured by Captain's Falant, at Fort Island, the Essequibo river, and brought back to the plantation. Surely these things are far from being 'well.' The one alluded to above, told me, 'Calcutta better!'—*Emancipator.*

**SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.**—The latest intelligence from Washington was, that a series of resolutions had been passed in Congress by an overwhelming majority against the discussion of the abolition question. The first resolution was—"That the Government is of limited powers, and that, by the constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several states of the confederacy." The last was as follows:—"Resolved, therefore, that all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the districts of Columbia, or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of the slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the constitution of one portion of the confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitutional principles on which the union of these states rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress. And that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating to any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery is aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without printing, reading, debate, or reference." Question put—Shall the resolutions pass? Yeas, 101; nays, 6.—*New York Paper.*

**CARE OF GOOD HOPE.**—We have had the gratification of perusing a letter from a requested Missionary at 1731 most interesting settlement, Philip Town, East River, dated October 4, 1838, which, after giving a most satisfactory account of the Missionary station, refers in the following terms to the general state of the Cape Colony.

"We have peace with the Caffers. The new system introduced by Captain Stockenström, the Lieutenant-Governor, has quite



1st brigade of horse artillery, in General Orders of the 12th instant, will remain attached to the second troop 2d brigade, while it may be employed in field service; and 1st Lieutenant E. Sumnerland will continue to officiate as Adjutant to the 1st brigade, during the absence of Lieutenant Anderson, or until further orders. 3d brigade of horse artillery.—1st Lieutenant S. Barstoll, Native Horse, is removed from the 3rd to the 6th battalion of artillery, vice Housell Barks transferred to the civil station of Illoreppore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d company 2d battalion of artillery.—1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. P. Beale, from 18th February to 1st March to remain in the vicinity of Beas, on medical certificate.

3d company 2d battalion of artillery.—2d Lieutenant J. Rogers, from 18th November 1832 to 16th November 1833, in extension, to remain at Saharoon, on medical certificate.

24th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant A. Q. Topper, from 10th January to 25th January, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 23d February, 1833.

The Division order of the 19th instant, directing Ensign G. Strangways, attached to the 3d regt, to join and do duty with the 30th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel A. White's regimental order of the 14th of December last, directing the officers of the 1st and 2nd battalions to provide themselves with boats and proceed with the head quarters of the corps to Baddya by water, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon General removed from the 44th regiment of native infantry, and appointed to the medical charge of the recruit ship under orders to proceed to Allypore; the officer commanding the Cawnpore division will make arrangements for relieving the Assistant Surgeon from his present charge, and for affording medical aid to the left wing of the 44th regiment, until it rejoins the head quarters of the corps at Baddya.

The Commissioner at Sonner having pronounced Shaleh Khayret Alee, Native Doctor, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, innocent of the charge of theft in which he had been in confinement since the 6th of July last, the General Order of the 11th instant, which refers to him, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 65th regiment native infantry.—Major G. J. B. Johnston, from 1st March to 1st September, to remain at and proceed with the head quarters of the corps to Baddya by water, in the service. 24th regiment native infantry.—Ensign E. N. Dickenson, from 6th February to 6th March, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th February, 1833.

The following extract of a military letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors is published for the information of the Veterinary Surgeons of this establishment:

Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 84, dated 14th March 1833.

Letter dated 24th April, 1833.

Transmit for the consideration and orders of the Court, a memorial addressed by certain Veterinary Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, in the Governor General, praying to be allowed to be admitted subscribers to the Bengal Medical Dispensing Fund, notwithstanding with orders of various papers, showing that an Indulgence similar to that solicited has been granted to Veterinary Surgeons at Madras.

Major J. McLaren's regimental order of the 3rd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. J. Mackay, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 19th native infantry, during its separation from regimental head quarters, is confirmed.

Surgeon G. T. Urquhart, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the head quarters staff and establishments, from the 1st instant, in the room of Surgeon Turnbull, who has marched with his regiment.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th February, 1833.

At a general court martial, assembled at Dinapore on Saturday the 2d day of February 1833, Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond was sentenced on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at various times, previous to June 1832, appropriated to his own use several sums drawn by him, as Post Master at Illoreppore, on accounts at Chyabab and of hawk buyers to and from Jilman and Karby.

2nd. In having by habitual intemperance, contributed to induce a degree of mental disorder, which, on the 2d of September 1832, incapacitated him for the discharge of his professional and other duties.

Findings.—The court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond, on the charge preferred against him.

Of the first instance, guilty. Of the second instance, guilty. The court is further of opinion, that the conduct of which it has found Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond guilty, was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court sentences Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond to be discharged from the service.

Confirmed. (Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.

26th February, 1833.

The sentence to have effect from the date of this order being made known to Mr. Drummond.

J. M. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th February, 1833.

At a general court martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Saturday the 2d day of February, 1833, Lieutenant Kenneth Wallace Elmslie, of the 63d regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. For having, on the 24th December 1832, entered the bungalow of Surgeon John Menzies, and, with a loud voice and violent gestures, delivered a hostile message from Surgeon Henry Blaken, grounded on circumstances which Lieutenant Elmslie well knew had been officially reported by Surgeon Menzies to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dundas, commanding the regiment.

2nd. In having subsequently, on the same day, went to Surgeon Menzies, and to other officers for general circulation, copies of a paper signed by Lieutenant Elmslie, in the nature of a posting of Surgeon Menzies.

3rd. In having, on the 10th December 1832, in a note addressed to Surgeon Menzies, asserted that the paper referred to in the second instance, had been circulated, and requested that it might be returned, but without making any apology for having written it; thereby suggesting the erroneous inference that it had not been shown to officers of other regiments.

Findings.—The court is of opinion, from the evidence recorded, that Lieutenant Kenneth Wallace Elmslie, of the 63d regiment native infantry, is.

On the first and second instance of the charge, guilty.

And on the third instance, guilty with the qualification, that the court does not conceive he had any wilful design to mislead Mr. Surgeon Menzies with respect to the erroneous inference his note suggested.

The court is further of opinion, that the quality of conduct is not becoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court sentences Lieutenant Kenneth Wallace Elmslie, of the 63d regiment native infantry, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowance, for six (6) months.

Confirmed. (Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.

26th February, 1833.

The sentence to have effect from the date of its publication at Dinapore.

#### Detachment of artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hewitt's 6th regiment light cavalry, detachment order of the 13th of December 24th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. A. D. Poynter, of the 6th regiment of light cavalry, to act as detachment staff to the troops at Baddya, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Moseley's regimental order of the 18th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. Weirfield to act as Adjutant to four companies of the 34th native infantry, proceeding on court duty with the Right Honourable the Governor General, is confirmed.

The court division order of the 24th instant, appointing Captain J. P. Turner, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a native general court martial directed to assemble at Almorah, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of medical officers:

Surgeons C. Meekinnon, from the 43d to the 34d regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon E. J. Freeman, M. D., (on furlough) from the latter to the former corps.

Surgeon G. Baillie, (on furlough) from the 10th to the 63d regiment of native infantry, and Surgeon John Menzies, from the latter to the former.

Assistant Surgeon T. W. Wilson, M. D., from the 32d to the 63d regiment of native infantry, which he will proceed to join on being relieved from his present charge.

The undermentioned uses, of the regiment of artillery, who volunteered for the artillery school for the service of Shah Shaha, on the terms specified in General Orders of the 1st of August last, are transferred to the Town Major's list, from that date:

Corporal John Hille, from the 1st troop 1st brigade.

Corporal Charles Carlisle, from the 1st troop 2d brigade.

Farrier William Spears, from the 1st troop 2d brigade.

Sergeant Thomas Murphy, from the 2d troop 2d brigade.

Bombardier Patrick McGilchrist, from the 2d troop 2d brigade.

Sergeant Elias Grove, from the 1st troop 2d brigade.

Gunner John Milligan, from the 3d troop 2d brigade.

Gunner Thomas Shaleh, of the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and attached to Shah Shaha's artillery, in the room of Corporal Charles Carlisle, who is permitted to rejoin the brigade to which he belonged.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 3d company of artillery.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Madden, Adjutant and Quarter Master, from 1st March to 1st November, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 27th February, 1833.

The regimental order of the 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Dymon to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 21st Regt. of native infantry, during the absence, on duty, of Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master Beant, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. B. Fowler, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside, and draw his allowances, at the Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 67th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel H. L. White, from 25th February to 28th March, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

3d. This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 21st instant.

34th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master G. W. Hamilton, from 14th March to 15th September, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

41th regiment native infantry.—Captain M. Hargan, from 26th February to 26th February 1833, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate.





The English Bark *Mary Ann*, P. Jones, from Macao 1st, and Stogmore 17th March.

The English Ship *William Turner*, John Rools, from Liverpool 14th December.

The French Ship *Eman*, J. A. Bonamour, from Bourbon 4th February.

— 13. The American Ship *Tuner*, A. Eldridge, from New York 17th December.

The English Bark *Isis*, H. Hubback, from Liverpool 6th December.

The English Schooner *Finn Macauld*, F. W. Horne, from Rangoon 8th March.

— 16. The English Ship *Rocky*, H. Hughes, from Madras 10th, and Vizeagapam 10th April.

The English Bark *St. George*, T. J. Sutfield, from Singapore 1st March.

The English Ship *Peru*, J. Gray, from Sydney 10th February.

The English Ship *Robur*, B. J. Elder, from London 13th November, and Madras 11th April.

— 17. The English Brig *17th of March*, J. Munro, from Liverpool 1st February, Cape of Good Hope 10th December, and the Mauritius 24th February.

— 18. The English Ship *Lady Kennaway*, R. P. Davison, from the Mauritius 1st March, and Madras 14th April.

The English Ship *John Wood*, J. Munro, from Rangoon 20th March.

— 20. The U. S. Ship *Amherst*, J. Palmer, from America 16th April.

The English Ship *Crossed*, W. Lander, from Sydney 20th December.

The English Brig *William Walker*, T. W. Tingate, from Singapore and Penang (no date), and Madras 19th April.

#### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *William Turner* from Liverpool.—Mr. John Penn, Engineer.

Per *Robur* from London.—Messrs Fuller, Birch, and Corbett.

Per *St. George* from Sydney.—Mr. J. A. Bonamour, Turner, Corbett, and Newton; Mr. C. J. Gray, Surgeon; Mr. Henderson; Messrs. Huch, Ingham, Thomas and Murray, Cadets. From Madras.—Miss Chelte and Mr. Guthrie.

Per *Isis* from Liverpool.—Messrs Edward Cogswell and John H. Cogswell.

Per *Peru* from Sydney.—J. K. Campbell, Esq.

Per *St. George* from Singapore.—Mr. Gray.

Per *Lady Kennaway* from the Mauritius.—H. W. Mingle, Esq. Merchant.

#### DEPARTURES.

April 13. The *Peru*, J. A. Bonamour, for London.

The *St. George*, T. J. Sutfield, for the Mauritius.

— 16. The *Robur*, B. J. Elder, for America.

— 17. The *St. George*, T. J. Sutfield, for London.

The *Isis*, H. Hubback, for Sydney.

#### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Isis* for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Peake and family.

Per *St. George* for London.—Messrs. W. H. Birch and John Macdonald, Esqrs.

Per *St. George* for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. General Blake.

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Per *St. George* for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. General Blake.

#### PREMIUM AND MEDALS FOR CATTLE.

In accordance with the rules of the Society, at a Meeting held on the 10th instant, the following Schedule of Rewards for Cattle of various kinds to be exhibited at the Annual Show on the 1st of February next, was passed.

##### Imported Aurochs Cattle.

1st.—For the best imported Bull of the year 1839, not less than two years old,—a Premium of 500 Rs. and the Gold Medal.

2d.—For the second best imported Bull of the year 1839,—not less than two years old,—a Premium of 400 Rs. and the silver Medal.

The same for the year 1841.

NOTE.—(A Preference will be shown to the Devonshire, or Middle-horned Bull.)

##### Produce.

3rd.—For the best produce of Imported Cattle,—a Premium of 250 Rs. and the Gold Medal.

4th.—For the second best produce of Imported Cattle,—a Premium of 200 Rs. and the Silver Medal.

5th.—For the best Bull Calf, of any denomination calved in 1839,—the Gold Medal.

6th.—For the best Cow Calf, of any denomination calved in 1839,—the Silver Medal.

##### Sheep.

1st.—For the best imported Wooled Merino Ram of the year 1839,—not less than two years old,—a Premium of 200 Rs. and the Gold Medal.

2d.—For the second best imported Wooled Merino Ram of the year 1839,—not less than two years old,—a Premium of 150 Rs. and the Silver Medal.

The same for the year 1841.

3d.—For the best pen of Merino Ewes to the number of six,—a Premium of 100 Rs. and the Silver Medal.

4th.—For the best thorough bred Merino Ewe Lamb, lambd in 1839,—the Gold Medal.

5th.—For the best thorough bred Merino Ewe Lamb, lambd in 1839,—the Silver Medal.

6th.—For the best Lamb, either Ram or Ewe, cross of a Merino and an indigenous Ewe, lambd in 1839,—the small Silver Medal.

##### Conditions.

1st.—The competition is open to Stock from any part of the world.

2d.—The Pedigree and Age of the Stock, so far as known, must be given.

3d.—The Committee of the Society appointed to conduct the arrangements for the Show, will appoint skilful persons to act as Judges.

4th.—The Committee reserve to themselves the right of withholding any of the above awards, should the numbers of either class brought forward be insufficient in their opinion to establish a legitimate competition or in the opinion of the Judges from inferiority, not be deserving of a prize.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secy.

A. and H. Society's Room, Town Hall, }  
Calcutta, April 18, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the following rates:—

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It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ottell and Co., or Mr. D'Rosario, Church Mission Press, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	April 25, 1839.	To Sell.
Second Five per Cent. Loan, amounting to the number from 1200 to 12,200.	5 10 24 per Cent. Premium.	
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	2 4 0 Pm.	2 0 0 Pm.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1838-39.	15 0 0	14 0 0
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	5 0 0 Dis.
Second ditto.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Third and Fourth ditto.	2300 0 0 Pm.	2300 0 0 Pm.
Bank of Bengal Shares.	320 0 0	320 0 0 Pm.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

##### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons wishing to compete for the Society's Medals, that the Panels of Silk, Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco, (particulars of which have been already advertised) must be sent to the Secretary's Office, on or before the 1st prox. mo.

Notice is also given, that the *Exhibition of Native and Foreign Fruits* for the Society's Prizes will take place at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 6th proximo, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 227. Vol. IV.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MAY 29. 1859.

Price 2 Rs. 12s. monthly, or 21 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

**POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.**—The last steam mail brings intelligence that the present military movements beyond the Indus, have excited extraordinary attention in the Parliamentary circles. In the debate on the Address in both Houses, a strong feeling of hostility to the policy which has been pursued, was manifested by some of the most influential speakers; and there is every probability that the measures of Lord Auckland will be condemned, with an uncommon severity. That this unexpected zeal, after years of lethargy, arises out of no tender anxiety for the welfare of India, but from feelings of opposition to the political party with which Lord Auckland is identified, is evident upon the face of things. It is unfortunate for this country, that its affairs should never be deemed worthy of the attention of the legislature, except when they can be made subservient to the purposes of party hostility. At the time when the Charter was under discussion, when the fate of more than a hundred millions hung in the balance, it was found impossible to secure the attendance of members; and measures, which were to decide whether India, with its vast population, should advance or retrograde in civilization and improvement during the ensuing twenty years, were contemptuously hurried through the house. Now that the very existence of the empire has been put in jeopardy by a combination of hostile powers, a hue and cry is about to be raised, because the local government has adopted the strongest and most despotic measures to anticipate danger, and to break up the confederacy; and the wisdom of Parliament is to be exemplified, by a repetition of those factious proceedings, which last year arrested the Earl of Durham in the pacification and settlement of Canada. From the tone of the remarks which were made on the very first day of the Session, and which indicate too plainly the complexion of future discussions, there is every reason to fear that, in the eagerness to condemn Lord Auckland's policy, the real state of the question will be altogether lost sight of. Instead of examining the strength of the disease, the attention of the legislature will be directed only to an analysis of the remedy which has been applied. There can be no doubt that the danger which has called the Army of the Indus into the field, is altogether without precedent, since we first planted our foot in India. On every previous occasion our difficulties have arisen from combinations within the Indus. At present, a crisis we are threatened with invasion by a conjunction of powers beyond that river, organized by a great European power, of vast resources. Embassies have been diligently employed through the length and breadth of Hindoostan, in sowing the seeds of disaffection among our own subjects, in rousing to hostility the minds of our subordinate allies, and in turning the eyes of India to the grand expedition which was represented as coming down from the West to put an end to our empire. These circumstances of unexampled difficulty, which called for instantaneous action, and for the adoption of a new and original plan of policy, calculated to meet the emergency, appear to have been altogether lost sight of by the speakers in Parliament: and Lord Auckland is to be censured for not having sat down on the banks of the Indus calmly to await the irruption of the Western hordes.

If the dangers which threatened the empire had been imaginary; if they had even been exaggerated, there might have been some ground for censuring an expedition, which involv-

ed us in the web of Afghan politics. But these dangers were palpable and imminent. The intrigues of Russia had altogether changed the aspect of affairs in Asia. It was no longer a question whether the regions of Western Asia should be subjected to the predominance of a European influence; the only question which it was left to our option to consider, was, whether that influence should be British or Russian; whether it should be friendly or hostile to the stability of our empire in the East. On the policy of embarrassing ourselves with the task of restoring Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul, there may be some misgivings. On the policy of making a bold demonstration of our strength beyond the Indus, and of thereby preventing the establishment of Russian influence in Afghanistan, in the same manner in which it has been imposed on Persia, there can be no shadow of a doubt. Had Lord Auckland pursued that course, which might have exempted him, perhaps, from the censure of the Parliamentary orators, Russia would have been on the banks of the Indus, with all the rabble of Western Asia at her heels. To perceive the extent of the danger which the vigorous measures of Government have, we trust, averted, we have only to read the *Argburgh Gazette*, of the 24th January, from which we make an extract. It is impossible to doubt for a moment the mint in which that article was coined. The intimate and minute knowledge which it exhibits of the condition and relations of our Indian empire, not only prove the source from whence it was derived, but it also shows how accurately the Russian cabinet contrives to keep itself informed of all that passes in the East.

“Without doubt, circumstances are less favourable for Russia now than they were a few months since. At that time the fall of Herat might be counted on; the loss of that place would have insured the fall of English supremacy in Southern Asia; Herat would have become the central point of the Russo-Persian confederations; and from that place troops might have been sent to India with greater rapidity than England could have sent them. In order to avoid the consequences which such a catastrophe might have occasioned, Lord Auckland is endeavouring to re-establish unity in Afghanistan, and it is difficult to believe, as some journals have stated, that he has received orders from his Government to renounce the campaign against Cabul. The choice, however, made of the aged Soojah for the sovereignty of Cabul may have been only a transitory measure, destined to mark the restoration of his nephew Kurram, the energetic defender of Herat, to the exclusive sovereignty of all Afghanistan. Ranjeet Singh would necessarily oppose such a project. This ally of England would never allow himself to be shut in between two Powers, one of which he would some day become the victim. The Sikhs, already endowed with a military education rather advanced, are, like him, too powerful to agree to their becoming mere instruments to the East India Company, and the pride of the spirit that animates them is the more recently brought that the passage of the Punjab has been refused to the English. The alliance of the English with the aged Maharajah can only be looked on as a forced alliance, destined to be broken as soon as a rupture can take place without compromising the safety of the empire of Ranjeet Singh. If Lord Auckland had shown, under these circumstances, as much irresolution as he does towards the Burmans, English interests would have suffered severely, and the work of the Russians would have been simplified. The situation of the English in India is far from being satisfactory in any case; a war with the Burman seems to be inevitable, and the inhabitants of Nepal are only waiting for a favourable moment to make the attack. The English can oppose to these great movements of enemies the Indian army, already greatly demoralized;

and the reinforcements to be drawn from the mother country or the colonies are too inconsiderable to decide the struggle. In the interior of India the English have before them none but a hostile population, which support with impatience a foreign yoke; the people have gained nothing by the English occupation of their country; national industry has been completely ruined; the inferior classes are impoverished by the efforts of the English, whose machinery excludes all competition. Those causes brought about the horrible famine which in 1837 and 1838 decimated the population. Russia, on the contrary, if a war should break out, would find even in India powerful auxiliaries; and she would have for her the sympathies of the population, tired of English domination. The English, who are aware of this state of things, neglect an opportunity of keeping for themselves points of support in the East Indies. Hence the repeated efforts of England to establish more rapid communications with India by the Red Sea; hence the occupation of Aden, on the coast of Arabia. This occupation seems more particularly to menace the Pasha of Egypt, who would become the vassal of England, if that power could realize its plans, for Egypt forms the central point of the line of communication between England and India."

This article is a clear and decisive reply to all the oratory which may be employed, during the present Session, in condemning Lord Auckland's vigorous measures. *Had Lord Auckland shown irresolution, the work of the Russians would have been simplified.* Here is the naked truth from our enemies. Here is an acknowledgement that Russia has been foiled by those measures which it is proposed to brand with Parliamentary censure. His Lordship has, to all present appearance, preserved the peace, not of Asia only, but also of Europe. If the Indian Government had allowed Herat to become the central point of the Russo-Persian expeditions, a war with Russia would have been inevitable; and a war between Russia and England could scarcely fail to involve the whole continent of Europe in hostilities. Irresolution on the part of Lord Auckland would, therefore, only have hastened a rupture with the Czar, and compromised the peace of Europe.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE: TRANSPORTATION.**—We are not without some apprehension, that our readers may be rather dissatisfied with our leading theme, week after week, of imprisonment and its uncomfortable associations; but, on the present occasion, they will perceive we intend varying the treatment with an excursion abroad. Perhaps sufficient excuse for us will be found in this diversity. If not, proving utilitarians as we are, we must be content with the company and approbation of those who can take pleasure in the examination of what is useful and important. Especially would we appeal to the humanity of our readers, whilst we continue our survey of the unhappy, and often wretched, and neglected denizens of our goals and convict colonies.

We have before stated, that between the exposition of the present state and system of our Indian Prison Discipline, and the great reform in it that is now proposed, there occurs a parenthesis in the Report of the Committee, on the cognate subject of Transportation. It is this portion of the Report to which we would now call attention. And it is singular enough, that a contemporaneous Report on the same subject, by a Committee of the House of Commons, should be before us at the same time: the recommendations of which are in direct and earnest contradiction to those of our Committee in Calcutta. That Report is one of the most searching character, and discloses things so appalling, us, in the language adopted by the Committee from one of its witnesses, to make the blood curdle. It concludes with recommending, 1st. That transportation to New South Wales, and the settled districts of Van Diemen's Land, be discounti-

nued as soon as possible: 2d. That crimes now punishable by transportation, should be punished in future by confinement with hard labour, at home or abroad, for various periods from two to fifteen years: 3d. That the Penitentiaries that may be established abroad, should be strictly limited to those places wherein there are at present no free settlers, and wherein effectual security can be taken against the future resort of such settlers: 4th. That the existing practice of abridging the periods of punishment of convicts, in consequence of good behaviour, be brought under strict regulation: 5th. That on account of the difficulty a convict finds in England, in procuring the means of honest livelihood after the expiration of his sentence, and the temptations to which he is thereby exposed, he should, if he has uniformly conducted himself well during his confinement, receive encouragement to leave the country with the prospect of supporting himself by regular industry, and ultimately regaining the place in society which he had forfeited by crime: and, 6th. That convicts who have been punished abroad should be compelled to leave the place of their punishment, and the means of doing so should be afforded them by Government.

Hence it appears, that the House of Commons' Committee consider exile not only ineffective for determent, but even sufficiently attractive to be held out as a reward for good behaviour. They likewise shew it, by fearful proof, to be demoralizing, perhaps beyond any thing ever known on earth, to the convicts themselves; and both demoralizing, and economically injurious, to the last degree, to the colonists amongst whom they are sent. These conclusions present, indeed, no great novelty. Both the facts, and the general principles from which they are deduced, have been long forcing themselves, with increasing power, upon public attention. Consequently they were not unknown, nor unthought of, by our Indian Committee: who, nevertheless, consider the cases of convicts in India, and convicts in England, to be so essentially different, that with us the whole matter is reversed. The argument by which they arrive at a conclusion so little to have been expected, is conducted with ability of the highest order. As a philosophical discussion, it will bear comparison with any thing of the kind we have seen. Yet we cannot say we are prepared to yield assent to it.

On this, as on the other branch of their inquiry, the Committee first describe the present system of the matter under examination; then lay down the general principles which apply to it; and, lastly, propose the new economy they would recommend. In describing the present system of Indian transportation, they begin by enumerating the different places of settlement for our convicts. These are Singapore, Penang, Malacca, the Tannassarian Provinces, and the Mauritius for Native convicts: and Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales for European. These last the Committee seem to have thought beyond their range: we are, therefore, told little about them. Respecting the others, however, the Report contains ample information relative to the treatment, employment, health, and morals of the convicts; and all the details connected with the pecuniary profit or loss of the system under which they are placed. The principal facts ascertained are, that no uniform scheme of treatment and employment prevails: at Singapore the management of them appears to be the best; in the Tannassarian Provinces it is the severest. But in all, the wants and even comforts of the convict are liberally provided for: and they are employed, some as servants to private individuals, but the great majority on public works. In all but the Tannassarian Coast they appear to be a class, who are left to maintain themselves and do what they like, and merely find security for their presence whenever required. At Penang,

it seems, a certain wealthy Bengalee, transported a few years ago by the Calcutta Supreme Court for a heinous offence, is carrying on trade, and is allowed to conduct himself exactly as any free merchant would do. On the Tenasserim Coast, the annual mortality is about 5. 7; at the other settlements it does not exceed 5. per cent.; which, it will be remembered, is not greatly above the half of the average convict mortality of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Of the morals of the convicts it is sufficiently testified, that generally they are not worse than those of free men of the same class:—"And, certainly, the fact seems to be, that several of them are sought after as servants, in preference to all other servants; that many others gain their own livelihood peaceably, and even creditably, and that many are converted into useful members of society." Such is the price of labour in these settlements, that generally the whole expenses of the convicts are more than met by their work. At Singapore the monthly cost of a convict is Rs. 3-12-4; and the value of his labour is Rs. 5 8 9; but this is the most favourable of the whole. The average expense of transporting a Native convict is about 27 Rupees.

The Committee having gone through these preliminary statements, proceed to unfold their views of transportation generally. Having avowed the opinion that transportation is a punishment which it is inexpedient to give up, they insist upon its being always for life, as it is now in all the Company's Courts, and not for various periods as in the Queen's Courts. The objections that may be urged to their opinion are then fully taken into consideration. It is unnecessary we should follow the Committee through their discussion of them. The minor objections to transportation they would provide against by discipline: those of greater weight they conceive to be rendered void by the peculiarities of our Indian population, and of the settlements to which they are sent.

"The fact seems to be," say the Committee, "that there are peculiar advantages in the application of this punishment to a native of this country. The general morals of the people may possibly be bad enough, but an Indian criminal is probably a better man than any other criminal of the same sort. His general character certainly differs less from that of the mass of his countrymen than would be the case in more civilized and moral countries. A large proportion of the crimes in this country are committed by persons whose tribe have done the same, time out of mind, and they are almost as naturally the result of habit, as another man's honest trade. Many more are committed, as it were, professionally by the members of immense confederations, who are not much worse than other people in matters unconnected with their profession. Owing to feelings and principles which we can never comprehend, there is little or no consciousness of moral guilt amongst these classes on account of the exercise of what they regard as their proper business.

"In all these cases it is evident that when the ties of caste or society are broken, as completely as by death, and when the man is torn away for ever from his family and friends, and thrown into what it is scarcely a metaphor to call a new world to him, the obstacles to the commencement of an honest life are much fewer than in the case of a man whose crime is but the fruit of a general depravity of character, such as is usually the crime of an English malefactor.

"We have ready made to our hands a weapon of tremendous power. The horror with which the people regard transportation is a feeling born with them, and the questions whether it be a wise or a foolish feeling, whether it be a just deduction from true premises or the result of ignorance and superstition, are nothing to the purpose. We have the extraordinary opportunity of punishing with extreme effect towards deterring others, with sufficient effect in incapacitating the criminal for future crime, with the chance (obtainable in no other way) of rendering him a useful member of society, and all this with the infliction of

less real pain than that which is inflicted by other punishment not half so much dreaded.

"The above comparison has induced us to recommend the retention of the punishment of transportation. But our arguments carry us much further than this. In this country, and at the present time, transportation for life, whilst it causes less pain, excites amongst the great mass of the people greater terror than imprisonment for life. At the capitals of the Presidencies, where transportation for terms of years is a common punishment, the feeling is not the same; yet in them too the dread of this punishment is doubtless susceptible of being very much increased by a change of system. Probably also in the neighbourhood of all seaports the feeling generally is less strong than it is with the mass of the people. Sea-faring people have undoubtedly none of this penitential feeling. But those who fall within these exceptions form but a small portion of the population of British India. Nevertheless they are sufficiently numerous to prevent our arguments from applying with their full effect, universally. Yet our arguments apply to their full extent as generally, that if the Government should coincide in our views, in order to make the most use, by way of example, of the same annual infliction, the penalty of transportation for life ought to be generally preferred to that of imprisonment for life for the most heinous offences not punished with death. This is the course which, with one dissenting voice, the Committee recommend. Our colleague Mr. Macfarlan dissents from our opinion on the subject of transportation, and he, therefore, does not concur in this recommendation. He had earned a minute on this point which is appended to this report. On the other hand our colleagues Sir Edward Ryan, Sir John Grant, and Mr. J. P. Grant would go much further in their recommendation. They feel insurmountable objection to the punishment of imprisonment for life, which they think ought to be entirely discontinued, transportation for life being substituted for it where necessary. They have entered a minute on this subject under paragraph 278."

The Committee close the investigation by stating the system of transportation they would propose for adoption. It requires there should be no many convict settlements, that prisoners of the same gang or family should never be sent to one place. The convicts are to pass through certain gradations of severity, the worst coming first, in order that in their own minds the first and recollections of their crimes should be associated with the greatest suffering under their punishment; any intelligence from them to their homes should be, whilst the interest in them continues the liveliest, such as to prove the most deterring to others; and yet that the prospect of alleviation may afford encouragement to the convicts to seek reformation. It is, therefore, recommended that the first seven years of a convict's banishment be spent in the first class, at hard labour by day, and in prison by night, with hard fare, no money allowance whatever, and no indulgence not necessary to health. The second class may be allowed a share of their earnings in money, or, in working for Government, a small payment when they work well. They may be allowed to associate together, to cook their own victuals, and be made superintendents of other convicts. The least time to be passed in this class should be five years. The third class may receive a higher money allowance, be allowed to marry, be apprenticed to private persons, or employed as servants in Government Offices. Convicts, after having three years in this class, may be promoted for good behaviour, by the Superintendent, into a fourth class, who may be allowed to get their own livelihood, if they please, subject to whatever restrictions may be proper, to secure their remaining in the convict settlement for life, and being constantly under the eye of the Superintendent.

The Committee urge the immediate adoption of such of their recommendations on this subject, as may meet with the approbation of His Lordship in Council. And for obtaining effective superintendence of the convicts, they are

inclined to think that those at Penang and Malacca had better be removed to Singapore and the Teasenerius Coast. At the former there is a responsible officer in charge of the convicts, and there ought to be one also at the latter.

Our readers may now wish to know, what reception the Government has given to the Report of the Committee, and what good, therefore, is likely to come out of it. On this point we shall endeavour to satisfy them next week. One thing is pretty clear: our Rulers, like others elsewhere, are not beyond deriving benefit from those humble instruments, called *shoppers*. We trust, therefore, a sufficient supply of them may be found for their use.

**INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—A few days ago, we were favoured with a copy of the Report of "A Committee formed to show the prospects of a Company, established in London, for the conducting of the Inland Navigation of India by Steam," and by the last Mail we have received a copy of the *Morning Herald* of the 11th of February, which gives a report of the meeting held in London to consider the Report. A very strong opposition was made to its reception by several gentlemen, well acquainted with the subject; but as they brought forward no distinct objection to its statements and calculations, their objections were over-ruled after a very stormy debate.

Gratly as we may covet the aid of British capital towards the improvement of our internal communication in India, we are constrained to remark, that the calculations of the Report are built on erroneous data; and that the prospects held out by it, of a return of forty per cent. on the capital, are altogether fallacious. We fully coincide with the very accurate observations which the *Englishman* has published in his examination of the subject; and would entreat those who have taken an interest in the undertaking, to pause before they embark their capital in it. With an entering into minute details, a few hard facts will be sufficient to shew the unsound basis on which the scheme rests. The estimated annual expenditure for ten Iron Steam Boats, and ten Accommodation Vessels, is put down at £73,973*l.*; the annual receipts are calculated at 120,337*l.*, and a balance is thus exhibited of a clear profit of 47,364*l.* The Committee invite public confidence in their statements, by saying that it is confidently believed, that though the expense may be overrated, the receipts are within the narrowest reasonable bounds. But this is altogether an erroneous assertion. Coals, for instance, are charged for the year, 14,560*l.*, at 28*s.* the ton; but the average cost will be found not to fall far short of 49 shillings the ton. It is a fact, as the Committee state, that Coal has been discovered in twenty-seven localities; but we are still constrained to content ourselves with the consumption of Burnham Coal, which is purchased in Calcutta, it is true, at five annas the maund, but which costs a Rupee five annas before it reaches Allahabad. The charge for Coal should, therefore, be stated at 25,420*l.*, and this would raise the expenditure to 83,993*l.* On the other hand, each boat is estimated, on the authority, we believe, of a Mr. Lindquist, who knows nothing of the matter, to perform twelve trips a year. It will not perform more than nine. This is not a matter of conjecture, but of experience; and the Committee, who must have had before them the result of four years steaming on the Ganges, ought not to have substituted the ernde assertions of a forward individual, for facts which have been established by a succession of experiments. Twelve trips will, according to the calculation of the Committee, yield in freight and passengers, 120,337*l.* Nine trips, therefore, will yield 50,251*l.*; and when from this return is deducted the actual outlay of

83,993*l.*, we shall have a balance profit of only 6,258*l.*, instead of 47,364*l.*

But the scheme is also fallacious in its estimate of the number of passengers. Our European society in India is limited. The functionaries of Government are stationary in point of numbers; and the independent settlers increase in a very small, and all but imperceptible ratio. The throwing open the country to Europeans, and the permission granted to them by the last Charter to hold lands, has attracted but few to the shores of India. Lord William Bentinck's fears, that but few could be induced, under any considerations, to resort to India, have been fully realized. The tide of emigration sets in to the more favourable regions of New Holland. Under existing circumstances, therefore, it would be sheer delusion to calculate upon the steady and regular acquisition of more than one-half the passengers given in the Report. And as to the Native passengers, nothing can be more fallacious than to suppose that they will travel by steam for the next twenty years. Any scheme which rests for support on their patronage, must fail. A great revolution must take place in the native habits before they,—we mean the men, not the women, whom the Report ships by the dozen on a steamer,—will travel in the same boat with Europeans. If we could even change their habits, by the omnipotence of steam, still we could not fill their places by the same 'modern miracle.' At the very lowest rate of steam travelling, it would be too expensive for all but Natives of the first rank. The distance between Calcutta and Chagda, to take but one instance, is somewhere about fifty miles; and the passage hunts charge only two annas, or three pence, for the conveyance of passengers between those two places. It may be said that the passengers by steam, though they pay a higher rate, will be actual gainers by the saving of time; but, unfortunately, the Natives of this country have not attained that grade in civilization, in which its value of time is adequately appreciated. One of the most serious points of difference between the European and the inhabitant of India, is, that the one will always sacrifice money to save his time; the other invariably sacrifices time to save his money; and many years of improvement must elapse before there is any beneficial change in this respect in the national character of India. The prospect of any assistance from Native passengers, must, therefore, be at least for a time abandoned. The freight of goods, and the conveyance of European passengers must, during many years, form the only return for capital embarked in Inland Steam Navigation; and if the Court of Directors can be prevailed on to sell their boats, there is every reason to suppose that a well digested plan would yield, not the extravagant profit of forty per cent., but a reasonable commercial profit. The first step which the Committee should take, therefore, is, to ascertain whether the Indian Government is disposed to part with the steamers which are now plying on the Ganges, and with those which are daily expected to arrive in India. A competition between the State and a Joint Stock Company would produce the same result as the knocking of the earthen with the copper pots, as they passed down the stream. The second step is to submit the calculations to a searching examination, by competent authorities in India.

**THE STEAM MAIL.**—The packets for the public by the last Steam Mail were received in Calcutta on Friday last, after five days of anxious expectation, during which time they had been delayed in their progress by their extraordinary weight. The same kind of disappointment has been experienced at Madras, and has called forth the same expression of complaint which we hear from every lip at this Presidency. If this had been a solitary occurrence, the exercise of

a little philosophy would have enabled us to hear it with resignation; but, unfortunately, every Mail which reaches Bombay from Suez, is delayed in the same manner, and from the same cause, in its progress across the continent. We find, moreover, that this grievance which so materially lessens to us the value of steam communication, is likely to be aggravated as every successive Mail is charged with a heavier load of letters. Neither must it be forgotten, that the disastrous detention of our packets, has occurred at the most favourable season of the year, and that their arrival in Calcutta will become still more uncertain when the roads have been cut up by the rains. If Government suffered to the same extent as private individuals, we are confident that some efficient remedy would be speedily adopted; but the public packets were carefully separated at Bombay from the private, and despatched on the first day. They reached their destination with the most approved speed. The same plan, we learn, was pursued in the Mediterranean, on the arrival at Malta of the last steamer, of which we have intelligence. The public Mails were taken out, and despatched by the most expeditious route to London, while the Mails of the community were left to find their own way home a fortnight later. The present defective mode, therefore, answers all the purposes which a Government, separating its own interest from that of the community, could desire; and hence the chance of any improvement by the public authorities becomes very remote. If the Directors could be persuaded to take an enlarged view of their responsibilities, and to identify their own interests with those of the people, it would not be very difficult to create, from the ample resources at their command, the means of establishing the communication on a basis as advantageous to all parties. But the Directors appear from the last accounts to be ignorant even of the existence of any grievance. After all the agitation by which we have endeavored to keep the subject before the public authorities, it is not a little amusing to find both the Directors and Mr. Mudge's Ministers enquiring wherein the present system is defective. Do the Directors really require to be informed at this late hour, that the communication by steam has been systematically confined to one port at the western extremity of India; that by this arrangement, the inhabitants of Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, are deprived of the opportunity of embarking in the steam vessels; that our letters are subject to a heavy charge for land postage, almost equal to the steam postage levied in London; that this circumstance, by diminishing the number of letters sent, greatly affects the returns received from postage, and renders the enterprise more chargeable to the State; that the Post Office at Bombay is unable to distribute the packets throughout India, without the most obnoxious delays; and that if vessels of adequate power were to start from Calcutta, taking Madras and Ceylon by the way, letters would reach Calcutta from Suez in less time than is now consumed in transporting them from Bombay to Calcutta? Do the Directors require to be told that the vessels they employ, are too weak for the work; that the communication between Egypt and India is thus retarded at all seasons, and, during a third of the year, is altogether suspended; that it is disgraceful to the character of our administration in the East, that private companies in England should have been allowed to gain so infinitely the start of the Honourable the East India Company, with twenty millions sterling of permanent revenue, and the interests of a hundred millions of people to watch over? If these considerations should fail to produce any effect on the Court of Directors, let them read the declaration put forth by the Empress of Russia, that her schemes have reached such a

state of maturity, that she can march an army to India in less time than England can dispatch troops from her own shores. Is this a time for lukewarmness on the subject of steam navigation in India? Is this a time for neglecting the only means by which to disprove the boast of Russia?

**THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—We hear that it is in contemplation to send five of the most advanced Native students of the Medical College, in Calcutta, to Scotland, to complete their medical education; and to devote 50,000 Rupees to this object. We trust the Committee of Public Instruction and the Members of Government will pause before they sanction so heavy an outlay for an object of such doubtful utility. If it be intended that these students shall, on their return, be appointed to Professor's chairs in the College, this expenditure is altogether unnecessary. It must be evident that their medical attainments, under the most favourable circumstances, cannot be expected to surpass those of the European medical officers who annually enter the public service; and that five individuals, equal, if not superior, to the five Native students, may at any time be selected from the service for those appointments, whose education has cost the State just nothing. If it be intended that they shall be engaged as practitioners in the European community, the money may well be spared. It will be long before Europeans have the same confidence in the skill of Native physicians, however accomplished in European science, which they place in that of their own countrymen. Neither is there any hope of extensive practice for them among the Natives themselves, which would warrant so large a sacrifice of funds. The Natives who are enlightened enough to prefer European medical science to Oriental quackery, will long continue to prefer the attendance of a European physician to that of one of their own countrymen; not to mention that the fact of the students' having lost out by a residence among the ancients, will create a strong prejudice against them. We see no one object in this proposal which will justify the abstraction of so large a sum from the pittance which Government allots, from the revenues of the empire, towards its improvement. Neither should it be forgotten, that the despatch of these students to the Medical Schools in Edinburgh, will add a hundred to the enemies of the College in Calcutta, by asserting that, with six Professors of eminent skill, each in his own department, it is utterly inadequate to its duties. This Institution, established on so magnificent a scale, and endowed with so rich a collection of talent, ought to be fully equal to all the exigencies of the country; and it is from the conviction that it is already capable of imparting all the instruction which the Natives need, that we raise our voices against this extravagant proposition. Instead of leaving for aid, as now proposed, on the College's part, we think it the duty of the Education Board to rest their dependence for the diffusion of medical science in India, on the means which exist in the country. It would be as just an insinuation on a body of honorable and well-educated men, to suppose that in the best paid Medical Service in the world, there should be any lack of capacity for bringing up the Natives to the highest standard of medical knowledge.

**FIRST REPORT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION AT MADRAS.**—A foundation was laid for this Institution in St. Andrew's School, which was opened in June, 1833. But the Institution itself was not formed till April, 1837. It then opened with fifty-nine pupils drawn from the previous school; and at the close of the first year, the number had risen above two hundred. This progressive increase continued till November last, when the roll exhibited 340 students.

and seventy-seven names, and the daily attendance amounted to two hundred and twenty.

The general plan and objects of the Institution are the same as those of the Assembly Seminary in Calcutta. It is Missionary in its character. "In its present stage it may be viewed," says the Report, "as a Normal Seminary to raise up Native Teachers, imbued with Christian principles, and with sound and useful knowledge, trained by their daily exercises, and by teaching their several classes to the difficult art of communicating practically what they know. At a more advanced stage, it will assume the form of a College for training as Native Missionaries all who shall willingly give themselves to this responsible work, who furnish substantial evidence of genuine love to Christ, who yearn over their countrymen with a desire to save their souls, and who are found to be possessed of suitable gifts and qualifications for the office." The animating soul of the system is a thorough Bible instruction; and its great instrument is the plan of mutual examination of each youth by his fellow.

In addition to the routine duties of the School, meetings are held every Wednesday evening, at which, in the presence of the teachers, the pupils maintain discussions on social or moral topics, affecting their own country, or bearing on their general studies. These discussions are afterwards reduced to the shape of Essays, which at a following meeting are read and criticised by the students generally. Four hundred Essays have thus been written. Specimens of them are printed with the Report of the Institution, which are very creditable to the writers. The stilts of composition, as might be expected, is susceptible of great improvement. In addition to inaccuracy of language, there appears to be an excessive tendency in the Madras youth to flowery figures. This weakness is not always cured by mere growth in knowledge; and, therefore, we would recommend the excellent conductors of the Institution to effect its removal by specific instruction and correction. It is to every reflecting person a palpable sign of a mind without a true language: in which the imagination riots at the expense both of the reasoning faculty and the moral sense; and to which words, consequently, are of more value than thoughts and conviction. The Essays, however, bear out the assertion of the Report: "Among some of the best youths, the desire to get knowledge amounts to a perfect thirst. They read largely, and with intelligence, some of the best English authors."

Indeed, the Institution at Madras appears just to have reached that stage, at which the intelligence and enthusiasm of the pupils first coming fairly out, scope is given for every sort of sanguine, undelined, or, one might say, illimitable hope. It is approximating the condition of the Assembly Seminary in Calcutta a little before Dr. Duff returned to Scotland. The Calcutta Seminary has advanced commonly, since then, in maturity of system and tuition, and in the intellectual character of its pupils: but sanguine anticipations have just had a reverse course. They have retreated to sobriety, just in the same proportion as the Seminary has grown to perfection. The Missionaries at Madras should prepare their minds to learn a similar experience.

Perhaps we do wrong, however, to suggest discouragement to them: for they have enough of it. We have already mentioned that in November last, the number of their pupils amounted to two hundred and seventy-seven: but at that time the struggle was, which has been noticed before in our columns, respecting the admission of *pariah* boys to an equal enjoyment of the benefits of the Institution with those of caste. The scholars who had risen to the higher classes were but in few instances withdrawn. They were too much attached to their instructors, and the system under which they had so greatly benefited, to be torn from them. But the junior classes were reduced very low; and for a time the influx of new scholars

appears to have been nearly stopped. It is to be regretted that on this occasion, Native prejudices received support from a kindred Institution, the School of the Native Education Society; in which not only is the principle of admitting the distinctions of caste professed, but the respectable caste boys who had been withdrawn from the Assembly Seminary, were forcibly received; and they were retained, notwithstanding a remonstrance against such a course. "Time has come, in one of its most invidious interferences with human interests, here fortified by those who ought to have rejoiced in an opportunity of subduing its power. A little firmness and good understanding amongst the friends of Native education, would have banished the mischiefs of caste from the whole of the Madras Schools of unceasing; but now it may still have a long, though but partial reign. It is gratifying, however, to know, that some of the youths who had left the Assembly's Institution have returned to their places; and its conductors believe they have won the victory."

There is one part of the economy of this Seminary which we must notice before we close. "The Saturdays," says the Report, "have been set apart for peculiar religious exercises, as well as the Sabbath day, from ten to two o'clock. The attendance at these is voluntary. There is much in these seasons to refresh the labourer's spirit, and to fill him with good hope by certain affecting tokens that the time of harvest will come." Corresponding with this peculiarity in the Institution, there is a tone of religious earnestness in the Report, which will commend it to every Christian mind. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, who has had the sole labour of bringing the Seminary to its present state, was joined on the 24th January last, by the Rev. Robert Johnston, a colleague of his own selection; and our best wishes attend them for their enlarged success in their united labours.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

Dr. Baiken, who has succeeded Capt. Taylor as the new Post Office Agent, has published a long and valuable document, the object of which is to elicit information, which may tend to improve the communication by post. We hear that it is in the contemplation of Government to establish an independent Post Office for the Western Provinces.—Mr. James Butterland has just been gazetted as Principal of the Hoaghy College. We learn that Capt. D. L. Richardson has also been appointed Principal of the Hindoo College, an office which will invest him with some degree of authority over the arrangements of that Institution.—Letters from Aracan state, that on the 20th of last month, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Kyauk Piyoo, which was immediately followed by a magnificent burst of fire from the range of volcanic hills to the southward of that station, which continued to rise and fall in huge jets for half an hour. It was accompanied by reports resembling the discharge of distant artillery.—A letter appears in the *Agre Ubbur* from a common soldier in the *Aux or the Lines*, which gives a vivid description of the hardships which have been suffered by the troops in their progress through the *Bidan Pass*. We have transferred it to our own columns.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, a Native, Shree Muntio, was convicted of an attempt to kill his wife, and was sentenced to be executed on Saturday next.

—Eight *Nannagars*, or religious mendicants, who have come down from the Western Provinces, are, says the *Gyananagar*, going about the metropolis levying contributions from the orthodox Hindoos.—We are happy to perceive that Mr. Masters, the late head gardener of the Company's Botanic Garden, and the first practical gardener in India, has been offered the situation of Superintendent of the Garden of the Agricultural Society at Madras.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, this morning's paper, brings to light the fact that a hundred and fifty people, with crooks in their hands, belonging to Kaleruth Moonshies, have for some time been employed in attempting forcibly to break up a bazaar on the outskirts of Calcutta, and that under the very eye of the Magistrate; the poor people are tied up and beaten, and incarcerated.—The *Mails by the Steamer* which were announced in Calcutta four days ago, had not reached Calcutta yesterday afternoon.—Some individuals in India, who happen to have a little idle time on their hands, has proposed to establish a School from and after the 1st of May, under the auspices of the Sheriff

—Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Thakoorla was convicted of the murder of Ghunore Tarrhal, and sentenced to be executed on Saturday next.—Sir Robert Stevenson, after serving half a century in India, has embarked on board the *Maize*, in a very dilapidated state.—The *Quarter* of last evening explains that the lack of houses which the Bishop proposed to devote to the erection of a Cathedral, was not the amount of Begum Sonnoor's fund; but that His Lordship ungenerously proposes to appropriate 2,000*l.* a year of his own allowances for four years to this object. The site talked of in the southern segment in the grounds at Government House.—There is a report that the Ghazipur typhoid fever has been burnt down.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

The long expected Mail, extending to the 16th of February, came in yesterday. At the same time, the Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Thames Light*, from London, the 17th January, within a month, a day excepted, of the Mail.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Patton, the Magistrate of the 21-Regiment, proceeded yesterday in person to the house of Kalarah Moulvi, and liberated three persons who had been illegally confined there.—The Court of Directors have rescinded the restriction upon the purchase of shares in the Union, and Private Banks, by their own servants, which had been practically rescinded by the servants themselves.—The old Indian acquaintance, Mr. Dyer Smirke, having reached England, has been elevated to the rank of an Indian Prince. His Royal Highness has proceeded to Bome, to secure the performance of a grand service in honour of his grandfather in the church of St. Charles Boman, by the Sovereign Pontiff himself, to whom on this occasion, a legacy of 800,000 francs had been bequeathed.—The Bombay papers state, that Kharabe is in the kept as a British possession, on the ground that it was captured by the 11th and the 44th Regt.—Mr. Sannella, the Magistrate of Baghly, has been ordered off to Thibet, in act as Government representative in certain charges brought against Mr. Oldfield, the Civil and Session Judge, by Dr. Mackinnon. This rank officially derives on Mr. Baghly, but he is stated to be inadequately engaged in revenue cases.—The arrival of the Mail has filled the papers with European intelligence, to the exclusion of matters of a local character.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

The atrocious murder of Mr. Hurdley, and his associates, on the *Lord Kowlee*, has elicited with the public indignation in the Supreme Court at Madras. He has been sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months; two others, for six months; three, for one month, and one, for a fortnight. This ill-judged sentence is likely to produce a pernicious effect. But even this punishment would not have been sufficient, if Sir R. Cunney had not been the chief justice. An attempt was made to quash the indictment, and to let the prisoners off all together, on the ground that the names of the victims had been omitted in the charge. Such a system of law which is called the perfection of reason.—The January Mail from Bombay, not counting the day of arrival and departure, reached London in forty days, which is the shortest period in which a communication has ever been effected between England and India.—The Court of Directors have determined to abolish the rank of Senior Merchant, Junior Merchant, Factor and Writer, and to substitute orders of rank suited to the character of the empire.—The healthiness of the station of Agra, beyond that of any other place in India, is established by the fact, that during two years residence of H. M. 18th Fint, the number of illnesses did not exceed twenty-nine.—The papers announce the death of Mr. Leonard, the oldest inhabitant of Chanderagore, many years senior of that settlement.—The *Griffiths* has returned from Sydney, and we are not happy to learn, that the health of the Rev. Mr. McKay, so well known in Calcutta, by his labours in the General Assembly's School, has been considerably benefited by the voyage, and that he has been recommended to remain for some time in New South Wales.—The Nawab Tahawur Jung has just left Calcutta on a visit to Dacca, for change of air.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Nicholas Clausen, the Assistant of a Mr. Marlean, an indigo planter, at Sonamuharg, in the district of Bordwan, was tried in the Supreme Court, on the 29th, for the manslaughter of Oken Coolie. It was a case of wanton atrocity. The deceased was brat in death by the prisoner, who was found guilty, as the Judge stated, on clear and uncontradictory evidence. He was condemned to life imprisonment for two years imprisonment.—An explosion took place yesterday morning at the gun powder manufactory at Liphure, by which five men were killed, and six wounded. The loss of property has not been considerable.—The Bombay Government, it is said, has engaged the *Sypha* to transport the Mails during the coming monsoon from that port to the entrance of the Red Sea, where a steamer will be ready to receive them. We hear nothing further of the attempt to send a steamer from Calcutta to Suva during the South West Monsoon. Such a step, called for feebly by the dictates of common sense and equity, will not, we fear, be adopted.—The Oplun clippers have now given due for some time from China, and their continued detention gives rise to the suspicion that

affairs have not mended in the Opium line; that the vigorous efforts of the Chinese have succeeded in altogether extinguishing the trade. The Bengal Bank has wisely refused to make any more advances on this drug.—It is rumoured in the papers that received from England, that Sir H. Vivian is likely to succeed Sir Horace Fane, as Commander-in-Chief.—It is stated in the *Moorshedabad* paper, that Government is about to adopt the obviously judicious and necessary plan of creating a new district at Noddy, to be comprised of Thannah from Bhanganpore and Moorshedabad. We believe the farther Thannah of the former district is distant no less than one hundred miles from the Sadler Station.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

We have now been without any intelligence from the Bengal Division of the ARMY OF THE INDIA for three weeks, and some little anxiety begins to be felt, as rumours of an unpleasant character find their way to us. Sir John Keane, with the Bombay army, joined Shah Sujah and Mr. Macnaghten on the 26th March, as the combined troops were to begin their march through the Indian Pass on the 27th.—Some observations were published through a correspondent of one of the newspapers some little time ago, to the effect that Col. Canfield had neglected the business of the Residency at Moorshedabad, and left the prisoners many months in arrears. We are happy to find that the charges was altogether unfounded.—It is said that fifty Hindustanee students are to be admitted into the Medical College, for the purpose of being instructed in their own language, by some of the most advanced students—Mr. Middleton, of the Hindu College, is to deliver a lecture on Friday evening next, on Astronomy, at the Mechanics' Institute.—Private intelligence has been received at Bombay, that the British Resident at Basrah has withdrawn to Karak, owing to the hostile attitude which Persia has assumed. It is said that the Admiral has landed two hundred men at Basrah to protect the Residency, and that the bura is actually under a blockade.—The bridge of boats on the Indus having been washed away by the stream, the communication between the island and the western bank has been suspended.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Cs. Rs. As.
The Right Honourable Lord Auckland, G. C. B. ....	Dec. 1888, 54 0
R. M. Bird, Esq. ....	March, 1889, 31 0
C. Steer, Esq. ....	ditto, 25 0
S. Purdilly, Esq. ....	Dec. 1888, 28 0
Rev. Mr. Bowley ....	March, 1889, 10 0
Baron Argemonger Mistry ....	Dec. 1888, 10 0
J. R. Curwin, Esq. ....	Dec. 1888, 30 0

#### LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The London Mails of the 16th February reached Calcutta, on Friday last. The Mails via Madras files to the 23d of that month, were expected by the same opportunity, but the French Steamer having taken Syria in her way to Alexandria, had not arrived when the *Berenice* left Egypt.

Her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person, on the 5th February. The Royal Speech was, as usual, vague, meagre and unsatisfactory. The subject of the repeal of the Corn Laws was carefully omitted.

Lord Salisbury has resigned his office, as Colonial Secretary, in consequence of an unexpected arrangement made by the Ministry, without his participation, for his removal to another post. Lord Salisbury has succeeded him. Lord Morpeth, who continues to exercise the functions of Irish Secretary, has been brought into the Cabinet. The post of Viceroy of Ireland has not been filled up. Lords Carnarvon and Radnor are spoken of among the most likely candidates.

There is nothing in the papers now brought, which indicates the probability of any change in the Ministry.

The Royal Speech having alluded to the rupture with Persia, and the march of our troops across the Indus, Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, condemned the policy which had been pursued, in his usually sarcastic vein. There was nothing in his speech which indicated either an intimate knowledge of the subject, or the large views of a statesman. Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, censured the policy in more guarded and measured terms. The Duke of Wellington, with his usual good sense, declared that he should suspend his judgment till full information had been laid before the House.—Her Majesty's Ministers have declared their entire approbation of the course of policy which has been pursued by Lord Auckland.

The agitation throughout the country, on the subject of the Corn Laws, continued without abatement. A body of delegates from the manufacturing towns and districts had been appointed to meet in London, but they seem deficient in unanimity and judgement; and unless a more decided demonstration be made throughout the country, the question will be lost this Session. The Lords have refused to hear evidence. On the 14th February, Mr. Villiers moved in the Commons, that evidence be heard



at the bar of the House, in support of the petitions for a repeal; but his proposal was negatived by a majority of 182, in a house consisting of 583 members. Her Majesty's Ministers do not seem to have made up their minds as to the part they will take in this question, which they declare is not a Cabinet question.

The state of France appears to be critical. Louis Phillip is Minister of a Ministry; and has dissolved the refractory Chambers. A very strong opposition has been organized against him, on the ground of his assuming the entire direction of affairs, and making the responsibility of a Ministry a non-entity. Many of his personal friends, and all the promoters of the revolution of July, have joined the opposition. If Louis Phillip were not the greatest of all the existing monarchs of Europe, such a crisis would subvert his throne, but the same wisdom which has kept him on a usurped throne for nine years, will, probably, continue to sustain him there.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium are also in a critical state. The definitive arrangements which had been proposed at the conference for the settlement of all differences, have been accepted by Holland, and rejected by Belgium, though at one period they were courted by the latter, and repudiated by the former. King Leopold has appointed the Polish General Skrzynski to the command of his army, and the emperors of Russia and Austria immediately quitted his Court. It is said that these two powers are organizing their forces in the direction of Belgium, as though they expected early hostilities.

The papers contain little respecting Russia. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has endeavoured to defend the part it took in urging the Shah of Persia to the siege of Herat, and appears to be drawing closer its alliance with that power. The occupation of Karack, which was treated by the Indian journals with such sovereign contempt, is represented by Russia, as compromising the integrity and independence of Persia. It is also stated, that the Cabinet was anxious to come to an explanation, and, perhaps, a good understanding with England, on the subject of Eastern affairs.

Sir James Carnac embarked with his family and suite, and a guard of honour of forty men, on the *Thomas Coutts*, for Bombay, on the 10th of February.

The entire dependence of England on America for a supply of Cotton, has led the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester to make an earnest application to the East India Company, and to Government, "with the view of inducing them to lend their assistance in making extensive and well-directed efforts to improve the quality of East India Cotton, and to render it an available substitute for some portion, at least, of that of American growth."

In Canada every thing appears to be quiet, except the scaffold. No fresh disruption had been made across the border. Sir John Colborne had been fully appointed as the successor of Lord Durham. His Lordship's voluminous, but valuable Report on the Canadas, after being presented to the Ministry, got surreptitiously into the *Times* Office, and was published to the world before it had been laid before Parliament. The grand collision which was expected to take place in the Lords, between Lord Brougham and the Earl, will, it is supposed, come off; both the noblemen in speaking of each, using the term, my 'noble friend.'

Mr. D. W. Harvey has resigned the office of Hackney Cosh Licensor, that he might keep his seat in the House, and has lost his seat because he accepted the office of Licensor.

Her Majesty's Ministers have, it appears, entered seriously upon the subject of National Education. Their plan, as detailed by Lord John Russell, appears to exclude the idea of confiding it entirely to the Clergy of the Established Church, which has been a great offence. This has created so great an excitement that even the Rev. Mr. Close, one of the most pious and evangelical ministers in England, indulging in the most violent declamation on the subject. The *London Patriot* says, the question of National Education is a question of *Police*, and ought not, therefore, to be under the direction of any spiritual party.

The Printer of the *Times* has been fined 500*l.*, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, for the celebrated libel on Sir John Courcy.

The Earl of Cardigan, thinking that nothing spoils an officer so much as a wife, has refused permission to Capt. Smith, the brother of the Princess Penelope, of Capua, to enter the 11th Dragoons, because he is married.

Sir Robert Peel, in his speech on the Address, in allusion to India, made use of these remarkable words:—"He did not offer any apology to the house for pressing this important subject on its attention. It was one which, he repeated, had been too long neglected. While we were squabbling about domestic questions of but secondary importance, we were disregarding and neglecting matters of the highest moment in India—we were neglecting questions on which depended peace or war—on which hung the fate of nations."

The Mexican Government disavowed the treaty made with the French at St. John d'Illas, and sent two generals to defend Vera Cruz. The French immediately invaded the place, but appear to have been repulsed. The Mexican Government has declared war against France, and issued letters of marque and reprisal. These letters were sold openly in Liverpool. And thus we shall have all the piratical vagabonds of both continents let loose, primarily on the commerce of France, but eventually upon that of the world.

It is surmised that Mr. Macaulay would join the Ministry. We should think he sets too high a value on his own peace of mind to quit the mild and cheerful walks of literature, for the burning, blistering field of politics.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### RESIDENTS AT LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the *Agreeable*.

SIR,—May I request the favour of your publishing the undesignated list of Officers stationed at Liverpool, as before from all parts of the country come here, for Officers at Liverpool and with the Indian Army.

Yours obediently,  
H. M. LAURENCE,  
Offg. Deputy Post Master.

### CONTINUED.

Brigadier Wymer, .....	27th Regiment.
Brigadier Hunter, .....	14th Regiment.
Colonel Wallace, .....	2nd Regiment.
Major Sayney, .....	5th ditto.
Brigadier Graham, C. B., .....	Artillery.
Captain Saunders, .....	Ditto.
" Laurence, .....	Ditto.
" Farrington, .....	2nd Regiment.
" Woodsard, .....	Ditto.
Brevet Major Jones, .....	5th ditto.
Captain W. Haig, .....	25th ditto.
" W. Grant, .....	27th do. expect.
" P. Hopkins, .....	Ditto.
" L. Gilson, .....	Ditto.
Lieut. Hutchinson, .....	Artillery.
" T. Brugham, .....	Ditto.
" G. Larkins, .....	Ditto.
" R. McLean, .....	2nd Regiment.
" T. Young, .....	Ditto.
" T. Bell, .....	Ditto.
" T. Patterson, .....	Ditto.
" R. Miles, .....	5th Regiment.
Lieut. J. Luck, .....	Ditto.
" J. Salkeld, .....	Ditto.
" T. Plumber, .....	27th Regiment.
" J. Alston, .....	Ditto.
" J. Poett, .....	Ditto.
" H. Loring, .....	Ditto.
Ensign W. Larkins, .....	2nd Regiment.
" R. Thompson, .....	Ditto.
" R. Alexander, .....	5th Regiment.
" A. Boyd, .....	Ditto.
" C. Harris, .....	27th Regiment.
" Sneyd, .....	Ditto.

Lieut. Saunders, ..... 44th Regiment  
 Skinner, ..... 61st ditto.  
*Parasport, 5th April, 1859.*

DIFFICULTIES OF THE BOLAN PASS.

\* I write after a march of 36 miles as laid down in the route, but which was found on being measured by a perambulator, 40 miles; and such fatigue as I never before experienced. I hope I may never undergo such again. The sufferings of the men from thirst were excessive; for half the way not a drop of water was to be had, and numbers were offering 1 rupee for as much as a dram of it. Others were so overcome by want of it, that it was with difficulty they could be persuaded against a most repulsive and unnatural way of quenching their thirst. Half way we had 20 camels laden with purkale filled with water, the prospect of which cheered many of the men to come up, which otherwise they could not have done. The rush of the advanced guard, which is a quarter of a mile ahead, as it approached the camels, was terrible. One tin canful rather increased than allayed the men's thirst, and even at this small allowance, there was not enough for half of us. The cries of some calling to the name of God for a drop of water were heart-rending. These and others who threw themselves down in utter exhaustion, were helped by some of the good-natured, who filled their bottles and goblots, and went round distributing their contents. In short such a march none of us ever made, and hope never again to make; some of the men said it was as bad as being shipwrecked. We don't know if we are to have any more of such work, but I believe not. Water, they say, is plenty beyond the Pass, but provision scarce. Things are not now so bad with us, and all we complain of, is the robbery of our camels by Dost Mohammed's people. Our Grendlers last night the other night. The guards have, in consequence, been increased, which though it may prevent these robberies, takes off many more of the men for duty, and we are already hard-worked enough. The only incident of any of us have suffered, is William Loveday, who left the regiment some time ago, to become Quarter-Master Sergeant of a Depot Corps. The other morning he went as usual ahead, to "take up the ground" for his regiment, and leaving the guard to always accompany him to protect him, went into a village where he was immediately seized. The fellows of the village not stripped him, searching him for money, and then commenced cutting him with their swords. His cries were heard by the guard of sepoy who behaved very well, running into the village seizing nine of the villains, and rescuing poor Loveday. But he is not expected to live, and I heard this morning that he was dead. The cuts he received from the fellows' swords, turned black immediately, and I hear, the Doctors say, they were poisoned. This is much talked of.—*Agro Chkhar, April 13.*

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—*To the Editor of the Record.*—Sir, I allow me to place before you the facts respecting the London City Mission.

1. The only change which has occurred in its constitution since its commencement, when you approve it, has been to make it far less Dissenting, since not half the Committee must be Churchmen, than all might be Dissenters.

2. Since its present constitution no clergyman. I believe, has withdrawn from it on account of its Dissenting tendency.

3. It is unjust to associate pious and peaceable Dissenters with those who are violent, or to separate from some Christians in doing right, because others are doing wrong. Why ought we not, on this principle, to leave the Church, because some Churchmen are Puseyites?

4. If it is wrong to associate with Dissenters in the City Mission, it is equally so in other Societies. The greatness or usefulness of those Societies makes no difference in the principle.

5. You cannot point out any means by which the poor may be visited, except this. I know of many souls saved through this instrumentally. I know that the poor of London are suffering by thousands for the lack of knowledge. The District Visiting Society cannot find them, because you cannot get district visitors in those parishes in which the clergymen do not favour their efforts. The Pastoral-Aid Society cannot, because the rule forced upon them by circumstances has been, that they will send no agents, except when invited by the clergyman. So

that they are shut out from all the most populous parishes of London—St. George's, Marylebone, St. Pancras, St. Luke's, &c. &c. Nor can you even reach, much less form, a Church Society which could send either lay-agents or curates to those perishing crucifixes, in these and similar parishes. Such a Society would be crushed from the day of its birth. The effect of your advice is to ruin thousands of immortal souls. If you would not leave the memory of having hindered the truth being addressed to thousands who might have heard it, from plain, pious, sensible, experienced Christian men, with no other object in view than to save their souls, I would wish you to strengthen the efforts which you have laboured to destroy. Every one of your premises are fallacious, as I could easily show, but I do not want to enter into controversy, my time being better occupied. But I do interest you for Christ's sake, if you have any love to him, do not oppose his cause; do not hinder the ignorant lowering of his love, in any way, till you can show a better way in which that knowledge may be improved.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

Walthamstow, Feb. 6.

BAPTIST W. NOEL.

P. S. I do not wish you to publish this unless you like to do so. My great object is to induce you, as a Christian man, to look fairly and fully into the facts of the case. Most gladly shall I join any Church Society which you see fit, to send lay-agents or clergymen to the poor throughout London, but if you find, upon inquiry, as you will, that it is injury, and if you find, too, as you may, that there is no in the City Mission the least secularism, then let me beg you, as I become a Christian, to retract your steps, and aid us in trying to save some of these poor emigrants from eternal death.

COLONIAL MISSIONS.—SERMONS were preached on Sunday and Monday last by the Rev. Alderman Wells, in honor of the independent chapels of this town in aid of the funds of the Colonial Missionary Society. The sum realized at the four services, we regret to state, was less than the importance of the cause demanded. The operations of this useful society are much equalized in several of our colonies—particularly in Van Diemen's Land, for want of pecuniary support to send preachers of the gospel. The ignorance of religion, and indifference to it exhibited by the mass of emigrants from this country, is truly deplorable; the labours of the Missionaries being almost as much devoted to their spiritual improvement as to the evangelizing the red man of Canada, or the black natives of the West Indies of America, this society has been the means of carrying the light of the gospel to several extensive tracts of our colonial possessions, which were formerly enveloped in great spiritual darkness. It has been particularly useful in Lower Canada, where six missionaries have for some time been labouring valiantly and successfully. In Upper Canada, there are 12 or 13 missionaries, all requiring the assistance of the society, and the committee are earnestly importuned to send many more without delay. There are many applications for more preachers in our penal colonies, where the gospel is spread by means of inmate labourers, which for the present the society is unable to accede to. The committee have recently sent out two Missionaries to Van Diemen's Land, who are now on their voyage thither. On their arrival there will be six Congregational Ministers labouring in that island. Since the embarkation of these two brethren, a distinct request from another party has been received, desiring two additional ministers. The writer states, to illustrate the state of the country, and to enforce his application, the two following facts:—In one district of the island, containing 268 inhabitants, there had been but three religious services during the period of nine years. In another place, a settler brought his baggage on board before a missionary, clergyman, and the latter having performed a sufficient quantity of work on the preceding day, and when informed that that day was the Sabbath, took the matter and the man were surprised, having been, until then, ignorant of it. I leave," says the writer, as well he might, "these two facts to speak for themselves." It was stated by Mr. Wells, that in none of our colonies were the interests of religion so much, or its religious support so much, as in the numerous and growing applications than at its commencement. As more ministers are sent out, the annual charge for their support will, of course, increase. The work is of immense importance to the emigrants themselves, and it is of equal importance to the communities they are founding. A community cannot be

built up, or prosper, without piety and virtue. If there are no ministers and ordinances of religion, there can be no religion; and, without it, no circumstances, however favourable, can prevent the people from becoming vicious, degraded, and miserable. Its prospective importance is still greater and more extensive. The British colonies, if early impregnated with piety, will grow rapidly to the station and power of empires. The extent of the territory—the advantages of climate—the sources of wealth—the favourable geographical position for commerce and navigation of Southern Africa, Australia, and Canada, point them out as the seats of future nations of British origin. What a part may they be destined to act in future ages for universal spread of the gospel!—*Linda Melville.*

THE WESTERN CENTENARY FUND has reached upwards of 150,000.—*Put. Feb. 14.*

CONTRACTS FROM JERUSALEM.—Mr. Newman [Nunee?] a celebrated merchant, of the Jewish persuasion, and his family, have recently embraced the Christian faith, and have been baptised by the Rev. Mr. Melville. The event is said to have produced a great sensation among the members of the Jewish faith.—*Ibid.*

#### COLONIAL.

JAMAICA.—Advice from Jamaica to the 25th December, brought by Her Majesty's packet *Elmer*, communicate the members of the new House of Assembly, the absence of the members to the resolutions of the late house, and their consequent prorogation to the 30th of February by the Governor, Sir Lionel Smith. After his excellency's reply to the address, a disturbance took place in the house, in consequence of the Provost-Marshal-General attempting to force his way into the assembly, in order to summon the house to attend in the council chamber to hear the order for prorogation previous to the entry of the reply on the minutes. The result was the expulsion of the Provost-Marshal-General, and an angry discussion, in the course of which the expelled official attempted three times to summon the house—a measure which was not accomplished until after a division on a resolution to the effect "that the conduct of the Provost-Marshal-General, in attempting to force an entrance into the house with violence, after the closing of the doors, is a breach of the privileges of the house." On the return of the members from the council chamber another discussion arose, regretting the tone of the governor's speech, which was dwelt upon as likely to increase, rather than allay, the excitement which already existed on the questions at issue between the government and the House of Representatives. Quietness continued in the island.—*Put.*

#### SCIENTIFIC.

GEOLOGY: RHINOCEROS.—On digging the foundations of the new buildings at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, the workmen, at the depth of seventeen feet, in alluvial yellow sand mixed with pebbles, found the right humerus of a rhinoceros, named by M. Cuvier, R. Tichorhinus. This rhinoceros bone has not been met with in the Paris basin, although all bones of elephants have occurred. The humerus now alluded to is only four lines less than that of the Cape rhinoceros, in the museum of the Jardin du Roi; it is sixteen lines less in length than the single horned rhinoceros of India, but its circumference exceeds each by one inch. M. Cuvier's opinion thus appears to be confirmed as to the relative size of the two-horned fossil rhinoceros, which he thought was of shorter and thicker proportions than the recent animal; and that this two-horned fossil rhinoceros has more analogy with the two-horned species of Africa than with any of those of India.—*Put.*

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—*Put.* Jun. 28.—An extract was read of a letter from J. B. Franklin, Esq., H. M. Consul at Bolivia, dated La Paz, 25th July, 1848, in which he says,—"I have recently discovered the bones of the Mastodon near the Lake of Titicaca, at a height of 13,000 feet; and fossil shells in the Nevada de Antakana [?], in lat. 16 deg. 21 min., at an elevation of 17,000 above the sea. In November, I hope to visit the Cordillera of Carangas [?] remarkable for its active volcanoes; and on my return in Kinque [?] give you at the Geographical Society a good account of this part of the world."—*Ibid.*

STATISTICS: THE NEW CITY POLICE.—At the Police Committee of Aldershot, on Saturday last, Mr. Whitlair, the superintendent, reported the following statement of parties who had been in the custody of the City Police since the formation of the new establishment, from the 25th December last to 7th inst.:—Larceny, simple, 121—Ditto, by servants, 1—Felonies, 30—Assault, 38—Pawing illegally, 14—Fraud, 3—Misconduct, 19—Vagrants, 27—Witch, 14—Indecently exposing the person, 3—Embezzlement, 10—Obstructing officers on duty, 7—Attempting to commit suicide, 3—Attempting to rescue from custody, 1—Uttering bad money, 20—Extorting money under threats, 3—Suspicious characters, 18—Disorderly characters, 11—Receiving stolen goods, 1—Gambling, 3—Apprentices, runaway, 2—Child-dropping, 1—Repeated thief, 1—Attempting to pick pockets, 13—Drunk cases, 189—Total, 892.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW ART.—At the late meeting of the Royal Society, a highly interesting paper by Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., was read. It detailed the author's discovery, upwards of five years ago, of the new process of delineating objects. At first it consisted in laying the nitrate of silver on paper, and, by the means of the camera-obscura, and the solar ray acting on the paper, a perfect impression is obtained of any object in half a second; it was found, however, that the image thus obtained, by exposure to the light faded, and after a few days disappeared. Repeated experiments, and the most devoted attention of Mr. Talbot, by what he calls sensitive paper (a great improvement upon that which he originally employed), has overcome this great drawback; pictures he has had in his possession for years are now as vivid as they were when first produced. The image obtained is white, but the ground is beautifully coloured, and readily obtainable, either sky-blue, yellow, rose-colour, or black; green is excluded; these variations of colour Mr. Talbot considers as so many chemical compounds. Objects the most minute are obtained—the delicate hairs on the leaves of plants, the minute and they lively calyx, may, even a diamond, the emblem of all that is most fleeting in this world, is fettered by the spell of the invention, and remains perfect and permanent long after it has been given back to the elements which produced it; in short, as we see Mr. Talbot's own words, the picture is "soiled as soon as begun." The extent of the value of this invention cannot at present be anticipated; already the author has applied it with perfect success to the copying of sculpture, engravings, handwriting; and in every case so complete has been the image, that it has been mistaken for the original. The value of it, even now, to naturalists and others travelling abroad, nearly of an importance of drawing, must be incalculable. Mr. Talbot's paper was present, and paid profound attention to Mr. Talbot's paper.—*Literary Gazette.*

The scientific folks of Paris are busied in endeavouring to find out the composition of the plate by which M. Daguerre is enabled to obtain an exact representation of any object or scene. This plate, placed in a camera-obscura, reverts from the impingement of light certain impressions, varying according to the intensity; so that in a quarter of an hour the Cathedral of Notre Dame, for example, engraves itself perfectly on the plate. It was at first supposed to be chloride of silver, known to be susceptible of change from the effect of light; but on this substance light produces a shade, and vice versa: it is the effect permanent. On M. Daguerre's composition, in the contrary, dark spots on the object produce corresponding shade, and that in every gradation of tint. This, we say, has no effect on the chloride of silver; it was on M. Daguerre's composition, and reproduces its own image perfectly.—*Put.*

SORNAMELLEN.—Dr. Fritschel, of Bristol, knew much in the habit of attending a weekly market. He used to rise in his sleep, saddle his horse, and awake in a sense of his situation only by the animal snorting at the terrapin. Another ludicrous case was that of an expatriate, who had been a regular frequenter of a fashionable promenade at a watering-place. The dandy was seen to get up at night, and, while fast asleep, walked in his shirt along the lawn of the hill, lifted his glass at the indescribable air of a finished puppy, sniggered and smiled, and gracefully saluted parties of ladies, when he fancied he saw as when awake. Actual somnambulism, where it has, in reality, been induced, is merely a state of artificial somnambulism. The still translated Italian into French in his sleep. The curio-thing was, that when at a loss for a word, he turned it up in his dictionary.—*Thurburn's Lectures.*

#### EDUCATION.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, Lord John Russell took the opportunity of presenting some papers relating to Education, to give a general outline of the views of Government upon this all-important question. So far as regards the general spirit and tone of his Lordship's observations, our readers will be, we think, highly satisfied. The speech was energetically delivered, and in many parts loudly cheered. The noble Lord referred to the plan lately promulgated at a public meeting in the Metropolis, which implied that the whole of the education in this country must be confined to the clergy of the Established Church. "He must say, that it did appear to him, that the promulgation of such a plan at the present day, so late in the history of this country, was altogether a serious obstacle to the general education of the people. (Hear, hear.)" From the accession of the House of Hanover, at all events, (that is, from the repeal of the Schism Bill,) "he conceived the general recognised doctrine of the State to be, that Education is free to all persons, whether members of the Church or of any other religious denomination. The principle of exclusion was no longer the principle of the State." He must therefore contend that the principle of exclusiveness, which had been set up,—the assumption that the State ought not to recognise or to encourage any education but that which is carried on by the clergy, is an assumption of a principle at variance with the general spirit of our laws and with the existing feeling of society."—*Put.*

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Rev. John Lonsdale, B. D.

has been appointed Principal, in the room of the late Rev. Hugh James Rose.—*Ibid.*  
**INFANT SCHOOLS** have been recently established at Milan.—*Ibid.*

**SINGULAR CASE.**

**THE QUEEN.**—Sunday morning a few minutes before twelve, as Her Majesty was proceeding from Buckingham Palace to the Royal Chapel, St. James', while the royal carriage was passing through the Millers' gate, a very respectably dressed middle-aged woman stopped from amongst the crowd and threw a petition through the open window into the carriage. She was instantly taken into custody by a police constable, and by him conveyed to the station-house in Gardiner's-lane. Inspector Partridge questioned her in English as to her motives in acting as she had done, but she gave him to understand that she was a French woman, and incapable of speaking a word of English. The Inspector then interrogated her in her native tongue, and the following is the substance of the replies given:—She said she was a native of Paris, that her name was Staelte Bernard, and that she was the wife of a Dutchman, who had been carrying on business for some time past in Edinburgh. He had, however, become a bankrupt, and having at the time of his bankruptcy kept back from his creditors some money and goods, was tried as a fraudulent bankrupt and sentenced to seven years' transportation, which sentence had been so far carried into execution that he was at present lying at Wandrich, preparatory to his removal abroad. Having now no friends to maintain herself and four young children, she had taken the above course as the only one available of laying her case before the Queen, and suing for her husband's pardon. She was not aware that she had done wrong, as it was a constant and allowed practice abroad. The Inspector detained the woman for about two hours, when a message arrived from Her Majesty, in the effect that the woman was to be continued as to her future conduct and then discharged. These instructions were accordingly complied with.—*Ibid.*

**SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.**—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat on Saturday in the Council Chamber to consider the petition of Sergeant Tuddy, Wilde, Spaulkie, Atherly, and Merewether, relative to the exclusive privilege of practising in the Court of Common Pleas. The Lords present were, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Wynford, Lord Brougham, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Mr. Justice Bouquier, Mr. Justice Vaughan, Mr. Justice Erskine, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. Mr. C. Austin supported the petition, the prayer of which was, "That Her Majesty may be advised that the sergeants-at-law are entitled to exclusive audience in the said Court of Common Pleas, and to order such measures to be taken in regard to the premises as will restore to the said sergeants-at-law the exercise of the rights and privileges which they have immemorially enjoyed." The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General were afterwards heard, and Mr. Austin was heard in reply. The following is the form of the sergeants' oath, which was read by the Attorney-General:—"You shall swear well and truly to serve the King's people as me of the sergeants-at-law, and you shall truly counsel them that you be retained with after your cunning, and you shall not defer nor delay their causes willingly, for covetise of money, or other thing that may turn you to profit, and you shall give due attendance accordingly, so help you God." The Court rose at four o'clock.—*Ibid.*

**THE BISHOP OF PETERBURGH.** Dr. HERBERT MARSH, has been very seriously indisposed for the last three weeks. His lordship is of very advanced age, and those about him evidently perceive the rapid decline of his strength. If the Right Rev. Prelate should not survive until after Lady-day, a great loss will be sustained by his family, as several very important leases fall at that time, particularly that held by the Earl Fitzwilliam. Dr. Marsh was raised in the Episcopal Bench in 1816, and translated to the see of Peterburgh in 1819. The value of the Bishopric is about £5,000 a year. It is stated that the houses belonging to the see, now under rent to the Earl Fitzwilliam, and which fall in on Lady-day next, will be let at an advanced rent, and only to those who pledge themselves to support Conservative candidates. By this means the Tories will gain £10,000.—*Standard Mercury.*

**ALBION COTTON WORKS DESTROYED BY FIRE.**—We are sorry to state that Abriele Mills have been burnt to the ground; that throwing, at this inclement season of the year, and while provisions are sold at such an exorbitant price, a great number of families out of employment. It originated, we understand, from the gas; but so rapid was its progress, that, though every exertion was used to subdue it, it proved of no avail. The appearance of the fire when the conflagration was at the highest was truly grand and terrible: the whole sky for miles around exhibited one sheet of vivid light; and when the roof and walls fell in, the dense smoke that arose presented an appearance as if the earth had opened to allow the pent up volcanic ether to issue

forth to terrify and destroy. No lives were lost.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

**CHAPEL EXTINCT.**—The grammar of the celebrated Chaplain, and only heir of the name, has just perished before Vera Cruz.—*Ibid.*

**THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY** will be opened in June next, as far as Teyford, which is within six miles of Reading.—*Ibid.*

**MUSIC IN THE MUSEUM.**—A competent person is busily engaged in examining and arranging the board of music which has been lying for years at the British Museum, with a view of making a catalogue of it, and, of course, rendering it available to the musical world. It is stated that, besides a quantity of printed compositions, there are a number of curious MSS., some the productions of English Sacerdotes; and there is no doubt but some very valuable works will be found among this hitherto unexplored treasure. There is a very curious specimen in the library of the Welsh School, in Gray's Inn-road, of the musical notation of the Ancient Britons in the eleventh century. The characters are the handle letters with some very curious marks, but without bars or lines. Very little of this old harpmony has as yet been deciphered, for the key to it has been lost for ages.—*Ibid.*

**A RARE CONCERNANCE.**—There is now living in Harwood, near this town, an old man, whose father was born upwards of 180 years ago—a circumstance, perhaps, unparalleled in the county. The father was more than 85 years of age when the son was born.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

**THE NEWCASTLE FRIER.**—The amount already subscribed for Millie's orphan children exceeds £600.—*Ibid.*

**MARY WALKER, BOLAN'S HUSBAND,** was on Wednesday fully committed for trial at the assizes at Exeter, charged with being an accessory after the fact in the murder of Joseph Millie.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

**DEADLY DRATH OF A DRUNKARD.**—On Sunday night, a man named John Phillips, late of the ship *Hogben*, went to bed in a state of extreme intoxication, and at twelve o'clock the same night was found dead. Gin was the cause of his death, and, while on the very brink of the next world, his cursing and blaspheming were dreadful—so much for the effects of drinking!—*Atlas.*

**MANCHESTER.**—As far as can be ascertained, there are about 25 cotton-mills now working short time, in consequence of the unprecedented dullness in the yarn trade, and the high price of cotton, caused by large speculations in that article in the Liverpool market.—*Ibid.*

**DEATH FROM STUFF OF PUPPER.**—An inquest was held on Monday at the White Hart, Kensington, on the body of a child named Blake, four months old, whose death, as proved in evidence, was occasioned by a spoonful and a half of syrup of poppies which its mother had administered, with an intention to produce sleep, the child being very restless and cross. The medical gentleman, who attended the infant, said the medicine in question was exceedingly dangerous in ignorant hands. The mother, it was evident, had administered it with the best intentions. Verdict, "Accidental Death." The jury expressed a hope that the case would act as a warning to mothers.—*Ibid.*

**PRISONS IN SCOTLAND.**—The wretched condition of the prisons in Scotland, both with respect to the buildings themselves and their internal regulations, is a reproach to that part of the empire. This sentence does not apply exclusively to those of the lesser towns and smaller counties, but to those also in the more considerable towns, and even in the metropolis itself. The mode of defraying the expenses of their management is also most unequal and unjust. A bill to remedy these defects was introduced to Parliament last session, and passed through the Commons with general approbation; but by one of those freaks in legislation which occur in the Upper House, it was there thrown out. The Hon. Fox Maule last night introduced a similar bill, and fortified the necessity for its adoption by statements, the result of his own personal investigation of several of the prisons in Scotland during the parliamentary recess. Sir George Clerk fully concurred in the necessity of such a measure. The wren annals and other public bodies in Scotland should be prepared with petitions in favour of a measure, the defeat of which, in the last session, occasioned in Scotland so much disappointment and regret.—*Globe.*

**A MOVING BOG.**—On Sunday night, the night of the eventful storm, three acres of the bog of Glensmuckalough, within 600 miles of Newmarket, and eight miles from Kesh, moved completely from its position, and after traversing a distance of a mile, and crossing a rapid river, braved on the opposite side. Not an atom of surface was to be seen where the bog left, but mere yellow mud. The occurrence, fortunately, has done any injury to houses or cattle, but it is an incalculable loss to the owner of the land, Mr. James Barry, as the bog rests on the very best portion of his farm.—*Lancaster Chronicle.*

**FORGIVEN IN FRANCE.**—ON ENGLISH BANKS.—Reinoud d'Houwer appeared the day before yesterday before the Court of Assizes, on a charge of having procured various forged bills upon London and Manchester, in the year 1833, at the banking

houses of Messrs. Ferrere and Charles Laffitte, and having by such means realised the sum of £25,000. The confidence of the Paris bankers was due principally to the circumstance that the prisoner had been an acquaintance of Count d'Orsay. Since the offence, d'Henard had been travelling under fictitious names in different towns of England, and had afterwards proceeded in succession to Rotterdam, Mannheim, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c. He was finally arrested at Florence. In his defence he stated that he was the victim of an adventurer who had assumed the name of the English banker Drummond, and who had employed him in a letter the forged bills to obtain cash for them. He added that he had met this individual by appointment at the Cafe des Panoramas, and placed in his hands £10,000, which he had obtained for the bills. He was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve years' hard labour at the hulks, to stand in the pillory, and to fine of 100*fr.*—*Globe.*

**PUBLIC WORKS IN FRANCE.**—The *Journal des Debats* calculates that 15,000,000 sterling have been spent in public works in France, during 1837, and 18,000,000 sterling in 1838. Amongst the many improvements which the Minister of Commerce promises to all commercial interests, as well as to those of France, is a general revision of sanitary laws and regulations in the Mediterranean, for which purpose a meeting of delegates from all the nations bordering on that sea is to be held towards the close of the present year.—*Put.*

**MEXICO, 26th DECEMBER.**—Negotiations are on foot between France and Denmark to effect the matrimonial alliance of the Duke de Nemours with a Princess of the Royal Family of Denmark. Doubts are, however, entertained whether it was the Princess Sophie Berthe Clementine Augusta, (daughter of Prince Frederic Charles de Holstein Sleswigburg), or the Princess Louise de Holstein (Gleichenburg, daughter of the Prince of that title, who represented the King of Denmark at the coronation of the Queen of Great Britain, who would be the happy fair. Duke Alexander of Wurttemberg was to repair shortly to Copenhagen to conduct and forward the negotiation.—*Ibid.*

**BERNADOTTE.**—On the 26th of January the oldest of the sovereigns of Europe, Charles John (Bernadotte) King of Sweden, entered his 70th year. The most aged sovereign after his Swedish Majesty are the King of Prussia and the King of the French.—*Ibid.*

**COPENHAGEN.**—A violent storm had been experienced on the 7th and 8th ult., by which a part of the port of Holbuen had been destroyed, and the sea had swept away many houses. Several sailors also had perished.—*Ibid.*

**ANTIQUITIES IN AFRICA.**—During the recent expedition of a French force, under General Galland, to the town of Neif, a dependency upon Algiers, one of those splendid triumphal arches erected by the Romans was discovered in perfect preservation, bearing an inscription which records that it had been dedicated to Cascella, and Julia, his mother, in the third century of the Christian era.—*Ibid.*

**RAILROAD TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.**—On the Baltimore railroad the cars are three times the length and twice the width of the old-fashioned kind. Each car holds 60 passengers. The seats, with slitting cushioned backs, are arranged in two tiers or rows, one on each side, with a passage way between them, sufficiently wide and high to admit man and woman to pass each other, during the journey, without any undisturbed closeness of contact. In the centre of each car is a small stove, sufficiently large to warm the whole interior and make it as comfortable as a room.

On the road, as at present organized, there are three of these long, large—not piratical-looking—cars, in all capable of taking 200 passengers and their luggage. The first car after the engine is appropriated for educated people, abolitionists, servants, amalgamationists, and other laggards of that description. The next car is used for badgers, travelling duffers, smokers, chewers, moustaches, colurs, &c., in their way to Washington to associate with the members of Congress. The third and last car is appropriated for ladies and their *confidantes*, young ladies going to the Washington to visit, and landladies and office-seekers, with their wives and children, in search of suit-treasurers. Each of these cars communicates with the other by means of the long central slides already described, having also doors at each end. When the cars unite there is a sort of platform, where you can go out and smoke a cigar. Each car is supported by eight wheels, two sets of two each at each end; so that if a wheel or an axle-tree should break, the train need not be delayed.

Nothing can be conceived more comfortable in the coldest weather than travelling on this system. It has all the ease and power of locomotion which a person finds on the steamer, with nearly double the rapidity of progress. In the night time, I am told, they have beds for the passengers; and in another year I should not be surprised to see diners, or at least refreshments or *dejeunes*, given in these cars at the very moment the traveller is going at the rate of thirty miles per hour.

I understand that the same system prevails on the road to Washington. If the new line from Philadelphia to Jersey city be organized on this plan, the winter travelling from New York

to Washington will be in advance of that of the whole world for ease, comfort, dispatch and convenience.—*New York Herald.*

**UPWARDS OF SIX HUNDRED STRAY VESSELS** are employed upon the waters of the Mississippi above.—*Put.*

**A STATE JUDGE.**—There has been a ludicrous affair at Louisville. Judge Wilkinson attacked a tailor with a bowie knife, because he had not made him his coat to please him, and one of the tailor's journeymen coming to his assistance, was stabbed and killed by this pattern of a judge.—*New York Paper.*

**THE CHURCHWAS.**—Dr. Butler, one of the emigrating Cherokee physicians, computes that 2,000 out of the 5,000 of the Cherokees have died since they left their homes in June for the West.—*Put.*

**AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.**—The Editor of the "*Pravda Register*," a paper in Illinois, Western America, announced on the 1st of last December, "That, in consequence of his being so much occupied in removing, he was only able, on that day, to print half a sheet instead of a whole one. Another editor, in the same hemisphere, informed his readers some time ago, "That his attendance upon his sick wife and children, rendered it necessary for him to suspend the printing of his paper altogether until their recovery; adding, that he had not one to assist him in any department of his establishment.—*Ibid.*

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—An American physician is said to have discovered that a few drops of any mineral acid, applied to the bite of a rabid animal, will prevent hydrophobia. This acid decomposes the poisonous saliva, and thus destroys its virulence.

**THE DOPS OF TWENTY-SIX.**—There used formerly to be at the Kirk of Trecroon, in Perth-shire, as many as 25 there were men, on account of the difficulty which the farmers and shepherds of that pastoral district had in preventing their dogs from following them. The dogs, in general, behaved pretty well, and lay below the seats; still, many quarrels arose; sometimes took place, and on these occasions the minister had to order the people to turn out the disturbers of the peace. With these exceptions, they kept in tolerably good order till the congregation was going to disperse. From long attendance at church, they knew when this breaking up was about to take place. The signal for uproar was the rising of the minister in the pulpit to pronounce the blessing. As soon as he did so, they used to rush pell-mell to the door, harking and succeeding for joy to be let loose, and therefore not a word could be heard. At length the minister, honest man, although himself of a plan to get quit of these disturbances. He told the members of the congregation that it would be better for them all to keep their seats till the paring benediction was over, and then they would all rise and walk homewards out. This was tried, and it did remarkably well; however, it happened one day that the minister of the parish was absent, and a stranger was in the pulpit, who, when he arose to pronounce the blessing after the last psalm, was surprised to see the congregation continuing sitting, which is against all rule and custom. At last an old grey-headed sinner called out to him, "Oh, just give us, now as we are only sitting a wee to clear the church; but what ye have done, we'll all rise and go out quickly."—*Chambers's Journal.*

**AN IRISH ATTORNEY.**—On the trial of an action brought by an attorney for the recovery of his bill of costs, which was heard in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, last Wednesday, the defendant's counsel read from the plaintiff's bill the following items:—"To anxiety of mind, and want of sleep occasioned thereby, for 14 days, at 10*s.* per diem, 7*l.* As I was walking through town about your business, I was run over by a car, and I did not know what became of me until I found myself in an apothecary's shop, very sore and uneasy; in fact, I swooned by the skin of my teeth from death; for all this last time (I was a fortnight sick) and for anxiety of mind, not talking of great bodily pain, I charge the moderate sum of 12*l.* To time lost in endeavouring to borrow money for you, which I could not get. 10*l.* To great inconvenience in setting your house, and loss of time in drawing up deeds and leases, 100*l.* (Rears of laughter, in which the Court heartily joined). The Chief Baron charged the jury that, as the action was brought on a judgment obtained by the plaintiff, they must find a verdict for him; but recommended the defendant to bring the case in a court of equity.—*Freeman's Journal.*

**TALLEYRAND** was always Talleyrand (De Perigord.) The fact that the De Perigords were once sovereign princes was never, during a long life, absent from his mind, when even the icy hand of death was upon the brow of the old diplomatist, as he lay when the King of the French approached his couch to bid him farewell, he said, "This is the greatest honour yet paid to my house," and then he introduced his attendants one by one to Louis Philippe. And yet with all this it may be said of him as was said of Anthony by Tully, "*In convalescent que nulla aris tradit possunt.*"—He had a witty mind which can be preserved by no art. But it must also be recorded of him as Cicero said of Catoine, "That he lived with the sad seriously, with the cheerful agreeably, with the old gravely, with the young playfully, with the wicked boldly, and with the wanton lasciviously."



ber last, to be Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division) has been posted by the Officiating Commissioner, as an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut.

To 24th March 1893.

Brevet Captain J. Dyson, Station Staff at Kurnaul, to officiate as Post Master at that Station, till further orders.

The jurisdiction of Mr. J. A. Craigie, appointed to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Bijnौर, under orders of 15th February last, is extended to the cases in the Murahabad District.

Conformably with the Resolution of the Government of India, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 7th October 1892, the Right Honourable the Governor General (in place), in communication with the Court of Sadler Dowrying Adalat, to raise the personal allowance of Moulvie Abdul Aziz, Master of Tinsahabad, Zillah Chittagore, from 100 to 120 Rs. per mensem, in the name of Dawkat Sookah, late Master of Ghazipur, &c. &c.

The period of leave of absence extending from the 1st to 24th February last, granted to Mr. A. W. Beattie, Civil and Session Judge of Mysore, from 24th December last, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. H. A. Maitland, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, on Mr. J. C. Turner, from the 1st April to the 1st November next, for the purpose of proceeding to India.

The leave of absence for six months, granted to Major R. Low, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner at Jubbulpore, in orders of 24th February last, is cancelled at his request.

F. C. RICHIE, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Civil, W. P. P.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, Madras, the 1st April 1893.

Lieutenant James Brind, of the Artillery, in charge of Revenue Survey of Erode, has been granted leave of absence from the 1st of April to the 1st December next, to visit his family, on Medical Certificate.

To 30th April 1893.

Captain C. Richards, 2nd Battalion, Native Infantry, Superintendent of Bahrour, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident in Sindh, and to act as District Officer in charge of the present duties of Captain R. H. Maitland, Bahrour, &c. &c. The Right Hon. the Governor General, in orders of 15th February last, has directed the extension of the leave of absence of Captain R. H. Maitland, Bahrour, &c. &c. to the 1st of April 1893, to the 1st of November next, for the purpose of proceeding to India.

Lieutenant George John Russell, 5th Madras Cavalry, has been appointed to be a Junior Aide-de-Camp to the Commissioner of Mysore.

Lieutenant Edward Clive, 10th Madras Native Infantry, to be an Officiating Junior Assistant to the District Officer at the 24th April.

Captain H. W. Turrell, assumed the duties of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the State of Rajastan on the 24th ultimo.

T. H. MADDOCK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Secy. Secy.

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. 39 of 1893.—The following officers have returned from Furlough.

Overland, by permission of the Hon. the Secretary of State, Captain H. R. Weston, 5th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Wm. St. Leger Mitchell, 10th Mahratta. Date of arrival at Bangalore will be announced hereafter.

Officers returning from Furlough to the Bahrour, under the provisions of the Rules established by the Hon. the Secretary of State, as published in G. O. No. 21 of 21 January 1893, are reminded of the necessity of reporting themselves to the proper Military Authorities at that Presidency, and obtaining from the Adjutant General's Office there, a Certificate showing the date of arrival from Europe, such Certificate to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Bengal Army for transmission to Government.

Officers proceeding on Furlough by the same route are required to obtain the necessity of forwarding to the office of the Secretary to Government of India Military Department at Fort William, Certificates from Captains or Pilots, specifying the date of the despatch of the Ship on which they have embarked.

W. W. GAREMONT, M. G. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept. 2nd April 1893.

No. 40 of 1893.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain Basil David Hurrey, From the 21st January 1893, to succeed to Major G. D. Stoddart deceased.

Captain A. Trench, From the 21st January 1893, to succeed to Major G. D. Stoddart deceased.

Cornet Thomas Tudor Tucker to be Lieutenant.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Joseph Whitford to be Captain.

In Company, From the 14th April 1893, to succeed to Captain and Brevet

Rankin Crawford Milford Rees Major William Bacon deceased.

to be Lieutenant.

The undersigned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, from the date specified opposite to his name.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George Turner, 10th April 1893.

The undersigned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their Appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment.

The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, having the date of their Commissions for future adjustment.

17th April.

Date of arrival at Fort William.

Mr. George Cliffe Hurrey, 17th April 1893.

Phillip Charles Murray, 17th April 1893.

## Medical Department.

Mr. Charles Murray Henderson, M. D., 17th April 1893.

Mr. Nathaniel Collyer, 17th April 1893.

The undersigned officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, under previous to their rank, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Date of arrival at Fort William.

Brevet Captain George Turner, of the 24th, 17th April 1893.

Lieutenant Frederick William Turnbull, 17th April 1893.

The Regiment of Artillery, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Brevet Major H. B. Murray, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Executive Officer of the Bahrour Division of Public Works, is permitted to be absent from the 1st of July next, to the 31st of July next, to remain in the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the Service.

For 24th April 1893.

No. 41 of 1893.—Assistant Surgeon J. Kodale was appointed, in the Medical and Revenue Department, under date of the 7th February last, to the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Bangalore, vice Mr. W. B.

The appointment of Surgeon John Wood, under Orders from the Medical and Revenue Department, dated 24th February last, to the Medical Charge of the Civil Station of Bangalore, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Kodale, deceased, has been cancelled by the Medical Department, under date of 24th instant, and that officer placed in charge of the Medical Duties of the Bangalore Division.

W. W. GAREMONT, M. G. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed under Faculty, the Rev. and Robert Parkinson Bowker, Chaplain, to be Surgeon at the Bahrour Division, in place of Mr. W. B. Murray, for the purpose of officiating as Surgeon at the Bahrour Division, in place of Mr. W. B. Murray, deceased, has been cancelled by the Medical Department, under date of 24th instant, and that officer placed in charge of the Medical Duties of the Bangalore Division.

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## DEPARTURES.

April 28. *The John McLean*, McDonald, for London.  
*The Hibernia*, S. McMillan, for Liverpool.  
 — 28. *The Prince of Wales*, for Sydney.  
*The Agha*, A. Gillmore, for Havre.  
*The First Marchmont*, F. W. Home, for Bangalore.

## ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Arrack for the Mauritius*.—Mrs. Thuerell, and J. Decosta, Esq. Merchants.

*Per Isabella for Singapore and China*.—A. DeMello, and B. Sena, Esq. Merchants.

*Per H. V. S. Isabella for Arrack*.—Capt. D. Montgomery and Flour; Dr. Wetherell; Lieut. Elliot, Artillery; a detachment of Artillery; and a number of the African Local Militia.

*Per Catherine for Singapore*.—J. McDonald, Esq. and Mr. T. Johnson.

## SHIP ARRIVALS.

*The Jollybelle*, in tow of the *Thames*, Steamer, for Allahabad, arrived on the 22d April, with the following passengers:—  
*For Allahabad*.—Mrs. Mackintosh; C. Griffiths, Esq. and Lady; Mr. P. Chell and three students from the Medical College.

*For Dispersal*.—A. Grant, Esq. and Lady; Mr. and Miss Inglis.

*The Surma*, in tow of the *Thames*, Steamer, for Allahabad, left Calcutta on the 23d April, with the following passengers:—  
*For Allahabad*.—Mrs. Mackintosh; C. Griffiths, Esq. and Lady; Mr. P. Chell and three students from the Medical College.

*For Dispersal*.—A. Grant, Esq. and Lady; Mr. and Miss Inglis.

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Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

**THE RESUMPTIONS.**—This subject, which occupied so much of the public attention some months ago, appears to have died out, since the able and conclusive reply of Government to the Address of the Landholder's Society was made public. This will be matter of little surprise to those who have studied the question, and have thereby been enabled to appreciate the clear exposition of the public enactments, by which it was disposed of in that reply. We have incidentally heard that the Society proceeded soon after to collect fresh and original materials for a more powerful appeal to the Supreme Government, which, by some untoward accident, have been mislaid. Anxious as we are that this vexatious question between Government and its subjects should be brought to a close, with as little delay as possible, upon the basis of a fair compromise between the demands of the State, and the convenience of those who have been living by a usurpation of its revenues, we could have wished that the Society had pursued a different course. The charge of a violation of the public faith upon which they claimed the abandonment of all farther process of Resumption, cannot be sustained by any appeal to the engagements of Government. The analogy of former administrations equally militates against the perpetual relinquishment of the prescriptive, though alienated, rights of the State. But a strong claim might have been urged on the patriotic principles, which are professedly the pole star of our Government, for a modification of those demands, and for leaving the rent-free holder in possession of a reasonable portion of the rents of his estate. It is to this strong argument that we wish the attention of the Society had been directed. Coinciding, as it would have done, with the views of the Court of Directors, we think it would have presented a much fairer prospect of success.

Several years back Mr. Millet drew up, at the request of Government, an Act, embodying all the Regulations which had been passed on the subject of Resumptions, from the time when the subject was first taken up. This Act also provided for certain ameliorations of the existing law, calculated to reduce the pressure and the odium of these proceedings. But after it had been put in type, it was deemed inexpedient to enact it, upon the ground, we believe, that though it differed from the laws in force only by its superior equity, a new law might be considered, in the present state of the public mind, in the light of a new grievance; and that the Resumptions might be misrepresented, as dating from this new law, instead of being considered simply as the execution of laws which had been on the statute book for half a century. Such, we understand, to have been the chief reasons for laying the enactment on the shelf. We have heard that the Act has now been taken up anew by the Legislative Council, and adopted, with additional provisions of a conciliatory character. We learn, that among its enactments, the most favourable to the popular wishes, is one which directs that the amount of revenue assessed on resumed tenures, shall not exceed *one-half* the rent paid by the tenant. The Draft of this modified Act has, we understand, been submitted to the decision of Lord Auckland.

To the enactment of this new Act, we know that the same objections are urged, which were advanced when it was originally drawn up; and it has been remarked, that what was inexpedient when the resumptions began in right earnest, must be still more impolitic now that considerable progress

has been made towards the completion of them. It has been urged, that it would be unwise to disturb the public mind with a new law, the object of which would be either misunderstood or misrepresented. We must confess that these arguments appear to carry no little weight with them. Considering the extreme excitement which is felt on this vital question in all ranks of the Native community, we fear that it would afford an opportunity,—which most assuredly would not be neglected—for inflaming the public mind in a still higher degree. The enemies of Government would not lose so fair an occasion of augmenting the public discontent, by affirming that tenures which had been declared sacred by former Regulations, were now for the first time to be confiscated upon a new and modern law. We fear that the benevolent views of those who have urged the enactment of the law, would be, in a great measure, defeated. Is it not possible, however, to secure the good they intend, without any risk of mischief? Would it not be possible to pass a new Act, embodying all the *healing* provisions of the proposed Act, and to secure the gratitude of the people, by entitling it, An Act for modifying and mitigating the existing laws, regarding the resumption of invalid tenures? This would be a measure of mercy, unmixt with any alloy, and incapable of any mis-interpretation. And if it were made retrospective, with the view of embracing, as far as related to the question of reduced rent, the tenures which had been resumed and assessed within the last five or six years, the unexpected boon would double the rent of the landholders, and more than half remove the bitterness of their feelings.

**AMORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.**—Several weeks back, we noticed the aim and progress of this Society, and particularly the prominent attention it was now giving to India. We were then aware that the Society had engaged the services of Mr. George Thompson, the eloquent advocate of Negro Emancipation, for informing and arousing the public mind at home respecting its objects. But as our information was from a private source, we did not feel at liberty to communicate it. Within these few days, however, we have received from Scotland copies of the *Glasgow Argus* of the 19th, and the *Glasgow Saturday Post* of the 24th November last, which contain reports of Mr. Thompson's speeches at some of the first public meetings he has addressed in the discharge of his new agency; and we have made large extracts from one of them in another part of our paper. Our chief object in doing so, is to apprise our readers of the new movement that has thus been made for ameliorating the condition of this country. It is to be expected that errors will be committed, it may be, both of opinion and procedure: and our readers will soon perceive that Mr. Thompson has, in the outset, expressed some ideas, which we have frequently opposed. Nevertheless, there is reason for congratulation, in the prospect, that the indifference to Indian interests, in Parliament and out of it, which has become a by-word, will now be terminated. If mistakes are committed they will be rectified in the progress of discussion: but we may hope that manifest and acknowledged evils will no longer be perpetuated, for want of agitation and remonstrance.

There can be no doubt that the present time affords singular advantages to the Amorignes Society, in their interference with Indian affairs. The universal feeling of se-

curity respecting our empire in the East, has been rudely disturbed. Danger has been brought distinctly to view. And though some part of the alarm now excited may have been groundless, and the whole exaggerated, yet enough has transpired both in the heart of our dominions, and beyond their limits, to awaken attention and inquiry. He must be a person very easily assuaged, who, in present circumstances, is persuaded that every thing is sound in our Indian policy and rule. The British Government of this country stands in the curious position of a culprit lectured and chastised for immorality by the pagan Emperor of China, and upbraided with tyranny and oppression by the ruthless barbarian of Russia, whose savage cruelties in his own subjugated provinces, have made him the abhorrence of the civilized world. He plots against our authority, and reckons on it as a fact, that our treatment of India is such, that our people will gladly take refuge from our misgovernment in his mild paternal sway. The Chinaman has us at his foot, and may deal out kick after kick at his will; we deserve it all. But must we own the double disgrace of the Russian's rebuke, too? It is an extremely bitter potion. Yet the false and insouciant boaster is not without something to countenance his presumption. At any rate it is time to look to our doings. Dishonoured as we have made ourselves; we shall have deeper dishonour still, if we do not amend under the rebukes we have received.

We shall offer no criticism on Mr. Thompson's speeches at present. But we may inform our readers, that he is a man of dauntless mind, of unshaken powers of argument, and declamation, and of lofty and generous principles. We shall not find him, like another who is no fit sinner of his labours, talking of laying his hand upon the neck in the cause of India; but if he takes India to his heart, and fairly enters upon her service, we may be sure he will never halt or swerve till she is freed from every evil against which he can oppose the heart and mind of England. He possesses the affections of his countrymen to an extraordinary degree; and in no place can he open his lips without multitudes crowding to listen. It is not his plan merely to pass from place to place, and awaken a temporary feeling by his harangues. He is forming Auxiliary Societies every where, to unite with the Parent Institution by which he is commissioned; and religion, humanity and commercial interest in every place combine to draw around him multitudes of the most influential of the people. His proceedings take away every lingering hope, that any of our old-school politicians might still be cherishing, of a return to the dark system of secret counsels and silent submission in India. It can no more be; and they must stomach the certainty as they best can.

**THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The King of the Sandwich Islands, as we learn from a proclamation which was published in the *Herald* of last week, has peremptorily forbidden the importation of ardent spirits into his dominions, or the consumption of them by his subjects. This is the first instance in which political authority has been pressed into the cause of temperance. The edict has not been promulgated before it was required; we are rather led to fear that it comes too late to counteract the evils which intemperance has produced in the Islands. Before they had become the resort of the European community on both sides the Atlantic, the Islanders, with all the vices of barbarism, were yet free from the pollution of drunkenness. It is to the Captains of ships, and to the Dealers connected with them, whose clamour against the conduct of the Missionaries have been echoed through both continents, by the opponents of religion and virtue, that the unhappy Islanders have been

indebted for the introduction of this vice. The fondness for spirits once introduced among them, was found to spread with that rapidity which characterizes the progress of evil. In no portion of the globe has drunkenness developed its destructive effects so fatally as in the Sandwich Islands. On no scene has it enacted a more fearful tragedy. The constitution of the people has rapidly sunk under this novel and powerful excitement; and thousands have been hurried to a premature grave, the victims of this despotic vice. Every successive census of the population has exhibited an alarming decay; and in the last calculation which we have been able to obtain, it was clearly proved, that at the existing rate of decrease, in thirty-five years, there would not be one of the aboriginal inhabitants left. The King has now stepped forward at the eleventh hour, to rescue his wretched subjects, if possible, from the jaws of destruction. Every philanthropic mind will feel anxious that his efforts may be crowned with success; but it is difficult to conceive the apprehension, that the remedy comes too late; that the evils have been too deeply engrained upon the national habits, to yield to edicts; and that the keenness of Christian dealers will prove too strong for a Government, which possesses so little power to defend its long line of coast from the visits of the smuggler. It is much to be feared, that during the existence of the present generation, the Sandwich Islands may become altogether extinct. It is an appalling consideration, that an entire branch of the human family should thus be blotted out of existence, not by the sword, or by pestilence, or by famine, but simply from its fatal intercourse with civilized nations.

Alas, for the credit of civilization. What incalculable evils has it not indicted upon the simple barbarian! What vices has not its absorbing love of gold introduced among the nations, with whom it has come in contact! What strange scenes does this nineteenth century exhibit to our view! Barbarian struggling, but struggling ineffectually, to ward off the gigantic evils which have followed in the train of civilized connections. The rude Chief of the Sandwich Islands endeavouring to retard the utter extinction of his people, by the interdiction of that deleterious poison, which the cultivated inhabitants of Britain and North America are striving to force on them. The half-civilized Emperor of China putting forth all the strength of the most compact Government under the sun, to prevent the introduction of an article which is rapidly undermining the intellect, the moral, and the physical vigor of his subjects; and Britons, with all their proud boast of civilization, fastening the malignant drug into the country without compensation.

**BLUERS IN CALCUTTA.**—We have been informed, that a little difficulty has lately been experienced in Calcutta, in procuring vessels, usually called *Blurs*, for the conveyance of goods between the ships and the shore, and *vice versa*; and that some of those who have suffered from the interruption, have resolved to construct and to employ boats of their own. Whether these difficulties have been partial or general, it appears highly advisable, that the merchants of Calcutta should have a more direct control over the vessels thus employed, as the detention of a ship for a single day from the want of means to receive or discharge cargo, may entail a serious loss. These *Blurs* are at present a complete monopoly in the hands of a few, who dictate their own terms; and these are so exorbitant, that we rather wonder the subject has not attracted earlier attention. A *Bhur* is manned with four men, and a manjee to steer her; the charge is *two Rupees a day*. At the same time, the charge of a *pansway*, with the same complement of men, is *one Rupee only*. For this sum the *pansway* will ply to a

distance of fifteen miles; whereas the trips of the Bhur, on the most active day, are limited to the distance between the ship and the shore, and never exceed three miles. The boatmen of the punaway will readily put their hands to the loading or unloading of their boats; the Bhur men will not put their little finger to any thing but their oars. They are the most indolent, the best paid, and, consequently, the most independent and insolent body of men connected with the commerce of the port. A good punaway may be built for a hundred Rupees; a Bhur will cost, perhaps, two hundred; there is nothing, therefore, in the original outlay to justify so glaring a difference between the hire of the respective boats. But the Bhurs are provided by the head sirkars of the mercantile houses, and the exorbitant charge which is made for them, constitutes their perquisite. The only remedy for this state of things is for the houses of business to provide barges of their own. Their work would certainly be executed with more expedition, and at one-half the present cost. A Bhur employed four weeks in the month, would, at two Rupees a day, cost 48 Rs. Four men and a manjee, would cost 21 Rs.; the interest on the cost of the boat, 2 Rs.; in all 51 Rs.—saving 25 Rs. It may be said that the boats might not be employed in the service of any house more than half the month; but even in this case, the charge for fourteen days would be less than the hire of a Bhur for four weeks; and the objection might be altogether removed, by a mutual interchange of their services, between the different houses, at a fixed rate of a Rupee a day. We think the subject is well worth the attention of the mercantile community of Calcutta. Obstacles will be raised to the plan by those who are interested in the abuses of the existing establishment; but a little firmness and perseverance will easily overcome them, and place the system of transporting goods upon a sound footing.

THE CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—On Saturday last a new weekly paper was started with this title, which, albeit its conductors have not had the civility to send a copy of it for our inspection, we are bound to notice; and the kindness of a friend, in supplying their lack of attention, happily enables us to do so. The Prospectus of our new Contemporary, purtains a good deal of the modest character of an apology for presuming to be. When the undertaking has been described, it evidently comes so near our own, that some difficulty is felt in justifying what is so like an intrusion upon the proper sphere of others. But, it seems, our new brother feels assured, from our "manly, generous and catholic spirit," that we shall be amongst his firmest supporters and warmest friends. Whoever he may be, he is evidently a gentleman. So we must either write ourselves down anything but what is manly, generous and catholic, or speak this rival fair, and call him friend. As there is no help for it, then, we may as well make friends with him, and wish him well; which accordingly we hereby do.

Whether the *Christian Advocate* and we shall interfere with each other, we cannot tell; but it is very probable we may; and much to be desired we should. Projectors are rather fond of being precise and definite in their plans; and our brother may now have some very nice scheme in his head, by which all things of certain sorts are to be excluded from his thoughts, and those of other sorts to be deemed properly within his range. We, too, have had conceits of that kind in our day. But now, were the truth known, we suspect there is very little rule in force about the topics brought before our readers, except that such as we like we discuss, and such as we do not like, we let alone. The *Advocate*, therefore, if he be particular on the matter, will find it rather difficult to avoid coming upon our beat. About our intruding upon his, we shall never trouble ourselves with a

thought. We shall be very glad now and then to get a subject from him, especially when times become dull, and thought is languid; and it will be a marvel and a pity if he always thinks us *we d.* A little wholesome difference of opinion is good even amongst friends. On vital points we are not likely to have any dispute with our cotemporary; but such points will naturally be more regarded when they are maintained by two authorities instead of one. Whether, therefore, we differ or agree, we hope good will come of his existence and labours.

Indulgence is generally claimed, and with reason, for the early numbers of any periodical. We shall not, therefore, attempt any criticism of the first number of the *Christian Advocate*. We would only observe, that the printer stands in very great need of a competent corrector of his press. In addition to the Editor's exposé of his principles and intentions, the number contains papers on the Benefits of free and temperate Discussion, the Mechanics' Institution, Insurance and Marine Law, the Theology of the *Englishman*, as elicited by our remarks on the administration of Heathen Oaths, and a few minor notices. Some of these we should have transferred to our columns, had they not been pre-occupied by important matter. In the correspondence department, there is an interesting notice of the Jews of Calcutta, which we must some time place before our readers. In the meantime we bid our neighbour "God speed." If he finds a sufficiency of subscribers to support his paper, he may be satisfied there was room for it; and its publication will be justified. If he does not, he may conclude he has committed a mistake, which, however, it will be easy to rectify.

ADMINISTRATION OF HEATHEN OATHS.—We are happy to find that this subject is exciting general attention. Since we formerly noticed it, it has been discussed in the *Calcutta Newspapers*; and the *Christian Observer*, and the *Christian Intelligencer* of the present month, both contain papers attempting its elucidation. We have likewise received a letter upon it, from a gentleman in the Civil Service, which will be found in another column; and now we would try to ascertain whether, with all this talk, any real progress has been made in the question. The *Englishman* has brought a little sneering, a little irrelevant law quotation, and some curious casuistry to oppose the view we formerly took of the matter. On the other hand, the *Harkness*, in two very sound and sensible notices, has shown that his brother editor has shirked all the difficulty of the case; and left the question just as we had put it. We should have gladly given the articles of both our Contemporaries; but our very limited space forbids it. The omission we beg may not be attributed to disrespect for either. In the paper of the *Christian Observer* there is an amplification of the argument; but we see no essential addition to it. In the *Christian Intelligencer* we have three papers on the subject. The first is a long and able article, reprinted from the *Banbury Oriental Christian Spectator*, for December, 1836, which maintains the opinion we formerly gave; and its date shows we were mistaken in our surprise, that the question had not been treated before. The second is a short communication from the same Periodical of the next month, apparently by a Banbury Civilian; and to it we shall presently return. The last is a letter from a correspondent of the *Intelligencer*, who would vainly justify the existing practice, but in truth gives a very lame defence of it. He seems to be a well meaning person; but his skill as a commentator on the scriptures, is but small. His argument would countenance the idea, that the holy Apostle of the Gentiles, in becoming all things to all men, was of an slippery character, as to change his principles and practice with his company. Nothing, we believe, could

be further from the truth respecting Paul, or more inconsistent with his integrity in general. The supposition is monstrous; and our Apostle, if called to the judgement seat, would not have hesitated to swear a heathen witness "per Jovem Opt. Max. or per Nomen Cæsaris," or by whatever may have been the common form of oath."

Upon the whole, then, by the discussion some confirmation has been received of the opinion, that a Christian Magistrate cannot be held guiltless in administering Heathen and Mohammedan oaths. It remains to inquire, whether any progress has been made in ascertaining the expediency or necessity of requiring such oaths at all. On this part of the case, we would first quote a sentence or two from a discussion of the point which occurred in 1825. The Grand Jury of Calcutta, in the fourth term of that year, observed in their presentment: "The reluctance of the respectable Native to come forward, as a witness, arises from feelings of a mixed nature. It is discernible to be instrumental in depriving another man, even justly, of property, liberty, or life; painful to have his own character exposed to further dishonourable suspicion, by the counter evidence of others, and to appear as a witness at all, is like infringing on a profession reputed infamous, however frequently resorted to for aid. He dreads disgrace, rather from taking an oath at all, than from its violation, when taken; and the odium of having rashly appealed to, and thus virtually abused the sacred object by which the oath is administered, forms by far the principal consideration in the objection of an unpractised or respectable Hindoo to swear in the present form." To this the *Quarterly Friend of India* added, that in prescribing an oath, "as essential to the validity of Hindoo evidence, the British Legislature were entirely mistaken. An oath of any kind, if not absolutely forbidden by their shastras, is, through custom, rendered so dishonourable, that scarcely a man whose testimony is worthy of credit, will venture to take one. But it is a fact, that many respectable Hindoos who are not brahmins, would rather perish than consent to touch the Toolsee leaf, or the waters of the Ganges, by way of swearing. Respecting the latter, indeed, the shastras expressly declare, that he who swears by the waters of the Ganges, consigns his race to future torments for fourteen generations. It is impossible for a Hindoo to confirm his evidence with the oath prescribed by the British Legislature, until he has lost every feeling which can render his testimony worthy of credit."

Now let us advert to the illustration which our Correspondent, *Indes*, advert to the value of the oaths in question. He tells us he found a bundle of rags had been substituted for the Koran in his Court for eleven years; and thousands upon thousands of oaths, therefore, had derived all the solemnity they possessed from this precious substitute. Perhaps it would not be an idle jest, were the Sudder Dewanny to issue a Circular, commanding the immediate examination of all the swearing Korans throughout the country. Who knows what a number of rags might be found. But it is a serious question—what effect may this substitute of rags have had on the administration of justice? Some might say it could have no effect at all; for what was believed to be the Koran, would be just as good practically as the Koran itself. Yes, were it really believed to be the Koran; but suppose a witness were sufficiently superstitious to dread giving false witness on the Koran, and yet resolved to give such witness, is it not plain that the Native Officer of the Court has it in his power to accommodate him with the rags on a consideration, and so allow him to perjure himself with an easy conscience? If with a hawk like the Koran, there is such scope for corruption and falsehood, how much more

is there with the waters of the Ganges. Even Dr. O'Shaughnessy, we believe, would be unable to detect in the *Ganges* any portion of celestial Urrita, by which analysis could distinguish it from the water of a tank; and how easy is it, therefore, for a scrupulous Hindoo to be accommodated like the Mohammedan. In fact, these oaths are no security for obtaining the truth; and no Judge in the country places the slightest reliance on them as such. Let false testimony be promptly punished with the penalties of perjury, and then we shall have a certain guarantee, for which neither rags, nor rainwater, nor moonshine can be substituted.

We have now only to revert for a moment to the correspondent of the *Bombay Christian Spectator*, before alluding to. This gentleman has cut the knot for himself. As the Regulations, he says, do not prescribe a heathen oath, let direct simply that the oath used should be considered as binding on the conscience, he introduced a form of oath of his own, to which no one could object, whatever might be his religion. It was this: "He who gave me life, who is God, to whom I must give an account, by him I swear that this matter now to be declared is the truth." This was approved by all parties, and held to be universally binding. But we would ask, whether a servant of Government is allowed a great latitude of interpretation respecting the Regulations. We shall be glad to find that in this case he is. The discussion might then be closed.

**PAINFUL DISCIPLINE.**—We have thought it better to allow our readers a week's respite on this subject.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the following account of the dreadful Persecution of the Christians in Cochín China, by the public authorities, under the sanguinary orders of the King. The account will be read with melancholy interest; and will attract the deep sympathies of all denunciations of Christianity.

#### DREADFUL PERSECUTION IN COCHIN CHINA.

*Extract of a letter, dated Upper Cochín China, 3d Jan. 1880.*  
(Translated from the French.)

"The year, 1880, has been for us a year of calamity and desolation; and for Touquin and Upper Cochín China one of misery and tribulation. The sword of persecution has made great havoc in the vineyard of the Lord; Heaven has been peopled with holy martyrs, but there have been likewise some apostates, and all together places the Christian Religion in these regions in serious danger. Two Dominican Bishops were arrested and beheaded for their faith last July; three Spanish clergymen of the same order have been also arrested and beheaded; seven indigenous priests (four of the Dominican Mission, and three of the French) have been likewise arrested and beheaded for the faith. All these generous Confessors and Martyrs have decolled the Church of God, and done honour to the Mission, by their courage, firmness and constancy they exhibited in the midst of their tortures, and by the noble-mindedness and resignation with which they shed their blood, and gave up their life for the Christian Religion, and the faith of Jesus Christ. Monsieur Havaud, of the diocese of Rennes, Bishop of Quairi, and Vice Apostolic of Western Touquin, died last July of sickness, brought on by excess of misery and fatigue. His Lordship was only three days ill. I have been told that Monsieur Simonin expired during his flight in the mountains, but I have not received an official relation of his death. We also have had a furious attack here in Upper Cochín China, on account of the dispersal of a small College we had founded. Monsieur Caudal was at the head of the little establishment, but the people of the district, not having taken sufficient precautions, were acted with sufficient prudence, the Pagans came to know the whole, and in order to obtain money, threatened immediately to give information to the Mandarins; but having no hopes of gaining any, they effectually denounced that this district contained a European priest, an indigenous one, a College, &c., whereupon a Mandarin proceeded thither with 300 soldiers, and the next morning by daybreak blockaded the village. Monsieur Caudal and the indigenous priest were enabled to flee, and make their escape; all the Chiefs of the place were arrested, and were put to the torture; were confined to the Head Quarters of the Province; underwent the interrogatory, but being overcome by dint of

the torments inflicted on them, they had the weakness and misfortune to apostatize. A young *céle* of M. Candaf's, named Domine Thien, a lad of 18, was the only one among them that refused the faith; he suffered every sort of torment, and strenuously submitted to martyrdom. M. Candaf having had to undergo a great deal, in order to avoid the pursuit of the soldiers and Pagans, worn out at length with misery and languor, as well as exhausted with hunger, expired on the mountains of Upper Cochín China, on the 26th of last July. Monsieur Jaccard was involved in this business, through the odium and malevolence of a Mandarin, and especially of the King, who has been this long time seeking for a pretext to do away with him, so that this noble-minded Confessor was strangled on the 21st of last September, (St. Matthew's day,) with the aid, Domine Thien. Monsieur Baris and two Tonquinese priests have been arrested, and have suffered martyrdom; the former having been beheaded; and the two latter strangled for the faith, on the 24th November last. Upper Cochín China is by no means in peace; all there is disturbance and confusion; all the clergy are dispersed and concealed; all the canopies broken up. I have lately heard a melancholy piece of news. A Chinese vessel was lost in the beginning of December, to the north of Upper Cochín China; some persons saw the ship at sea without her sails, and making no way in any direction; she appeared a complete wreck, and all hands seemed to have perished. They floated on shore slaves, planks, boxes containing European articles, viz., books, pictures, mitres, episcopal sandals, white money, &c. The *Ilalians* have seized a number of the effects, and drunk all the wine; the Christians have had very little of any thing. I have sent orders to purchase whatever they can.

I subjoin a synopsis of the number that fell victims to this awful persecution.

2 Dominicans (Italian) Bishops,	} In July last.
3 Dominican Priests, .....	
4 Indigenous Dominican Priests,	
3 Indigenous French Priests, ..	
1 French Priest strangled in Cochín China,	
1 Do. beheaded in Tonquin, .....	Sept. 21.
1 Cochín Chinese Student strangled, .....	Sept. 21.
2 Tonquinese Priests do. ....	Nov. 24.

#### Total 11 Martyrs.

1 French Bishop died of misery.

1 French Bishop starved on the mountains.

Well, then, may we exclaim; "You are come to Mount Zion, and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to the church of the first born, who are written in the heavens." (Heb. xii. 22-23.)"

### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 2.

The letters sent by the *Mail of the Hugh Lindsay* have been considerably short of those despatched by the preceding Mail. They numbered only 10,519 covers.—A new steamer of 990 tons burden has already been commenced at Douliay; this, and other circumstances, evince the fixed determination of Government to put their Steam Flotilla in the East on the most efficient footing.—The *Aeng Pao*, which has the line of communication between the provinces of Aracan and the rule of the Irrawaddy, has been ordered by Government to be put into a state of complete repair. The object is to improve the commercial facilities of the road.—The export of rice from the province of Aracan during the present season has been unusually large. An American vessel, the *Lovely*, has just called on that coast, and taken a cargo of rice from thence to Boston.—An Act has just been published, which enacts that on stamp duty, of institution fee shall be payable in respect of any Appeal from any Court of the East India Company to Her Majesty in Council.—The Landholder's Society has resolved that a respectful letter be addressed to Government, praying that some means may be used to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, the injustice inflicted on India, in consequence of the duty now charged on Indian tobacco, being higher than on other colonial tobacco.—Letters have been received from Rangoon, with intelligence from Ava, which states that Capt. McLeod, the *locus tenens* of Col. Burney, had obtained an audience of the King, and had received handsome presents for himself and his suite. The cause of the superior favour shown to Capt. McLeod is said to be the intimacy

which existed between him and Thierawadder, before the latter usurped the throne.—The *Huckoo* states, that Government has directed the abolition of the Pilgrim Tax at Juggurath. No official intimation has been given of any such measure; and we cannot discuss our mistat. It is, however, barely possible, that Government may, in this instance, have determined to "do good by stealth," to avoid the blunders which may follow the fame.

#### FRIDAY, MAY 3.

In a letter published in the *Habit Two Courier*, the writer, after stating that 900 or 1000 more *Coolies* had been commissioned out from Calcutta to New South Wales, pours a torrent of filthy abuse on all the philanthropists who are opposed to this trade. To what extent may his indignation be expected to arise, when he hears that the philanthropists are *sons of the ascendant*, and that the further exportation of coolies is forbidden.—The *Seminaris*, after a rigid scientific examination, has been found to be dangerous. It will be necessary to have her machinery removed, and the vessel refitted.—The *Abercrombie Robertson* has arrived at Malacca, with news from China to the 15th of March. The intelligence is more disastrous than ever. His Imperial Majesty's High Commissioner had arrived from Peking, in extinguishing the Opium trade. The members of the mercantile firms of Jardine and Co., and Dent and Co., had been ordered to leave Canton, and Mr. James to leave Macao. This trade was virtually at an end. Opium was offered at 200 to 150 dollars the chest; less than the prime cost and charges, and there were no buyers. Some of the superior provincial officers who had winked at the contraband trade, had also engaged the attention of the Commissioner.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, held on Wednesday last, Col. Baines produced a letter from Amersfoort, dated the 23d March, which contained an account of an awful earthquake that had occurred there, a day or two previous to that date: the letter concerned the earthquake very vividly—the houses had rocked so violently, that chimneys and towers tumbled about the rooms. The writer lost two infants and several slaves; and the next morning they found the country under water, and the earth tumbled up in several places—every brick house had been thrown down, and many trees had been lost—the palace of the King, at Ava, had shared the same fate, and was lying prostrate, burying many people in its ruins. An Armenian merchant, his wife and two children, were buried under the ruins of their own house.

#### SATURDAY, MAY 4.

The *soi-disant* Pertab Canal has been an ill-advised one, to go with parade to the Badshah Dosty Adawut. He was treated as he deserved.—The earthquake, which was felt at Amersfoort on the 23d of March, appears to have been felt at Rangoon.—Letters from Tehran state, that Mr. McNair, the British Envoy at the Court of Persia, left it on the 2d of January, on his return to England, and intended to take Russia on his way home. Col. Snel was in retreat in charge of the Mission at Larsoon, until the receipt of further directions.

#### MONDAY, MAY 6.

Authentic information has been received of the important events which have transpired at Basra. The Admiral arrived there in the *Wellington*, and was for the Persian Governor to call on him. The earthquake, which was felt at Amersfoort on the 23d of March, appears to have been felt at Rangoon.—Letters from Tehran state, that Mr. McNair, the British Envoy at the Court of Persia, left it on the 2d of January, on his return to England, and intended to take Russia on his way home. Col. Snel was in retreat in charge of the Mission at Larsoon, until the receipt of further directions.

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on the conveyance of letters and parcels.—A fresh publication has just been started at Delhi, which will be denominated the *Dehli Magazine*.—Information has, at length, been received from the second column of the *ARMY OF THE INDIA*, which, after seven days of incredible hardship, had, at length, got through the Behn Pass. In consequence of Sir John Keane's having seized 1,500 camels, laden with grain, belonging to the Bengal Army, both men and cattle suffered greatly from want of food.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

The Madras-papers maintain with confidence, that a letter, sent from Madras to Calcutta, to an officer in H. M. 44th, and through by the last Mail, distinctly states, on the authority of Marcellus papers, that Laura Phillips had been really, and indeed ascertained.—Rumours are again that that the Burmese and the English are preparing for a war, and that the two Queen's Regiments now expected, will be sent, on their arrival, to Maulmein. We believe the report is entirely without foundation.—The Agricultural Society's exhibition of fruit took place yesterday. The tract for prizes on the part of the Native Malabar, is described as having been very wretched; the Malabar, it is said, took the best of their fruit to market, and brought what they could not sell there, for the prizes. This is so completely in coaracter, that it can be easily crested.—At the meeting held at the Union Bank, to adopt the new deed of Partnership, last week, Mr. Dickens gave notice of his intention to propose that the capital stock of that Institution should be raised from eighty lakhs, to a crore of Rupees, or one million sterling.—At a meeting held at the Town Hall, on Saturday last, in reference to the Bengal Salt Company, which the late Mr. G. A. Prinsep introduced so successfully to establish, his brother, Mr. W. Prinsep, read the Report of the Acting Committee, from which we learn that the number of lakhs taken by Europeans, amounted to 848; by Natives, to 708; and that the application to Government, to conduct the Salt Works on the Excise system, had been referred to the Court of Directors. Mr. Dickens was appointed Chairman of the Company.—There appears to be little prospect that a tender will be despatched by Government to the Red Sea in June. A sailing vessel will start for Aden from Bombay on the 20th June, which, it is supposed, would reach that point in fifteen days. The *Great Western* would do it in less than ten.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sum for the Friend of India.—

Z. Mearns, Esq. ..... to April, 1859, 20 0

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of the 4th instant, you speak of Bengalee Poetry in more favourable terms than I could imagine to be justly applicable to it. Could you take the trouble to state briefly what the Poems in that language are, which you deem to be not undeserving of comparison with the literature of Greece and Rome?

I supposed that such an estimate of even the noblest specimens of Indian Poetical Literature, was furnished only by those scholars, in whom the novelty and unexpected fertility of the Oriental field of authorship, had produced a somewhat exaggerated idea of its riches.

Notwithstanding the superior efficacy which, I think, instruction in Western Science and useful knowledge of a novel character generally, when conveyed in the English language, must assert over the same instruction when imparted through a Vernacular medium—yet the effect which it appears, from your remarks, the extension of English education has produced, to diminish the number of Vernacular Schools and pupils, is greatly to be lamented: and it is to be hoped, that your observations may do some service in bringing about the revival of Schools in the Native languages. If you could give any Statistics of the existing Vernacular education carried on by Missionaries, they would possess much interest.

Yours faithfully,

April 17, 1859.

JIGTARA.

We are only able this week to mention, for the information of our Correspondent, that the four principal poems in the Bengalee language, are the Ramayun, the Mahabharat, the Kabeer Akhara, and the Umadoot Anugol. We shall take an early opportunity of returning to the subject.—Ed.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—You have of late published some observations upon Oaths, Hesthen Oaths, the Koran, and the Gunga Jal. In part I am inclined to agree with you; in part not. You appear to regard them as being of no use; presuming, I suppose, upon the old principle, that no oath will cause a dishonest man to speak the truth, and that for a true and honest man, they are unnecessary. Now, I have known witnesses depose upon oath, in direct opposition to their statements made at the Thumrah, which are taken without oath; and their reasons for doing so have been, that upon oath they feared to tell a falsehood; and their statements when sworn to, were found to be true. Whether they spoke truth when the oath was administered, from religious conviction, or to his ear, or from fear of the consequences of perjury, is not certain; but I am inclined to think, that the fear of the consequences was the soft persuasion that influenced them. If we be authorized to punish false affirmations, as we now do false complaints, the promulgation of the sentence, and its execution, will greatly promote the interests of truth; and in the inferior Courts, I think ought to be, with advantage, dispensed with. (Once upon a time, in open Court, my suspicions were excited, as to the verity of the Koran. I mean, whether the parol tendered to depose in cases, really was the Book of the Prophet and the Faithful. I ordered the Mullah Kuranee to open it in my presence, and show it to me. He objected, and exclaimed, "No Sahib had ever done this before! It was contrary to custom and creed." The beauties of the Koran could not be unveiled before the eyes of an unbeliever. In short, he refused. I told my Nair to bring me the book, with an injunction or two which brought them to a filial state of mind; for the greater part of my Andas were Mahomedans, and took the Koran's side. I earnestly unfolded every outward binding, and found inside a piece of dirty cloth! There was not even a scrap, or a verse, or a written page of paper of any description. No extract; no text from the Holy Book; and yet this Oath-officer had trampled every oath upon this bundle of dirty kraph for eleven years! (I should have said for the lawyers, as in eleven years legal swearing, and the validity of all the decisions upon the Koran. I hope this question will be discussed fully in the *Friend of India* for far more present, our Oath-taking and Oath-swearing ring system is a sickening mockery of the name of the Universal Ruler, in which all the nations of the Earth shall be blessed; whose "Be-ye-Truth, and whose Shaloo-e-Idolatry." What is truth? Doctrines prevail? At this time and hour there is an organized band of perjurors and suborners in this city, who are the terror of all, who grow fat and prosper in their career of iniquity. Through their influence there has been our hanging affair, I know, and they are rich and successful in their trade, which greatly profits the "mild Hindoo." Oaths are binding, and regarded as sacred by the better and more respectable part of the Native community; but they are the minority, and seldom appear to give evidence upon oath in Court. If impressively administered as an appeal to the Deity, so as to awaken their sleeping minds and feelings, I have known the natives regard the oath as a solemn and binding adjuration; but generally it is regarded as an empty ceremony, and is the cause of much mischief and injustice from the Belch check there exists upon perjurers, and the difficulty of being proved to convict. Lies and false depositions are easily ascertained; don't mean exaggerations and confused statements, but deliberate and interested falsehoods; not so perjury, which numbers do commit with impunity.

Yours truly,

May 9.

ISHER.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—In some of your lately published numbers, you have expressed an intention and wish to bring to public notice, my biographical observations upon characters connected with India, as well as the tendency of their measures and public conduct. I therefore propose, with your consent, to pen a few remarks respecting our late Ruler, Lord W. Bentinck, in hopes that they may be inserted in the columns of the "*Friend of India*," a Journal which is conducted with much ability, and judicious

freedom of discussion. It is not my intention to enter into a very full view of the subject, for I have no leisure to do so. I propose to express my own individual opinion upon the character and results of the more notorious resolutions of our late Ruler, and their effects upon British interests in this country; as well as to state the real benefits which he conferred upon the Native community, which opinions I feel satisfied will be confirmed by the agreement of a great majority of those who are acquainted with them, and their consequences. The leading features of His Lordship's administration were a fixed determination to retrench, an eager desire and will for innovation, and I am willing to believe, a wish for improvement. Subsequent experience has proved the impolicy of many of his orders, which have been modified or altogether reversed; and none have been more conspicuously disowned, than his union of the Magistrate with the Collector; the abolition of Corporal Punishment, more especially in the Army; the Commissioner system; the merit-fostering and the espionage, which he encouraged and introduced; the Half Batta Order, and the unbounded tenderness of his measures to lower the European character; and which it is to be feared, have been followed with that result. I will pass over his little peculiarities of manner and expression, which are numerous upon record; as for instance, when he indulged in a piece of pleasantry with an acquaintance of mine at Calcutta, who (having sought an interview, for the purpose of stating his grievances and losses by an appointment which he held in that neighbourhood having been curtailed of half its emoluments, and of which he was then the incumbent,) was asked by His Lordship, "How long, Captain —, have you held your present appointment?" "About five years," my Lord. "Indeed! what a very lucky man you have been to draw such good allowances, (about 200 Rs. per mensem extra,) so long; and with one of his blandest smiles, the Ruler bowed him to the door. I will pass over, I say, those tawny sallies, and proceed at once to facts. One of His Lordship's first edicts, was the obnoxious Half Batta Order, which is approved of, and determined to carry into effect. This measure has been so fully discussed and canvassed by all parties, that my further comments would be inopportune. It gave great dissatisfaction to the army in general; and its hardships were fully felt by impoverished Sahibdars, and those who were least able to bear them. The saving to the State was, comparatively speaking, trifling, especially when we consider the ill-feeling which arose from it. If it be said that Lord William's hands were tied, (to use his own expression and excuse for every harsh order,) and that he was compelled to obey the orders of the Court, the necessity of which is by no means certain; then, assuredly, by disposition he was eminently qualified for the duties and labours of an official executor of inviolable obligations and decrees. It is singular and prejudicial to his character that he should have been selected; and that so high-minded a personage as Lord W. Bentinck is represented to have been by some amongst his partisans, should have agreed to do all the dirty jobs which his predecessors had declined. An individual, perhaps, was required, possessed of qualifications, combining the "enforcer in modo," with the "forfeiter in re," and his *o-helpers* have said that man was Lord W. Bentinck.

The next measure which Lord W. determined upon, was the union of the Magistracy with the Collectorate. No order has tended so much to disorganize both departments, as this; and we are informed, that it was enforced in the face of the most valiant remonstrances against it. Some of those I have seen; and our most experienced functionaries declared, that it was utterly impossible for one overburdened officer to do justice to the Government, the Natives, and himself. But His Lordship, with that resolute adherence to his own will, and pertinacity of opinion, which were his chief characteristics, overruled the many sound objections which were advanced, and Collector-Magistrates were appointed. I defy his partisans to point out one district in which this system has worked well; indeed, its defects have now become so glaring, that in most of the larger Zillahs, the union has been virtually annulled.

The misery and injustice which were the results of this union may not be known to all; but the consequence has been, an impression on the minds of our Native subjects, that we cared not for them. This feeling is still prevalent, and some time must

elapse before it can be fully eradicated. I will specify one district for general information, and vouch for its truth and accuracy. In Zillah Behar, in the year 1837, there were cases filed on the Magistrate's list, amounting to 374, all pending from the year of the union, 1833; there were 73 appeals unheard and undecided; there were whole bundles of what are there termed, "*bar owerstek*" Missils, the meaning of which is cases brought over; that is to say, put upon the shelf half investigated, until a future opportunity, or until the Collector-Magistrate might have leisure to attend to them. Some of these cases were of a serious description; and amongst them, I found one of a wilful murder, which was perpetrated in 1834. I apprehended the murderer, while attending to the cultivation of his field, in confident and comfortable security; committed him, and he was eventually hanged in 1835. He confessed his crime, and stated that he had lived at home quiet at his ease; and that no efforts had been made to apprehend him; and that I must have been the pre-determined instrument of his punishment. During such a state of things, the oppressors and bad characters literally levelled black-mail, and grew rich in the prosperous and unheeded career of crime. The wronged, in hopelessness of redress, refrained largely from bringing their cases to notice, and quietly submitted to their fate. These are facts; they speak for themselves, and need no comments. However startling they may be, they are true. With respect to the Revenue, its alightsness seemed a greater degree of attention to it; but yet these matters fell into a very confused and disorganised condition. I happened to be the Head Assistant, in 1835, to the Collector-Magistrate of Behar; and well remember the earnest and repeated protestations which my official superior made for extra assistance, and the repudiation of the two offices; that he was overwhelmed with business; and that it was impossible to dispose of it in a satisfactory manner. No relief was afforded to either himself or the Native community; and yet this officer had been severely reprimanded by the authorities for inefficiency; and I believe put upon reduced allowances, because he could not attain the end, without the means, and perform the anomalous and impracticable duties of a Collector-Magistrate! The time has arisen when the bad effects of this union are seen and felt. They were pointed out to the Ruler beforehand, but His Lordship was not exempt from those little fallings and errors to which we are all liable; and amongst them, we may fairly number, wrap-headedness, and a certain preternatural notion of judgment, which made him notoriously intolerant of opposition to his conceptions, even in the shape of argument and proof. He was wont to term objections made to his line and policy, insubordination and disobedience. His peculiar friends called him resolute; the discerning public declared him obstinate.

A wise man has written thus: "enjoyers get errors, nullifiers and indifferents in errors persevere." The truth of this remark is applicable to our late Governor. Some of his measures have been greatly modified, and many altogether abandoned; not by himself, although he must have been well aware of their bad effects, but by a more judicious Government. I may mention the system of Commissioners, with both Police and Revenue duties, to superintend the Provincial Sapeys, an arrangement which has been lately put upon a better footing; the Post Magistracy; the re-appointments of a Superintendent of Police; the disjunction of the Magistrate and Collector in many Districts; the refusal of that most unaccountable command, that no young Civil Servant should obtain preferment, until he had been three years emancipated from College; and the virtual cessation of his merit-fostering favoritism and system of espionage. With respect to the tridentist period, and the Ruler's flag thereupon, that no junior Civilian should be entitled to promotion, until his apprenticeship, as it were, of three years, should have expired, the order was contrary to Act of Parliament, which declared that portion of the time spent at Harford College was to be reckoned, with reference to our capability of holding offices.

The same may be said of the *o-helpers*, who were appointed, as so much of *o-helpers* were, by this act, were formally abolished and put aside by the Great Mogul power of Lord Bentinck; and I well remember the discouraging effects, and the depressing which we still feel, upon the issue of the aforementioned rule. The same may be said of the *o-helpers*, who were appointed, as so much of *o-helpers* were, by this act, were formally abolished and put aside by the Great Mogul power of Lord Bentinck; and I well remember the discouraging effects, and the depressing which we still feel, upon the issue of the aforementioned rule. The same may be said of the *o-helpers*, who were appointed, as so much of *o-helpers* were, by this act, were formally abolished and put aside by the Great Mogul power of Lord Bentinck; and I well remember the discouraging effects, and the depressing which we still feel, upon the issue of the aforementioned rule.



many became indifferent to their duties and official business; and although we were told that the tribunal order had been annulled by the Court, I can only remember two instances in which the Ruler did not abide by his original intention; and the invariable return to our applications for appointments, was, that the period of penance had not passed away. With the exception of two Government House favourites, we were all put upon a par, do what we would, upon this principle, it may be conjectured, that if the bell will not fit the men, the men must be made to fit the bell. His orders respecting the merit-fostering and espionage system, I plainly affirm were the result of a low and suspicious mind; which subject brings me to the remark so generally made, that the Ruler's conduct and exposed opinions justified the impression, that he cherished suspicions that the servants of the Government, in every department, omitted no opportunity to over-reach him. Fully impressed with these unworthy and offensive views; and having ascertained the necessity of enforcing some real and beneficial reforms, the Ruler, without careful discrimination, ordered many precipitate measures to be put in force, the ill effects of which have been since made apparent. He may, with justice, be supposed to have predetermined in his own mind, that our Indian administration was altogether conducted upon wrong principles; that nothing was done rightly, and that the whole machinery required alteration. Turning a deaf, or indifferent ear to the representations of many of the more experienced officers in every branch of the service, he did not give that unbiased and close consideration, which the various questions of his reforming system called for, but rushed at once into them. He could not "let well alone;" and though we may smile at the energy of his *livest-pouss prestin* plans, and admire the strength of mind and forbearance which he evinced, in enduring the remonstrances of those officers who entertained doubts as to the utility and permanent advantage of his schemes, still it must be admitted that they have been, in many respects, injurious, if not complete failures. I will make a few observations upon one notorious order, the abolition of Corporal Punishment, in both the Civil and Military Services. We are informed very generally, that very few, if any, favourable answers were received to the Circulars which were issued in the different Functionaries, desiring their opinions upon the proposition; and yet in the very face of this dissent from those who, by virtue of their situations, might be supposed to know most about the matter, and whose judgement was entitled to much attention, the Ruler proclaimed its abolition.

; To be continued.

#### EUROPE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF GEN. THOMPSON, ESQ. AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN GLASGOW, ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1838.

In the meantime, it was to the East Indies that he begged to direct their attention. When Mr. Montgomery Martin was in Glasgow, some time ago, he spoke largely of the condition of the natives of our East India possessions. He spoke also of the famine which raged in the upper provinces of what is called British India. He (Mr. Thompson) had told them, that these famines were produced by a combination of causes—that they were partly attributable to the neglect, through centuries, of the tanks, and aqueducts, and canals of the country—these had been suffered to go wholly, or nearly, into decay—that they grew partly out of the want of public roads, which rendered it impossible to get the superabundance of our provinces conveyed into another where starvation prevailed. Then there was frequently a monopoly of the fruits of the earth in the hands of those who constituted themselves the lords of the soil. But I told you, besides, that the grand cause of these wasting visitations in that beautiful and fruitful country, was the manner in which the land was taxed by the Government, and the mode in which the revenue was collected. To these causes, taken together, was the evil to be attributed; and, though it might be impossible to give immediate relief to India, yet such measures might be taken as would prevent its recurrence in future. The radical cause of the periodical famines in India appeared to be the assumption by Government of a proprietary right in the soil; and, as a consequence, the right of taxing the land to any amount, however exorbitant, and of framing an arbitrary mode of collection. Here Mr. T. said he would go a little in detail into this matter, but, deeply interesting part of the subject; and he hoped that, when they recollected that the fate of 100 millions of people depended on the proper settlement of this question—that

the missionary operations of the country must be comparatively in vain—that all the philanthropic efforts of the benevolent, must be to a great degree useless, unless the ground-work of a better system be laid, by the adoption of some other mode of Government—when they recollected that, he trusted they would not turn a deaf ear to what, under other circumstances, might be considered unbecomingly minute details, it has (said Mr. T.) been hitherto generally asserted and believed, that the State in India is the sole landlord—I say generally, because the opinion is not now so uniform among the whole of the administrative body, either in this country or India, as it once was; but it is of the utmost consequence that this point should be cleared up before we seek to apply a remedy to the existing evils of India, growing out of the agricultural affairs of the country. The land tax of India is confessedly more oppressive than in any other country of the world. It has had the effect of compelling the cultivators to abandon their fields, and of deterring others from tilling them. The frequent dearths that afflict India may be attributed to the prevailing system of collecting the land revenue. These dearths, with all their dreadful consequences, must inevitably take place periodically, unless such a system be adopted as will encourage agricultural industry, and develop the resources of that country. It has been over and over again stated, that the peculiar and separate rights of individuals and the government, in respect of the lands, are undetermined and unknown—and hence the question of remedy has been considered as impracticable; but I believe that all, who will be at the pains to become informed of the results of the inquiries which I have been enabled to derive at a satisfactory conclusion upon its most important preliminary point. The question to whom the soil of India belongs, is one which should be approached without prejudice and without preconceptions. A love of justice, and a respect for ancient rights, should guide us in our researches. Our earliest accounts of India, supplied by Europeans, exhibit the country as extremely flourishing—with institutions of unequalled perfection—governed by a civilised and intelligent people—among whom were many profound philosophers, renowned by the Greeks, (Gymnosophists). Such appears to have been the condition of India before the time of Alexander the Great. Each village was in itself a little republic, requiring no extraneous laws for its government. Each field contributed a specified proportion of its crop towards the support of the municipal officers of the village—another portion, which the State from which the village derived its jurisdiction, took in discharge of its own distinct privileges, and from external assistance or unenrichment. The portions of the crops thus rendered to each one-tenth of the gross produce, leaving with the proprietor eight-tenths. The Institutes of Menu (the latest commentary on which, by Calaneo, is believed to have been written eight centuries before the Christian era) fix the portion of the State at one-twelfth, one-tenth, or one-eighth part of the produce, in times of peace—to one-sixth in time of war, and to one-fifth in time of actual invasion. The latter was the condition in which Alexander the Great found the land tax in his time, as mentioned by Arius, three centuries before Christ, and as it was found by the Mahomedans who invaded India in the tenth century. A very celebrated lawyer of the South of India, who wrote in the 17th century, fixes the amount demand of the Sovereign at one-sixth of the produce of the land from the proprietor, shall be deemed infamous in this world, and shall be cast into hell flames in the next." Now, although this edict was not always rigidly adhered to by the Kings of the South, yet, according to the most authentic accounts, the land was saleable in that country at from fourteen to thirty years' purchase, all the time when British obtained possession of India. The Mahomedans were more strict, without exception, assert that the Hindoo land tax never exceeded, in time of peace, one-sixth of the produce. The exaction of the tax into money was the business of the Government, and from the responsibility of which the cultivator was entirely exempt. The Mahomedans invaded India early in the 10th century, but they only obtained a precarious footing at Delhi in 1206, and in the Deccan in the 13th. They increased the land tax from one-sixth to one-third of the produce, and by this impost drove out of cultivation vast and fertile tracts, most of which were conferred tax-free upon their (the Mahomedan's) religious establishments. The wealth of India declined during the latter period of their rule, and, before we obtained any territorial possessions, famines, like those which are now so frequent occurrences, occasionally desolated India. The British were not the consequence of the rigorous exactions of the Government, and the utter neglect of the roads which once existed throughout Upper India, but which were suffered to become overgrown and impassable. Our first territorial acquisition was in the year 1763, in the province of Bengal, and we have since become masters of a mighty empire—an empire not inferior to all Europe, excluding Russia, and embracing a population of 24 millions of souls, besides 14 millions of tributaries. I cannot help wishing I possessed the ministerial authority, and distinguished ability of our venerated chairman, in order that I might impress on this audience the awful responsibility which would, as a nation, we lie to God, in regard to these 150 millions

of human beings. Little are we accustomed to calculate the amount of responsibility which rests upon us, in consequence of having made ourselves the masters and rulers, and tyrants, and tax-gatherers, over scores of millions of our fellow creatures. We are all in the habit of sounding to the echo the praises of our country for her missionary operations; and I would be the last man in the universe off Goa to detract from the sublimity and the glory of these great modern efforts for the redemption of the world; but when I look at these portions of the globe, on which the Christian may have smiled, or the missionary wept—when I think of the blessings conferred by missionary labours, and contrast these with the countless injuries, the millions of murders, the exterminations, which have been perpetrated, and all of which are more directly traceable to us, as a nation, than are our missionary operations, which are the voluntary efforts of individuals,—when I dwell upon this contrast, I blush for my country, and feel that she should hide her head in shame and penitence, and never speak of herself as a just or Christian nation, till, rightly estimating her Christian responsibility, she asks atonement for the gigantic crimes she has committed against the rights and liberties of mankind. (Cheers.) He need not have perceived the circumstances that brought us into contact with the native princes of India, who by various means were subjected, first, to the forfeiture of their power, and, lastly, of their dominions; their inhabitants, frequently worried out by long bad government and oppression, throwing themselves into our arms for protection. And what are the princes of India now but slaves of the Government of India? What but crouching and often disaffected princes; and the danger to our British empire in India is not from the power of Russia, but from those in whose friendship we ought to have been strong—our danger is not from the Goewaks; not from a solitary, or even from many independent native princes, but from the 100 millions of people whom we have enslaved for half a century. They have perceived that while Christian in name, we are in many respects infidel in practice; and the danger to their affection will be allayed from British rule, and that their arms and their energies will be transferred to another power—then farewell to greatness, farewell to power—India will be lost, and we shall stand condemned and punished in the face of heaven. (Cheers.) But to resume, how have we acted towards these conquered or ceded possessions? We have neglected to make any wise masters of the institutions as perfect as they are admirable; and, through our ignorance (though often with the best intentions) we have inflicted upon the inhabitants the dearest injuries. First, we made ourselves the proprietors of the soil, and, setting on that assumption, departed from all the principles and recognised rights which had guided former Governments. Forfeiting the practice of our predecessors, which was to take only a small portion of the crops, we every where imposed a *satwaj tax*, at an unvaried rate representing perhaps one-half or one-fourth of the produce (as prices fluctuated as the ground was more or less abundant), but which, in process of time (chiefly owing to the diminished value of grain), came to be equal to the value of the entire crop—say, in many instances, greatly exceeded the price obtainable for the whole produce of the land. The exactions of the collectors, therefore, were limited only by the capacity of the cultivator to pay the impost. And what was the consequence of this line of procedure? Why, the cultivators abandoned the land; and where there had been once fruitful and smiling fields, nothing was now to be seen but impenetrable jungle, where the tiger, stretched in his lair, was ever ready to spring upon his victims—to take the mother and the child, nay, to destroy whole families, as had more than once been experienced in this ill-fated country—and the huge bosom-writer, and numberless reptiles, called themselves where the husbandman was wont to pursue his labours in peace. I speak literally, and those who know any thing of India know that it is distressingly true, that where fertile fields and waving grain once stood, remunerating the cultivator, and speeding plenty over the land, nothing is to be seen but the barren and unprofitable wilderness. Mr. T. then went on farther to show the evil effects of such government on the natives, and also to point out that, instead of enriching the Government, their exactions had only tended to impoverish them, for there seemed, he observed, to be some eternal law of nature by which it was ordained, that those who unjustly oppressed their fellow-men, whether nations or individuals, should never reap the fruit of their iniquity. Mr. T. then proceeded.—The impolicy and injustice of the system he had distressingly obvious, and also to point out that a permanent settlement of the land-tax was made throughout the great provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, embracing an area of 1,200,000 square miles, and including a population of nearly 40,000,000 souls. This settlement transferred for ever the proprietary right of the soil, whether cultivated or waste, to a race of chiefs who through ages had been what might be called the liegemen of counties, whose duties he mentioned in collecting the revenues already mentioned for the support of the State—in keeping in repair the public roads—and in the maintenance of an efficient police. For the performance of the *first* duty they received a per centage upon the amount raised—for the *second* they received the ne-

cessary sums out of the revenue, or assignments of land; and, for the third, they were authorised to take tolls, regulated and limited by the State. By the permanent settlement system, these hereditary chieftains, or Zemindars, as they were called, were, from being public officers, converted into *sons of the soil*, proprietors of all the soil comprised in their respective counties—they were exempted from the support of the general police and the tolls, hitherto taken for the keeping up of the roads, (which, however, under late governments had been neglected,) committed to the custom masters. This last named charge became the means of grievous oppression—the monies raised were diverted from their original purpose to the uses of the State, and the roads, the substantial basis of the prosperity of a great agricultural country, were, at last, altogether neglected and abandoned. It is not desirable on this occasion to go into a detail of all the workings of this well-intentioned, but ill-digested scheme. It may be sufficient to remark, that since it came into operation, now 45 years ago, the Government has derived a fixed and regular revenue, while the other sources of state finance have greatly increased. The new landlords, under the denudation of proprietors, having rented the waste land at very reduced rates to the peasantry, have, in most cases, virtually reduced the land-tax throughout their districts,—vast tracts of forest lands have been reclaimed—and the population has greatly increased. The newly constituted lords of the soil have become wealthy, and have been able to send their children to the metropolis of India to receive a polished and scientific education, and to transmit to them an increasing rich inheritance (as they might be said to hear.) While, however, this permanent settlement measure has promoted the wealth and independence of many of the present proprietors, it has fallen far short of justice to the original and rightful owners of the soil—the members of the village communities. Their rights have been disregarded—their patrimony rapidly and ignorantly alienated. In not a few districts, scenes of revolting injustice, aggression, and cruelty have been enacted, the inhabitants have been handed over to the tender mercies of men who have been put into possession of power, which they have abused, to the impoverishment and ruin of those whose ancestors were once wise, and wealthy, and happy, upon the lands from which they are now driven by the iron rule of avarice and oppression. These evils, however, are not to be ascribed to the permanent settlement of the land revenue, but to our present disregard of the rights of individuals. The settlement has not been made with the proper persons. Ancient usage and laws have been overlooked—institutions, equally venerable and equitable, have been inconsiderately broken up, and a grievous wrong inflicted, where only good was intended. In the first place, we unjustly assumed a proprietary right in the soil—in the next place, proceeding without sufficient calculation, we fixed a tax upon the usurped soil, which was frequently more than the market value of the entire produce—and, lastly, when, aware of the error committed by this mode of taxation, we determined to relinquish the management of the land to others, and to fix permanently the revenue it should yield, we transferred the right we had assumed, not to the representatives of the original proprietors and cultivators, but to persons who had from their infancy been merely officers under the State, collecting imposts for public and patriotic purposes. In proportion as this right is abused do the cultivators feel the injustice of the course pursued towards them. This second mistake was at length perceived by the members of the Home Government, and awakened their concern. They marked the melancholy consequences in cases where the mere proprietors of the contracts (named emphatically in the Act *Estates*) were ignorant or unmindful of the rights of the village landholders. They say, too, that not only had they erred in passing by the real proprietors, but also in abandoning the tax on all the waste lands, now made available by the present contractors, and they, therefore, resolved to extend the permanent settlement no farther. Now introducing the various departures from justice and sound policy which we have noticed, this increase has on the whole, conferred lasting benefits upon the natives, and, with their attendants, pestilence and contagion have disappeared, and the country presents, for hundreds of miles along the banks of its noble rivers, one unvaried scene of cultivation—a scene not witnessed in any other part of India. The policy of the Government, and the general ignorance which prevails on the subject of the rights of the natives, have hitherto prevented the extension of the permanent settlement to the mountainous and the provinces to which we have referred. Hitherto every lesson has been lost upon the rulers of the desolates of the East. In vain has the annual diminution of the revenue, and the abandonment of the soil by the cultivators, appealed to the interests of the great absentee Lords of the wide and fertile plains of India. In vain have wailing families and desolating plagues appealed to the compassion and humanity of those who are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. In vain have the public servants of the Company, including their own Governors, laid their reports and suggestions before the Board. The united claims of justice and mercy have been sacrificed to a blind and miserable, and temporary expediency. What, then, remains but to appeal from the chartered sovereigns of suffering and down-trodden myriads to the sympathy and wonder-working energy

of a great and free people, who, when rightly informed, will not hesitate to muster again their mighty power, and check the march of oppression in the East, as they have done in the West. It cannot be that those who have wept, and prayed, and laboured for the eight hundred thousand slaves of the Antilles, will be deaf to the cry of one hundred million of their fellow-subjects, in a land which requires only an equitable administration of its public affairs, to make it an earthly paradise to its inhabitants and the granary of the world. I am perfectly aware that the attention of the philanthropists and religious societies of this country has been directed to the attainment of other and equally laudable objects—some of them of paramount importance to the moral and spiritual welfare of the natives of India. But it is sufficiently apparent, that to facilitate the accomplishment of their high ends, the great measure of justice to which I have now alluded, must be made co-extensive with the population and the soil of that country. This is a necessary preliminary step. No wide moral amelioration can take place until the march of extortion and famine is arrested. When this shall be the case, the millions of India will be disposed in amiable to the generosity and benevolence of their rulers. They will learn to look up to the Government under which they live as one of a paternal character, and will listen, without reluctance and without exception, to the counsels which regard their future and eternal state—counsels which must in a great degree fall of effect, while those in whom they are tendered are languishing and dying under the multiplied and accumulating evils of the present system. You point the Indian to the cross; and the dying man says, "away with the cross, give me bread." If you would preach the cross with effect, you must first put the bread in his hand; and then you must lead him to the cross, and then give him the bread of life, and the water of which if a man drink he will thirst no more. After some further remarks illustrative of the necessity of providing for the physical wants of the natives of India, in order to prepare them the more readily to receive the gospel, Mr. Thompson proceeded to detail the necessary remedies. Some one would perhaps be asking what did he want? His reply was—Justice for India. They often heard of justice for Ireland; and he would not be a party to silencing the cry; he would rather help to swell the chorus, and join in the demand for all that was just and equitable, and desirable, for Ireland as for India. We often hear of justice to Ireland, and to her aborigines; we hear it rising from her deep-set vale, and her hidden mountains, and from the banks of her slumbering lakes, where the monuments of her proud antiquity are mouldering into dust; and Ireland and her sons have been made for England, and their aborigines only to be plundered by her tyranny. He would not put down the cry of justice for Ireland, but he would join in its mournful strains, as they swelled upon the lips of Erin, and in her songs of sorrow and of sadness; and in the chorus of justice to Ireland, with her seven millions, he would sing justice to India, with her hundred millions. (Cries of Amen.) Mr. T. then proceeded to put out the remedies, which were, first, of all, the settlement of the land tax upon a just basis. He then exhibited the advantages which would result from a new system: first, the confidence and esteem of the natives; but, still more, the advantages which would flow to our trade. If even to the amount of five, a year were consumed by each nation, a demand of 50 millions in manufactures would be made upon the mother country. He contrasted the amount of taxes paid by the people of India with those taxes which were paid by other countries. In some places 50s., and in others as high as 80s. a year were paid in taxes, while in India it only amounted to 4s. India! the land of gold, the garden of the world, where the sun scarcely ceases to shine, and where, instead of a hard unmanageable soil, the husbandman had but to turn the brick, beat the atom, sow the seed, and up they came a crop to gladden and beautify the land. And yet the people could only pay 4s. a head. Ask, continued Mr. T. the weavers of Paisley how much they pay?—ask the cotton-spinners of Lancashire, at the pickings of the mines, how much they contribute to make up the 50 millions of our revenue? But let us turn from this dreary, black land—from the bronze-tinged people of Calcutta, with its barren mountains, its rugged rocks, its black heaths, and roaring rivers—let us turn to that land, where poets lure to revel amid oriental beauty and bloodshed; and yet from the people of this land there can only be raised 4s. a head. Mr. Thompson then went on to observe this was a favourable time to do something for India. In the first place, every person was afraid of Russia; the whole talk was, what news about India, what of Russia and the Caspian Sea, and what of Persia? All this was to be favourable to a renunciation of the system in India; and they might rest satisfied that the danger was not from Russia, but from the internal misrule of the Indian Government itself. Another favourable prospect was, that a considerable proportion of the Court of Directors were in favour of the permanent settlement of the land-tax, or, in other words, of doing justice to the people of India; and in the Court of Proprietors the measure was supported, and the voices of the country were confidently looked to, to strengthen the hand of the friends of India. The press was also beginning to write on the subject, and now was the time, in many respects, the most favourable, for agitating this question, that could be chosen. —*Glasgow*

## RELIGIOUS.

**FIVE NEW CHURCHES** will shortly be consecrated and opened in London. The first, built and endowed by the trustees of the late Mrs. Hynman's munificent bounty, is situate in Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, where a new church has lately been opened in the lower part of the town near the Commercial Dock; the second is in Park-street, Southwark; the third is situate at the bottom of Carlisle-lane, Lambeth, on ground presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the fourth is in Berwick-street, Soho; and the fifth, in the Trotter-ground, Whitechapel. —*Pict.*

**OWSEYAN—SOCIALISM.**—An visiting the large manufacturing districts, the travelling secretary of the Religious Tract Society was grieved to find that vigorous efforts were making, and that to a great extent, for the circulation of infidel and obscene tracts, by parties calling themselves Socialists. They ridicule and reject the Holy Scriptures, deny the moral responsibility of man, charge all sin on the holy and ever-blessed God, and suggest various and horrible plans for indulging, with impunity, in the grossest licentiousness. Marriage, which the word of God declares to be "honourable in all," is pronounced by them to be a vice, and not a blessing to society; and even a woman tramples from place to place to lecture against it. It is truly lamentable that large numbers of persons are disposed to receive such sentiments, and are thus "led captive by the devil at his will." The unblinking avowal of sentiments so inimical to social order, may, however, be a means of checking the progress of this abominable system. Meanwhile the friends of truth, morality, and religion, weakening their strength by divisions. The columns furnished by the "Tracts for the Times" are followed by many; and a Roman Catholic priest, on the opening of a new and splendid church at Leeds, rejoiced that light was at length breaking on the minds of the Oxford divines! Surely such facts loudly call on all the followers of the Redeemer to unite in fervent prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; that error, in every form, may be successfully opposed; and that the efforts in this work may be proportioned to the urgent necessities of man. —*Christian Spectator.*

**THE ROMAN CATHOLICS** are about to build a magnificent church in Manchester. —*Pict.*

**THE COMPLETE EMANCIPATION** of the Jews in Denmark, according to a letter of the 14th inst. from Copenhagen, has been voted by the States of that kingdom by a majority of 92 to 20.

**LABOUR.** Jan. 28th. The Religious Schism (as it is called here), which has been going on throughout the country ever since the rupture of its relations with the court of Rome, has spread and increased so greatly as to excite much uneasiness in the Government. The main-confederates deny the authority of the bishops appointed since that rupture took place, and refuse to have any communication in spiritual matters with the priests appointed by them. The district of Vienne appears to be the centre from which this schism has radiated. —*Ibid.*

## EDUCATION.

**PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.**—We are well pleased to hear that the Council of King's College, in addition to its well-organized system of instruction to which we lately alluded (ante, p. 700), have recently added a teacher of Mineralogy; and, yet further to determine the practical direction of their course, have, at a recent meeting, assigned five for the foundation of one, if not two additional professorships, of an exclusively practical nature, having for their object the development of the economy of the mechanical arts, and the composition of machinery. An arrangement has also been made, as we are informed, by which students who have attained a certain stage of their progress, will be secured admission to various manufactories and public works carried on in the neighbourhood of the university. The inspection is to be made under the personal direction of competent teachers, and to be connected with a course of reading in arts and manufactures, and with subsequent lectures and examinations. Much aid and judgement are apparent in these first efforts in an untraded path, and it is gratifying to us to find that public opinion has responded to them. —*Athenaeum.*

**AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE** for the education of persons destined for agricultural pursuits is about to be established in the vicinity of Abingdon, under the title of the Kent School of Agriculture. —*Pict.*

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR VAUGHAN.**—Dr. Vaughan has resigned his office as Professor of History in University College. In the final arrangements of the College, in connection with the London University, it is left to the decision of the Council, whether the office of Professor of History, together with the option of the students as to what classes they will attend; and Dr. Vaughan's room for residing in, that in those circumstances, he can see little prospect of being able to secure that degree of attention to history, as a study of the class-room, that would justify him in giving so much time to the duties of his professorship as he has found to be necessary to a proper discharge of them. We understand that Dr. Vaughan intends to publish his extended course of lectures on general history, which

directions to the historical student, as to the method of studying history, and the best sources of information concerning the history of the principal nations in the ancient and modern world.—*Ibid.*

## LITERATURE.

**CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.**—In the present dearth of home publications, we cast an eye over the bulky half-yearly catalogue of new German works, and it appeared to us as forming in every department of literature, that to select the most fruitful were somewhat difficult. We think, nevertheless, that history, poetry, and novels, may be named as the three favourites. In the first, national history is the prevalent passion; and every, even the smallest state, as well as many a separate town, has not only its historian, but several rival historians, who, with indefatigable industry, investigate records, collect and arrange every obscure fact tending to illustrate the state of Germany during the early and middle ages, and down to the present time. Of these provincial historians, the Hessian, Römmler, enjoys by far the highest reputation. But antiquarian historical research is by no means confined to Germany; and Dr. Ashmole, who has devoted his services to Spain, after publishing a history of the Visigoths in that peninsula, proceeded to narrate and depict the condition of that country during its period of brilliant prosperity under the thumgaleo Celts, and is now writing of its sufferings and decline under the rule of the ruler African Almoravides and Almohades. Poets swarm in Germany. Many, whose very names are here unknown, as Götlin Lenau, Kerner, Maass, Freiligrath, Schöck, Müler, &c., &c., are, at home, highly esteemed, whether in lyric, narrative, or dramatic poetry; while young aspirants publish anonymously, as *Wendheim*, which may be Englished—indeed, embryo, or growing poets. But novels are at this moment the harvest, *par excellence*—the fruits of authors and auditors far too numerous to think of mentioning any names. Nor are the reading public or the enterprising booksellers content with this home produce. Each year, even such as fall mill-born from the press, insect in a German parl in every circulating library; as do all the French novels of the day, the most innocent and immortal not excepted,—some of these last being occasionally translated by ladies! Even modern Greece is made to pay tribute; and a rumour, on the earthquake of Capri 1843, having thus appeared, it has been translated and published in Berlin. The history of the foundation of the Kingdom of Haasar, has given birth to a new story, in which Lord Stange is represented as the mercenary instrument of the poor youth's crimes.—*Athenaeum*.

The Minister of Public Instruction in France has ordered that in all the colleges of the kingdom, at least one foreign language shall be comprehended in the course of instruction, and that in all the royal colleges of England and Germany shall be taught. In the chief towns in the south of France, near the frontiers of Italy and Spain, the language of one or other of these countries may be respectively substituted for either of those prescribed above.—*Ibid.*

## SCIENTIFIC.

**ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.** Nov. 27. Col. Sykes in the chair.—A series of Mammalia collected in India by Mr. MacClelland, were on the table for exhibition, and Dr. Horsfield stated that he was engaged in examining a list of the species in the classes Mammalia and Aves, supposed by that gentleman to be new to science, and that such of them as proved to be hitherto undescribed would be submitted to the Committee of Publication for insertion in the Society's proceedings.—Mr. MacClelland's notes and descriptions of the following new species were read to the meeting: *Mosopus striatulus*, *Amphelis cinerea*, and four species of the genus *Sciurus*, for which the specific names *Gymnurus*, *Lobrius*, *Asiaticus*, and *MacClellandii*, were severally proposed.—The reading of a paper by Col. Sykes, on the Fishes of the Decan, and the exhibition of illustrations, occupied the remainder of the evening. Of forty-six fresh-water fishes, procured by Col. Sykes on the Plateau of the Decan, at a height varying from 1500 to 2000 feet above the level of the sea, it appears that forty-two belong to undescribed species, all of which were named and characterized by the author. He also establishes one new sub-genus of the carp family, under the name *Rhodes*, comprehending five species, two of which he describes in Moore, Vigors and Ogilby.—*Athenaeum*.

**FISHES OF THE OCEAN.**—Mr. Valenciennes, having enriched his collection of fishes in M. Valenciennes, that able naturalist has found, that the ichthyology of the great Canaries, and the isolated islands of the Atlantic, Ascension, and St. Helena, although they are nearest to the coast of Africa, closely resemble that of South America. This agreement might be due to the currents, as far as the Canaries are concerned, but this reason cannot apply to Ascension and St. Helena, which are situated in the present current, which enters the Atlantic from the channel of Mozambique. M. Valenciennes announces the discovery of a new eel from Teneriffe, where it is the only fresh-water fish.—*Ibid.*

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—The first evening meeting for the season was held on Friday evening, when Dr. Faraday deliver-

ed a lecture on the electric powers of the gymnasts and the torpedo. The first part was devoted to an illustration of the phenomena of electricity, and those which more particularly related to its action and influence on organic bodies. Various experiments on the torpedo had illustrated the analogy of its action with that of the electrical machine, more particularly in the production of the spark and the formation of a magnet. The most minute anatomical investigation had shown that both in the electric ray and eel the parts containing the apparatus that produced a shock was an appendage not essential to its vitality, and that, but only might it be removed with impunity, but that, in fact, the animal distinct greater vivacity when this source of nervous action was removed. The anatomy of the gymnasts was still more wonderful than that of the torpedo, its powers of vitality and motion being confined to a small portion in the upper part of the body, the rest containing the electrical apparatus. The investigation that had already been made led out a hope that their further prosecution would tend to a greater elucidation of the nervous power, and as the portions in question might be removed without inflicting pain or injury upon the animal, it would be desirable to see how far electricity would restore these powers. The meeting was very numerously attended.—*Pat.*

**MOLAR PNEUMONA.**—There is now on the eastern limb of the sun a spot, nearly large enough to be seen without a glass. With a power of 150 to 200, it appears nearly oval, of a dark black, and separated by two bright lines from the northern side—on the north extending to the centre of the sun, and forming a bright spot of considerable size, equal in brightness to the rest of the sun. By the angle this spot subtends it cannot be much inferior in size to the whole earth. There are likewise more than 20 other small spots on various parts of its disc, all of which seem to be confined in width to 30 degrees of the sun's equator. As the spot will approach near the sun's centre, it should be carefully watched until its disappearance. It is compared with its previous place—if it still continues in its exact situation—or whether its motion coincides with the sun's rotation on its axis. By a careful observation from day to day, it may be the means of bringing, in some degree, to light the physical construction of that luminary, which is at present conjectured.—*Pat.*, Jan. 21.

**NAVIGABLE ENTRANCE OF THE MURRAY.**—We learn that the entrance to Lake Alexandrina and the River Murray from the sea has recently been thoroughly explored by Captain Gill, late of the *Fanny*, and found to be a perfectly safe and practicable entrance, having upwards of three fathoms on the bar at the shallowest part, and about seven fathoms outside, and an equal depth inside the channel. Captain Gill passed out and in several seasons without difficulty in small craft or slugs, there being a high water no breakers whatever in the air way, and scarcely a tide ripple. He considers it an easy and perfectly safe entrance for vessels of moderate tonnage, and there is room and depth of water inside for the British navy. For steam-boat navigation the passage, under any circumstances, is practicable; and this fact alone is of importance, as ensuring the direct communication from the sea with the interior. Scarcely less important is the confirmation of the report made to the Government some time ago, that an arm of the lake, or a series of lagoons, believed to be navigable, extends westward, as far as Baudin's Reefs, nearly to the boundaries of the province, thus rendering the greater portion of that fertile district—the Australia Felix of Major Mitchell—accessible to our enterprising settlers. It is impossible at present to calculate the effect which these discoveries are likely to produce. In our next we hope to present a more minute detail of facts, and to offer some observations on the position in which these discoveries so unexpectedly place the colonists.—*South Australian Gazette*.

**SOURCE OF THE OXUS.**—The following notice of the discovery of the source of the Oxus, by Lieut. Wood, one of the officers serving under Captain Alexander Burnes, F. R. S., in his political and scientific mission in Central Asia, is contained in a letter from Captain Burnes.—"This discovery is by the Oxus rises in the elevated region of Pamir in Sikand. It issues from a sheet of water, encircled on all sides, except the west, by hills, through which the infant river runs; commencing its course at the great elevation of about 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, or within a few feet of the height of Mount Blanc. To this sheet of water, Lieut. Wood proposes to assign the name of *Lacus Victoria*, in honour of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria."

**COAL IN THE EAST.**—A letter from Odessa states, that M. Koutchyn, who had been commissioned by the Governor-General of Little Russia to search for coal formations in the Steppes of the Ukraine, had discovered an abundant mine near the village of Stilla, in the district of Soultie Gally, and at the distance of 180 versts (about 92 English miles) from Alexandrovsk, of the Dnieper. The coal produced by this mine is judged to be good for steam-boilers, and may be transported with facility to the ports of the sea of Asoph by the Don, and to Odessa, and the town of Kherson, by the Dnieper.—*Pat.*

**NOVEL MODE OF NAVIGATION.**—The French Government steamer *Vence* has been fitted out on a new principle for working the vessel with either sails or steam, and is now on her

voyage from Rochester to Mexico, for the purpose of testing this important invention. When fallen with of late by a Spanish ship, north lat. 31, long. W. of Paris 14, the captain reported that her rate of sailing under topsails, mizzen-sails, and royals, had been for two days and a half upwards of eleven knots an hour.—*Ibid.*

**PROGRESS OF THE ARTS.**—Invention no longer creeps at a tortoise pace; every useful discovery is now instantaneously made known throughout the globe. The progress of late years has been nearly at the same moment by many different nations. Asphalte is at present the rage in Germany, as with us; footways formed of it have already added to the comforts of Mannheim, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Secera railways, also, in progress, contribute to heighten the fever of German speculation. The Northern Imperial Ferdinand Railway, from Vienna to Prague, advances rapidly, having 20,000 labourers employed on it, and it is expected that the eighty miles to Braun will be completed this year. About twelve miles have been already opened for the amusement of the citizens of Vienna. The Austrian laws relative to railways allow the projectors the profits of the undertaking (which must not exceed fifteen per cent. on the capital) for fifty years, after which period it reverts to the government. The carriage of the mails is also contemplated, and in every purchase, sale, or other contract made by the projectors, Commissioners on the part of the Government is a necessary party. About twelve miles of the Leipzig and Dresden Railway are already opened from the former city. Also the railway from Mannheim to Hale is in progress, and excites glowing anticipations.—*Athenaeum.*

**THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** has this week contracted with Mr. J. M. Laird, of Liverpool, (the builder of the Iron mail vessel *Rainbow*, belonging to the British Steam Navigation Company,) for an iron steam ship of 1,200 tons, to be called the *Atlanta*, and intended to run between this country and the United States. In conjunction with *the British Queen* and the *President*. From the experience Mr. Laird has had in this description of naval architecture, and the speed he has already attained in the vessels he has built, those well able to form an opinion on the subject, confidently predict that this vessel will reduce to ten days the average passage between Liverpool and New York.—*Ibid.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS.**—The December number of the *Windsor Review*, just published, is not only a good one, but remarkable for the light which its leading article, by H. M. (Harriet Martineau), has thrown upon the present state and temper of the American mind. The public attention in England has, from time to time, been attracted by details of the valuable efforts of the abolitionists in the United States to set about the emancipation of the negroes, and of the disorderly and persecuting re-action which those efforts have excited in the slaveholders. But few of us were aware of the nature and extent of the movement, or of the deep and enduring spirit in which it was conceived, and is now carrying out, amidst a series of persecutions that might have well become the darkness of the Middle Ages. To conceive a better notion of the full meaning of this new, and, as we think, most pregnant moral phenomenon, Miss Martineau judiciously alludes to the difference which subsists between the position of the European abolitionists, denouncing a partial and a distant wrong, isolated from those whose pecuniary interests they attack, and supported by public opinion and the sympathies and respect of their neighbours and fellow citizens, and that of the American advocates of emancipation, surrounded on all sides by the abuses they combat, striking at a national crime in the presence of the criminals, and momentarily exposed to the contempt, the hatred, and the violence of the masses of their fellow citizens. We in England, amidst all our respect for the Clarksones and the Wilberforces, who commenced the crusade against slavery, have been accustomed to indulge in an occasional smile of self-satisfaction (not to say vanity) which sustained them under their trials; but their feelings were tranquillity itself, to the deep, and we must say, awful exhibitions of infamous will, of courage to act, and of firmness to endure, which fully justify the epithet applied to the passing moment by Miss Martineau, of "the Martyr Age in America." Amidst the numerous armies of martyrs to metaphysical dogmas for which almost every sect of religion has had to boast and to blush, the present are the first who have shed their blood and their tears in testimony to a great moral truth; and this alone should be sufficient to fix the eyes of all beholders upon the passing spectacle. If, however, the object sought be all human,—if earthly, and not heavenly interests, are alone compromised in the struggle, it is undeniable that the force of the martyrs is almost wholly derived from the righteousness of their religious feelings. In contrast, therefore, this prevailing influence of American society with the temporizing, self-seeking, compromising spirit which has of late years sprung up and developed itself among Englishmen, manifesting itself not only in our political discussions, but in our political dimensions, and on every occasion where the coarser pecuniary interests are opposed to strict improvements said to sound morality, we find matter of still more

worthy and pressing consideration. Among what classes of American society are such feelings generated? how produced? what is their action, for good or for evil? what their natural consequences? what their revolutionary influence? These are grave and serious matters; for it is scarcely possible that the struggle can be long continued without being felt in England. One other striking feature in the contest, is that of the collateral questions it has already called into discussion, especially that concerning the rights of a free press, and a free expression of opinion. On this point, we think Miss Martineau utters an important truth, when she says, that other sorts of freedom besides commercial freedom from slavery will come in with it; that the aristocratic spirit, in all its manifestations, is purging out; and that the turbulence and tyranny which have excited such a resistance are the immediate and visible offspring of the old-world, feudal, European spirit, that still survives amidst their free institutions, and in spite of them. The rapid spread of the abolition flame amidst circumstances so hostile, proves that it is in harmony with the frame of American sentiment; and that it is an exponent of something pervading and influential—of something prophetic of a social revolution, still more striking and still more grasping than that which produced their political regeneration. Notwithstanding the unusual extent to which we have drawn out this notice of a single paper, we must yet find room for the following lines, written by W. L. Garrison, and inserted in his month of abolitionism, (originally a poor, ill-educated printer's boy), and left behind him on the walls of the prison, to which he had been assigned for his writings on the *field-labourer* theme:—

I boast no courage as the battle field,  
Where blood and tears mix in a horrid fray;  
For love, or fame, I can no weapon wield,  
With burning still an enemy to slay.  
But test my spirit in the blazing stake,  
For advocacy of the rights of man,  
And truth,—or on the wheel my body break;  
Let Persecution place me 'neath its ban.  
Insult, defiance, proscribe my humble name,  
Yes, put the dagger to my naked breast,  
If I reced in terror of the flame.  
Or recent prove when terror rears his crest.—  
To save a limb, or shun the public scourge,  
Then write me down for aye,—*exile of woman's love.*

—*Ibid.*

"HAVEN'T WE A WOMAN FOR A KING?"—At the Court-leet of the Manor of Frothing, the niece of the late baronet and errier proposed to become a candidate for the office. The steward of the manor objected to her because she was a woman; to which she replied, "God bless you, Sir, that's no reason; haven't we a woman for a king?" (The ladies present and the steward of this reply induced the steward to admit her as a candidate; and on a show of hands she was unanimously elected.—*Worcester Journal.*

**EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.**—The following is an extract from a letter received by the *Ctr* on Friday morning:—"The key, Bay of Dublin, Jan. 18, 1839.—You must believe the following almost incredible circumstance. As Her Majesty's mail steam-ship, *St. George*, was on her passage from Liverpool to Dublin, on Saturday evening, she discovered a child floating about upon a plank on this side of the rock. The captain of the steamer, with the greatest promptitude and humanity, steered towards him and picked him up; and next day he was in Kingstown in good health. He is a boy of about six years of age; English accent, says both his parents were lost in one of the Liverpool and New York packet ships, wrecked in the late awful hurricane, and thinks he was at least five hours floating on the water. He has, in the mean time, been carefully taken charge of."—*Pat.*

**JOHN ANKERSTROM, the assassin of Gustavus the Third,** was exposed to public gaze after his execution, as a curiosity in Sweden. The authorities were obliged, after a few days, to discontinue this ceremony, as each morning the head of the doomed conspirator was found covered with a wreath of laurel, and in his hand a rose, containing in the Swedish tongue the following words:—"Blessed be the hand which saved his country."—*Ibid.*

**THE KING OF THE BELGIANS** has purchased large estates in Styria and Bohemia. The purchase was made through an agent, who made it appear that he wished to buy the estates for himself. The castle of Ehrenhausen, near Graz, is now fitted up with princely magnificence, and the fine collection of paintings belonging to the King in London and Brussels is to be removed to that castle. The sellers must be now greatly mortified at having sold their estates at so low a price.—*Frankfort Journal.*

**THE FRENCH ARMY,** according to official returns just received, appears to have an effective force on the peace establishment, of 311,412 men, and 63,142 horses; and on the war establishment, of 320,285 men, and 121,892 horses.—*Pat.*

**THE LATE MURDER IN GLASGOW.**—THOMAS McKinnis has made the fullest confession of his guilt, but does not view it in a criminal light. He states in substance, with the incoherence of a lunatic, that for the last six years he had been in a dreadful state of distress; that things were coming

to a crisis, and having had the greatest love for his sister, who was a most virtuous girl, and for whom he would have travelled the whole earth, he had, after mature reflection, come to the determination of renouncing her from want and misery. Every means he had tried to preserve her without effect; and on the Saturday night previous to the commission of the deed, he had resolved to save her by putting her out of the world. With this intention, he rose about one o'clock on Sunday morning, after his sister was in bed asleep, and having put on his trousers, he struck a light to see the position in which she lay, that he might the more effectually put her out of the dreadful pain in which she was. After this he extinguished the light, because he would not for the whole world have let his sister see who it was that touched her. He said he did not know the best place to strike, as he had never witnessed a murder committed before, although he had seen a man of the name of Hare armed with daggers. He then got his knife, and just gave her the slightest slash, because he thought if however it touched her she would have expired at once. He would not for thousands have done it, had he thought otherwise, as it was all for her good; but she got up, jumped out of bed, and grasped him by the neck, which irritated him, and he then saw that the business would have to be completed. In the struggle his hand was cut by the knife; but after repeated stabs, his sister fell, and her head striking on a tub, he saw all was over. He then took her out, and laid her out of the body with a sheet. He then took off the shirt he had on, which was bloody about the neck, where his sister had grasped him, and put on a clean one. He afterwards went to a friend's house in Salt-market, where he told what he had done, and where he was apprehended. When asked by the Superintendent of Police, after the examination, whether he would wish to be confined in Gaol or Bridewell, he seemed quite startled, and declared that such gross tyranny had never been witnessed in time. He had done a great deal, in which he was justified, by saving the poor woman whom he loved; and would he be sent to Bridewell for doing so? The body of the unfortunate young woman has been interred, and her murderer committed to prison. If anything had been wanting to convince us of this man's insanity it has been furnished, as we above noticed, by a mass of his writings, which have been found in his house.—*Glasgow Herald*.

**ROAD TO THE RED SEA.**—We learn, by letters from Alexandria, that 800 Europeans crossed the Isthmus of Suez last year, on their passage to and from India; and that a regular coach conveyance will be soon established between the shores of the Levant and the nearest points for embarkation on the borders of the Red Sea.—*Post*.

**A HAZARDOUS EVENING.**—During the storm on Monday last, a boy named Stevenson was sent by his mother with his father's dinner. On his journey he had to pass the banks of the canal, when a sudden puff of wind blew him into the water. A lad who saw the accident ran to find Stevenson and told him of his son's misfortune, upon which the wretch replied, "I can't help; I won't lose my work now." The father went home, and he and his wife retired to bed, without even an inquiry after the child. On the following day the body was found; and at the inquest the jury expressed their disgust and indignation at the heartlessness of the parents.—*Sheffield Iris*.

**THORWALDEN.**—The papers make mention of an act of munificence on the part of Thorwalden, worthy of a master of his sublime art. He has devoted the sum of eighty thousand riksbankalers, received by him from the Danish Government, for the marble statues of Christ and the Apostles, conceived for the Cathedral at Copenhagen, to the foundation of a *Museum* (Gallery of Art?) which is to bear his name, and for which a committee had already collected thirty-five thousand riksbankalers. The building is to be commenced in the course of the spring. We also hear from the Continent that the colossal statue of Schiller, moulded by Thorwalden, has been successfully set at Munich. A great block of granite, brought from the Italian Fieschi, to form its pedestal, and it is expected that the monument will be completed early in the ensuing year. The city of Mayence has in the meantime voted the great sculptor the honour of citizenship in return for his model of the statue of Gutenberg.—*Athenaeum*.

**GERMAN MUNIFICENCE.**—A wealthy German nobleman, Count Stanislaus Habsburg-Skarske, has, it appears, recently set the possessors of property a striking example of charitable munificence. He has expended over his whole estate, consisting of three towns, thirty villages, the theatre and other buildings in Leoben, together with his personal property and whatever he may hereafter acquire, for the purpose of founding a hospital for the support of poor persons and of orphans. The building about to be erected, in order to carry into effect the intention of the generous donor, is calculated to contain 400 paupers and 600 orphan children.—*Ibid*.

**VISIT OF CHALDEE CHRISTIANS TO ENGLAND.**—On the 12th of August last, there arrived in Berlin, upon a wretched Russian wagon, three strangers, who, with their long beards, and the whole character of their attire, might have been taken for Russians of the lowest class. Upon inquiry they proved to be Chaldee Christians who had taken this route, having jour-

neyed overland to St. Petersburg, to go to England, their avowed purpose being to lay before the Bible Society of London the distressed state of the Christian communities in the Persian provinces of Assyrian and in the vicinity of Lake Urmiah. Their names are David Gabriel, fifty years old; Jusuf Johannes, aged thirty; and Gabriel Shahriz, aged twenty-six; the latter called himself nephew of the Bishop of Tabriz. They were scantily supplied with the necessaries for so long a journey, and soon attracted the notice of the benevolent inhabitants of Berlin, who presented them free board and lodging during their stay there, went down to a corresponding London, and engaged for them a passage to England. The writer of this account, aided by Prof. Petermann, the orientalist, and Carl Riner, the geographer, and an interpreter of the name of Oenli, who spoke Turkish, took great pains to get from these travellers ample details of the state of their country, respecting their own personal situation and property, the civil institutions under which they lived, and more especially the state and doctrine of the Christian churches in that part of the East. All who saw and conversed with them were much pleased with their general demeanour, the candour and freedom with which they replied to the numerous questions which were put to them, and the moral habits they seemed to have brought with them from a country enjoying, among many political privations, the advantage of a more approaching degree of civil simplicity. They had been acquainted with Colonel Montefelt, a corresponding member of their country in 1849, and Colonel Skid in 1847; they were fully competent to give information respecting the relative geographical position of the various towns, villages, &c., in their own country; the eldest had been at, and could give a fair account of Shiraz and Abu Shehr, the youngest had been in Arabia; they distinctly declared themselves to be Protestants, living in the diocese of the Bishop of Selima, but under the superintendence of the Patriarch Mar Simon, at Kueshan, near Julam-rik. Some circumstances occurred to create in the minds of a few who saw them, a suspicion that the tale these Chaldees told was not in all points the true one; but the apparent contradictions, the writer thinks, were of a very trifling nature, and the result, on the whole, much to their favour.—In the above narrative may be added that these three poor Chaldees arrived in London on the 1st of September; they showed their letters and documents to the British and Foreign Bible Society, who, after a full and mature consideration of all the circumstances of the case, were of opinion that the men were not authorized to come to London to make demands they professed to be the bearers of; at the same time, owing to the benevolence of some few individuals, they were not allowed to leave the country, but were taken on board a vessel to return to Constantinople, on their way to their homes; that at first the Chaldees thankfully accepted, but they afterwards changed their minds, without clearly explaining for what reason; consequently, the passage money was forfeited, and the three Chaldees left London, after a stay of nearly two months, to beg their way home; it is believed now Paris and Marseille.—*Ibid*.

**LAWRENCE'S LEGACY.**—The *Athenaeum* states, that of the 100,000*l.* left by the late Mr. Angelo Taylor to endow a college of languages at Oxford, 80,000*l.* has already passed into the hands of the lawyers, and that "the crows have not yet done with the carcass."

**A SIXFOUR CROWN** annually at Brough, in Westmoreland. On the eve of the Epiphany, the annual procession of the *Holling* (as vulgarly called, but properly the holy tree), takes place, in commemoration of the star by which the wise men of the East, or Gentile country, were led to the place where Jesus Christ was born in B'lehem. This illuminated tree (an ash), with natural well-formed branches, or extra ones introduced, to form as regular symmetry as possible, with 25 or 30 branches, has at the point of each branch a flambeau, composed of well-greased rushes, tarry rope lines, and other combustible matter. The ball of the tree is so contrived, that a man may, by a primitive engine, carry it perpendicularly, brilliantly lighted, several times up and down the street, preceded by a band of music, and crowds of people of all descriptions cheering along. The practice has been kept up alternately, between the maypole of man, at the White Swan and the Black Bull Inn; nothing of the kind being known in any other part of the kingdom.—*Post*.

**PAUPER'S BLOOD.**—When Emperor Francis I. happened to be ambassador in Venice at the Court of Vienna, he once on one day with the Emperor, a difference of opinion arose, which led to some sharper expressions than etiquette permitted, when the Austrian monarch, who had already fully contradicted Contrini, exclaimed with sudden warmth, "If your Excellency doubts my word, you ought at least to respect my superior rank, and be silent." The impoverished blood of fifteen centuries rushing into the cheeks of the laughing Venetian, "Basta," he exclaimed, "spoke to a Contrini of rank! Let me tell your Majesty, that my family gave five sovereigns to their country before your ancestors ceased to be horse-boys." The congenial pride of the old republic was as prodigiously gratified by this rebuke, that Dominico became doge upon his return, with universal acclamation.—*Ibid*.







61st regiment native Infantry—Captain B. A. McNaughten, from 6th April to 6th July, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to retire from the service.  
 68th regiment native Infantry—Lieutenant J. G. Caulfield, from 22d April to 22d October to visit Lucknow and the Presidency, on private affairs.

#### 11th of Queen's Mercantile, 20th March, 1859.

The British division order of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Kew, attached to the artillery hospital at Ferozepore, to act as Assistant Apothecary with Lieutenant J. W. Benson's detachment of European troops proceeding to join the army of the Indus, is confirmed.  
 The British division order of the 5th instant, directing acting Hospital Apprentice J. Sylvester to do duty in the artillery hospital at Ferozepore, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 5th instant, appointing Ensign J. W. L. Birch, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 60th regiment of native Infantry at Miranpur, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 11th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Anderson, commanding the 94th native Infantry, appointing Ensign C. H. Wake to act as Lieutenant and Quarter Master to the regiment, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant W. S. Hamilton, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 26th of January last, to Lieutenant J. McNeill, of the 16th regiment of native Infantry, is cancelled on his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Division staff—Captain F. Angelo, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 6th division, from 15th March to 16th March 1859, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

6th battalion artillery—Lieutenant A. M. Seppings, from 16th March to 10th December, to visit Landour, on medical certificate.

7th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Shadwell, from 15th March to 15th March 1859, to visit the hill practice north west of Dehra, on medical certificate.

40th regiment native Infantry—Ensign R. M. Franklin, from 1st April to 1st July, to visit Darjeeling, on private affairs.

4th regiment native Infantry—Captain C. Corfield, from 20th April to 20th October, to visit Landour, on private affairs.

50th regiment native Infantry—Captain A. J. Fraser, from 1st April to 20th May, to visit Berhampore, on private affairs.

1st regiment native Infantry—Lieutenant H. A. Reid, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the hills, north of Dehra, on private affairs.

By Order of the Commander of the Forces,  
 J. B. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

##### MARRIAGES.

April 12.—At Secunderabad, by the Rev. William Tomes, Captain Pate, H. H. Nelson's Army, to Elizabeth Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Captain Arrows of the Bengal Army.

—20. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Thomas Farley, Esq. to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the late Francis B. Chute, of Clute Hall, in the county of Kew, Esq.

Europe.—At Kollibuz, Captain W. Jones, Bengal Infantry, to Miss Jeanina R. Hamilton, daughter of the late Capt du T. Hamilton.

At Barron, Captain Symon, Bengal Artillery, to Maria, daughter of the late W. Burton, Esq. of Lisle Huron.

##### BIRTHS.

March 26.—At Delhi, Mrs. M. H. Lawrie, wife of Mr. J. W. Lawrie, in the service of H. M. the King of Delhi, of a son.

April 7.—At Simla, the Lady of Captain Sinton, 35th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

—12. At Madras, Mrs. G. B. Shaw, of a son.

—14. At Almora, the Lady of Lieutenant J. C. Innes, Interpreter and Quarter Master 61st Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

—15. At Madras, the Lady of Lieut. Butler, of a son.

—18. At Mussoorie, the Lady of Captain Augustus Abbott, of the Artillery, of a daughter.

—20. At Landour, the Lady of Francis Macnaghten, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

—23. At Darjeeling, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Pearson, of a son.

—34. At Dinapore, the Lady of H. Clarke, Esq. of a daughter.

—34. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. F. Leblond, of a daughter.

—35. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Plummer, of a daughter.

—35. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. T. Stapleton, of a son.

—35. At Calcutta, her mother's residence, the wife of George H. Brown, Esq. Musical Repository, of a son.

May 1.—At Garden Reach, the Lady of Major A. Bignell, Esq. of a daughter.

—1. At Calcutta, the Lady of John Cowie, Esq. of a son.

—3. At Calcutta, the Lady of R. O'Dowda, Esq. of a son.

##### DEATHS.

March 29.—At Agre, Robert Maxwell, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Carter, aged 8 months and 28 days.

April 7.—At Simla, the infant daughter of Captain Sinton, 35th Regt. N. I.

—13. Near Jubbulpore, on the journey to Kempter, the infant son of Major William Prescott.

—14. At Mufkul, Lieut. Arthur Laszack, of the 18th Regt. N. I.

—24. At Chittagong, Alexander West, son of Mr. Abner Russell Smith, aged 3 months, and 12 days.

—26. At Calcutta, in his 6th year, Sergeant Major M. Laws, of the Calcutta Native Militia, who diligently served his country for the last 43 years.

—26. At Calcutta, Master Arratoon Gregory, aged 8 years.

—26. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Green, aged 65 years.

—29. In Fort William, of the hospital gang, Dorothea Maria, the infant daughter of Staff Sergeant Burgess, Town Major, aged 3 months and 21 days.

—30. At Calcutta, of small pox, John Richardson, son of Mr. Joseph Richardson, Branch Field, aged 16 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

—30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ellen Freuchen, wife of Mr. William Freuchen, aged 52 years.

May 1. On board the *Stiff*, off Cooly Bazar, Frederick Weber, Esq. of London, Merchant, aged 28 years.

—2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rose Smith, aged 25 years.

—3. At Calcutta, Lascar Agabev, Esq. aged 42 years.

Europe.—On the 12th of February, aged 97 years, Arthur C. P. Taylor, youngest son of James Taylor, Esq. of Upper Harley Street, and late Member in Council of the Admiralty.

At Southampton, aged 65, C. H. Martin, Esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVALS.

April 28. The English Ship *Fifty*, Captain, J. L. Oillet, from Bombay 25th March, Malabar Coast (no date) and Colombo 18th April.

The Bremen Brig *Jaguar* and *Miner*, J. M'yer, from Bremen 14th December.

—31. At M. Ship *Coway*, C. K. Drinkwater, from Amherst 22nd April.

May 1. The English Ship *Mermaid*, J. Baker, from London 20th June, and Madras 27th April.

The English Ship *Nerbudda*, F. Patrick, from Madras 21st, and Vinsgarum 29th April.

The English Brig *Elizabeth*, M. Thaddeus, from Haugum 16th April.

##### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Fifty* Saham from Bombay.—Mrs. Lums; J. R. Stoddard, R. S. G. Ford, A. Murray, G. Potter, and George Sheppard, Esq. Merchants Agents; E. H. A. Hume, Esq. James Hume, Esq. Barrister.

Per *Elizabeth* from Rangoon.—Mr. J. Urquhart Lucas.

##### DEPARTURES.

April 29. The *Arctur*, T. B. Turner, for the Mauritius.

—30. The *Praxis*, Thos. Ellington, for Liverpool.

May 2. The *Catherine*, J. Willis, for Singapore.

The *Thais* Express, A. Auld, for Bourbon.

—3. The *Lawrence*, William Shaw, for Liverpool.

The *Lancaster*, J. B. King, for Swan River.

—4. The *Marconia*, inquiry, for Bourbon.

##### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Cape Packet* for the Cape.—F. W. Klnack, Esq. H. C. C. Service.

Per *Margaret* for Madras and Rangoon.—Mr. How.

Per *Marionette* for Bourbon.—A. Pillivue.

Per *Argentine* for Madras and Rangoon.—David Marsden, Armistead, and 35 natives of India, Madras.

Per *Elleanor* for Sydney.—Mr. Thomas Penke; John Gamble, Esq. and Leslie Gamble.

Per *Helix* for Bourbon.—J. Savigne, Esq.

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	May 7, 1859.	To 100.	To 50.
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to the number from 12th to 15-20.		10 0 0	5 0 0
Third of New Five per Cent. Loan.		2 0 0	1 0 0
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1858-59.		12 0 0	6 0 0
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.		4 12 0	2 0 0
Second ditto.		5 0 0	2 5 0
Third and Fourth ditto.		24 00 0	12 00 0
Bank of Bengal Shares.		328 0 0	164 0 0
Union Bank Shares.		328 0 0	164 0 0

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From W. J. Allen, Esq. Co's. Rs. 16, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

**LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S ADMINISTRATION.**—We have inserted a long letter from a Correspondent, *Index*, in which all the alleged delinquencies of Lord William Bentinck's Government are drawn out in the most aggravated form to public view. We apprehend no detriment to the credit of his administration, from the closest scrutiny of it; and the present discussion is, therefore, likely to do good. Our Correspondent assures us, that he "has not been influenced by passion, or induced by any ill will towards His Lordship." We give him full credit for the best of intentions; but a cursory perusal of his letter is sufficient to convince the reader, that his mind is not exactly in that unprejudiced state, which would qualify him to form a comprehensive and impartial judgement on the subject. He says, "that he has strictly confined himself to measures." Had he done so; had he condemned the man for the measures, and not the measures for the man, he would scarcely have dragged into an examination of Indian politics, Lord William's wretched attempts to drain the fens of Lincolnshire. If there had been no latent leaning in his mind against Lord William Bentinck, he would not have begrudged the statue which public gratitude is now erecting, to one whom he himself acknowledges to have blessed India with the four great measures of the abolition of *Suttee*; the suppression of *Thuggee*; the construction of roads; and the introduction and advocacy of Steam communication.

It would be impossible for us, in our limited space, to follow *Index* over the whole field of censure in which he expatiates; neither, indeed, is it at all necessary to the defence of Lord William's measures. Many of the measures which have been condemned by one party, as vicious, will appear, in the view of others, as virtuous and praiseworthy. Some of his measures will find an ample excuse in the adverse circumstances in which he was placed; and a small residuum only must be referred to the imperfection which clings to human judgement the most mature. Who has forgotten that the great Chatham, with his dying lips, deprecated the independence of America? Who does not remember that Cauning maintained to his latest hour, the propriety of the Test and Corporation Acts? If, therefore, some of the numerous measures which were crowded into a brief reign of seven years, have not passed advantageously the test of experience, let us not forget that the mature judgement of the greatest men on public affairs, has been found equally defective.

And what, after all, are the objections brought against his administration? "A fixed determination to retrench." But why did not *Index*, in justice to his own reputation, enquire whether there was any necessity for retrenchment? Before retrenchment is ranked among political vices, he ought, at least, to enquire how long the integrity and honour of the British empire in the East could have existed without it. This is a short and simple question, which requires no profound study of political economy. A slight acquaintance with Co-ker is all that is necessary to answer it. We know well that it is inseparable from the weakness of

human nature, to laud the political spendthrift, who has lavished the public funds on individuals, by a long anticipation of the resources of posterity; and to reserve every censure for him on whom it devolves, to correct the evil consequences of that extravagance, by rigid economy. But a writer like *Index*, who claims impartiality, should not have forgotten, that the odium of retrenchment justly belongs to him who caused it, not to him who steps forward to rescue the State from ruin, by putting it in practice. Is it the son who retrenches his expenditure to preserve the patrimonial estate from the hammer; or the father who has loaded it with encumbrances, who ought to be the object of our censure? Had Lord William not restored the equilibrium of our finances, could we have taken the field on the present emergency, with a full treasury?

Another charge against him, is "an eager desire and will for innovation;" and, says the writer, "I am willing to believe, a wish for improvement." Will our Correspondent take it upon his conscience to assert, that there was a single alteration in the frame work of Government, which was adopted by Lord William from a wanton itch for innovation; that a single change was made by him, except on a conviction that it would be beneficial? Our Government, from the day it was established, has been one of constant mutation, though not always of improvement. Our institutions have been almost as fugitive as the functionaries by whom they have been worked. In the time of Lord William many of them were found to be so encrusted with the rust of time, as to require both alteration and reform. We will not tire the reader by recapitulating the defects which had crept into the administration; but we ask, with confidence, whether any thing could have presented a stronger necessity for reform, than the arrangement by which the lazy leisure of an Opium Agent was rewarded with a salary more than double that of the Foreign Secretary in the Royal Cabinet of England? What man of sense could have resisted the temptation of ridding the country of the idle, heavy, lumbering, six-horse coach of the Provincial Courts? The appointment of Revenue Commissioners is charged as an error on Lord William by our Correspondent; yet there are many in the service who approve of the office. It would be difficult to shew that the system which preceded it was more efficient; there is, certainly, a preponderance of good over evil in the appointment; and we, in India, should be cautious how we speak disrespectfully of an institution of which so much can be said. As to the union of Magistrate and Collector, we have long since abandoned it to the tender mercies of Lord William's enemies. His Lordship, like Homer, must have been nodding when he celebrated their unnatural nuptials, notwithstanding the service had forbidden the banus. But we ask boldly, whether the object and tendency of all Lord William's measures, was not to bring all cases of a criminal nature to the earliest issue, and to expedite the decision of all civil suits? We ask, too, whether a greater sense of the necessity for work was not infused into the minds of the whole Civil Service, by the tenor of His Lordship's proceedings; and whether he did not leave it infinitely more efficient than he found it?

The "abolition of Corporal Punishment" is another grievance. However much this innovation may have been abused, we think it will be eventually found, that in this case Lord William has only moved on a little ahead of his eyes.

and anticipated the judgement of posterity. In another quarter of a century, the civilized world will have dispensed with beating men like harts, just as it has already got rid of selling them like cattle. Nothing is easier than to tie a man up and lash him, except, perhaps, it is to convince one's self that by this summary proceeding all the ends of justice have been satisfied. But the man upon whose back the indelible marks of shame have once been inflicted, becomes, like the first man on whom a mark was set, an outcast and a vagabond. The door of hope is shut upon him. His return to an honest life is made to depend, so to speak, on a miracle. Perhaps the Natives have not exactly reached that state of civilization at which the lash may be laid aside, without, in some measure, encouraging vice. Perhaps also, the British Government is not sufficiently vigorous and efficient to be able to substitute another punishment equally terrible. The safe abolition of the whip is a test of progress, rather in the Government, than in the people. The knout in Russia, and the Penitentiaries in America, teach us that to be able to abolish Corporal Punishment, presupposes a high state of civilization in any Government. After all, the worst that can be said on this subject, is, that Lord William was premature in his attempts to unbrutalize our Government.

But the merit-fostering minute! With all its faults, we would venture to say, that if it had proved a hundred-fold more mischievous than it has proved, it would still be an infinite improvement upon the old system. Any service, in which the most important posts are filled up by seniority, must inevitably be weak and inefficient. It is sure to give us for the most responsible situations, either men of superannuated intellects, or men whose erudition will not allow them to quit the country. The empire requires all the talent of all the services; and even more would not be redundant; and we can never return to the old days of official seniority, and official senility, till we have resolved that the empire is not worth preserving.

Then we have, for the hundred and first time, the old hackneyed, threadbare subject of "Half Batta." But why should it be forgotten, that we have Lord William's own letter, stating that it was repugnant to his judgement; and that if the smallest discretion had been left with him, he would have used it with the widest latitude, and have suppressed the order? Then, say his enemies, why did he not resign? But if a Governor General is to throw up his office every time he is required to execute an order, of which he doubts the expediency, where will the mutations of office cease? The Half Batta Order is certainly one of those ordinances which cast a doubt over the wisdom which has entrusted the destinies of this empire to the Directors. But Lord William did all that a man of honour could do. Finding the Court dugged and peremptory, he recorded his dissent, and carried the order into execution. He did more; knowing well that if his sentiments had been known, he would have been exonerated from all censure; he withheld that knowledge from the public, and sustained a storm of abuse, compared with which, the vituperation of the Austrian Carolus of Sicily was a flea bite, rather than weaken the administration, by allowing it to be suspected that any difference of opinion existed between him and the Leadenhall Street Cabinet.

"The undoubted tendency of his measures, was to lower the European character." The great object of his measures was to raise the Native character; and if there be any one who considers this synonymous with the depression of the European character; who considers that any diminution of the immeasurable distance between the two races is a degradation of the European character, let him abuse Lord Wil-

liam. In our opinion, it is not any measure of Government that can impair the natural superiority of the European over the Asiatic. It is only the European himself who can effectually lower his own character. It is when he invests himself with arrogant airs; when he treats the Natives with supercilious contempt; when the public authority with which he is vested, is to be traced, not only by acts of despotism, but of tyranny; when every word, every gesture, every look, betokens the "Lord of human kind," that the European character sinks in the eyes of the Native. It was the whole scope and aim of His Lordship's administration to prevent this degradation.

Another charge against Lord William Bentinck's administration, is an indisposition to receive information, and great obstinacy of opinion. Any one who knows the industry with which His Lordship endeavoured to acquire the most accurate intelligence relative to the state of India, and the untrodden paths in which he sought it, will easily acquit him of the former part of the charge. That he was not always guided by the judgement of others; that he finally adhered, in many instances, to the decisions of his own mind, must be allowed. How far this was a vice, will admit of much discussion. Those who disapproved of his measures, of course called it obstinacy; while those who coincided with him, admired him for his resolution. The line which separates obstinacy from firmness, is generally drawn by our individual feelings; and is, therefore, subject to constant fluctuation. Perhaps, then, the best mode of deciding the question, is to resolve that the measures which have our approbation, were the result of resolution; and those of which we cannot perceive the wisdom, were the effect of obstinacy.

On the whole, we think posterity will adopt a different judgement of the administration of Lord William, from that which the prejudices or partialities of the present age have formed. We have seen the contemporary judgement regarding Clive, Hastings and Wellesley reversed by the decision of a succeeding age; and a like process awaits the character of our late Governor General. We are too near the period of an administration, which wounded many feelings, and over-ruled many interests, to be able to form a calm and comprehensive view of it. Yet we cannot but perceive, that while he is censured by the Europeans "of the pale" in India, his name is revered by the Natives; and we may naturally infer, that there must have been some healing principle in its administration, to recommend it to the favour of the conquered.

CHINA.—The intelligence received from China, on Monday last, is more important, and, unhappily, more distressing than our most fearful forebodings would have allowed us to anticipate. The Imperial Commissioner Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, especially charged by the Emperor with the task of extinguishing the Opium trade, issued a proclamation on the 18th March, ordering the foreigners to shew their good faith, by delivering up all the Opium then in the river, and to prevent the future importation of the drug. On Tuesday, the 19th, the Hong merchants requested the attendance of the merchants at the Consulate, and informed them that, unless the edict of the Commissioner was complied with the next day, two of the Hong merchants would lose their heads. Wednesday passed over, however, with only flying rumours. On Thursday, the 21st, a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, when it was resolved to send in a letter to the Hong merchants, stating that a matter of such importance required deliberation; and that they hoped to give a definitive reply by Wednesday, the 27th. The Hong merchants delivered in the letter to the Commissioner; who, however,

declared that, unless a certain quantity was delivered in the next day, he would on Friday morning sit in judgment on the Hong merchants. Another meeting of the Chamber was convened, at which the Hong merchants stated, that unless a quantity of Opium was delivered up, they felt assured that two of them would be beheaded in the morning. Mr. Dent, it appears, was ordered to go within the city by the Imperial Commissioner, but both he and the Chamber considered this step imprudent, unless under a safe conduct. On Saturday morning, the 23d, the two senior Hong merchants, without their battons of office, and with a loose iron chain on their necks, repaired to Mr. Dent's house, and told him, that unless he proceeded within the city, they should be beheaded before night. A meeting of the Chamber was called, at which it was resolved, that Mr. Dent should not go; but at the earnest request of the Hong merchants, his partner, and two or three other gentlemen, agreed to repair to the Commissioner, and to inform him of the reason of Mr. Dent's reluctance. They had interviews with the inferior officers, but the only reply they could obtain, was, that if Mr. Dent, who they said had six thousand chests of Opium, did not obey, he would be dragged out of his house, and put to death. Early on Sunday morning, the 24th March, a Proclamation was circulated by H. M. Superintendent, Capt. Elliott, stating that Her Britannic Majesty's servants were detained against their will; and that no further confidence could be reposed in the Provincial Government; and ordering all British ships to proceed to Hong Kong, and prepare to resist any aggression on the part of the Chinese Government. Between six and seven P.M., Capt. Elliott landed at the steps of the British consulate, and hoisted the British flag. A meeting was immediately convened of the British merchants, when a public notice was read, in which Capt. Elliott explained the reason of his having lost all confidence in the Provincial Government; desired all British subjects to make immediate preparation for the removal of their property, and declared his intention to demand a passport for the free passage of all Her Majesty's subjects; the refusal of which, would be regarded as proving a determination to detain them. That same evening, Sunday, at nine o'clock, the native servants were desired to withdraw from the factories; all people were prohibited to sell its inmates any food, and a guard of troops was placed at the British consulate, to prevent the escape of Mr. Dent; while the river was covered with boats, prepared for action. On the 24th, the Chinese Collector of Customs laid an embargo on all British trade in the port. On Wednesday, the 27th, the Canton paper stated, that the Superintendent was in communication with the Chinese Government; and that the three days he had fixed for the reception of passports, would expire that evening. This is the extent of the intelligence received direct from Canton by this opportunity.

The *Good Success*, arrived at Singapore on the 25th April, brought intelligence from Macao to the 10th of that month. On the 27th, that is, on Wednesday, Capt. Elliott issued a notice to the British subjects, stating that he, and all British and foreign merchants, being forcibly detained by the Chinese Government, without food, deprived of their servants, and cut off from all intercourse with their respective countries, had received orders to deliver up all the Opium held by the English in China. He, therefore, called upon all British subjects to surrender the Opium in their possession to him, to be delivered to the Chinese Government, and guaranteed indemnification to all the merchants. A subsequent notice, without date, states that His Excellency, the High Commissioner, had stipulated that the servants should be restored, after one-fourth of the Opium

had been delivered up; the passage-boats would be permitted to run after one-half had been surrendered; and the trade opened after three-fourths had been delivered; and every thing to proceed, as usual, after the whole had been given up. Breach of faith is to be visited, after three days of loose performance of engagements, with the cutting off supplies of fresh water; after three days more, with the stoppage of food; and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the Superintendent. Thus, by a train of unexpected circumstances, has the surrender of twenty thousand chests of Opium, valued at two millions sterling, been forced from the British merchants and British authorities in China;—and thus ends the Opium trade.

These events give rise to a crowd of reflections. Will the British Government recognize the indemnity guaranteed to the Opium merchants by the Superintendent, while he was not a free agent? Will the British Parliament come down with two millions sterling from the revenues of England? Will they force this payment on the Company; and are the Directors bound, by the terms of an engagement, in which they had no voice? Will Britain sit down tamely under the violation of national faith, in the arrest of its representative? Will it submit to the insults of a barbarian Government? Will the British Ministry bring the Chinese to reason, at the mouth of the cannon; and will the people of England forego the luxury of tea, during the process; and can the Exchequer bear up under the abeyance of the duties on this article for two years? These are grave questions, which, in the excitement of the moment, it is impossible to examine with due deliberation; but we shall return to the subject next week.

The Superintendent states, that all the foreigners are detained with him at Canton, and threatened with starvation. Among these are the American Consul and merchants. Will Commodore Read proceed forthwith to China with the *Columbia*, and demand instant reparation for the insult which has been offered to the "Star-spangled banner?"

THE PILGRIM TAX.—The *Harkara* of last week reiterates the intelligence, that orders had been issued to relinquish all demands from the Pilgrims, at the approaching festival at Jaggermath. This may, or may not, be the case. Our expectations on this subject have been so repeatedly balked, that we must suspend our belief, till we have *bona fide* evidence before us. The abolition of the tax on pilgrims at Allahabad, which we announced some months ago, would almost justify a hope, that the Court of Directors are going at length to redeem the pledge which they gave to the public six years ago;—time will show.

The connection of Government with Idol Temples at our Presidency, originated entirely in financial considerations. The State interferes with no shrine from which it does not gain revenue; except, perhaps, in the case of Hydenath, in Boorbhoun, of which the State revenue, though not the superintendent, was relinquished above forty years ago. It is, perhaps, on this ground, that the dissolution of the alliance between the Government and the Temples has begun with this place. At Madras, however, the case is different. The public patronage of idolatry did not, it seems, arise from any sordid considerations of gain, but from "moral and political principles." We allude to this article, a curious document which has just been dragged to light from the archives of the India House, by the Editor of *Alexander's Magazine*. It appears that the Court of Directors were very unwilling that it should be made known, and actually refused permission to Mr. Gordon, who had made a transcript of it, to expose it to public view. It is a document of no little importance. It is a Report made by Mr. Lionel Placc, the Collector of

the Company's Jajgeer at Madras, to the Revenue Board, in 1793. It enables us at once to ascertain, at what period, and upon what grounds, the Madras Government began its unhallowed connection with the idolatrous shrines. Mr. Place says, "The management of the church funds,"—meaning thereby, the money appropriated to the worship of idols,— "has heretofore been thought independent of the control of Government, for the strange reason—that it receives no advantage from them." Now we beg the reader to bear in mind, that the advocates for the continued connection of Government with idolatry, have always appealed to certain *pledges* which Government was affirmed to have given to the Natives, on the first acquisition of the country; and they have loudly represented, that the withdrawal of all State patronage from the temples, would be a *violation of national faith*. We learn, however, from Mr. Place, the great founder of this connection at the Madras Presidency, that down to the year 1793, that is to say, for *thirty years* after the acquisition of territory at Madras, Government had not interfered in any measure with the temples; that the temples had accordingly fallen to decay; that the "sacred temple" at Conjevaram was threatened with total ruin, from the roots of a tree which had insinuated themselves into the walls. If any pledge whatever had been given, Mr. Place would not have omitted to bring it prominently forward. We infer, therefore, that at the Madras Presidency, no pledge whatever was given to the Natives, that the British Government would take the idolatrous shrines under its own especial patronage. That patronage commenced after thirty years of total neglect. It was extended, upon the representations of Mr. Place, who sighed over the desolation of idolatry for want of it. "The magnificence of the festivals," says he, "and processions of this celebrated pagoda (Conjevaram) is miserably fallen off for want of them,"—thatis, the good offices of Government,— "and the rich ornaments which decked the idol, but were lost during the war, have, on account of the poverty of the church, never been replaced." He urges on the British Government, that the Nabobs of the Carnatic had immortalized their names by gifts to these temples. And so the British Government set to work to earn this immortality; placed the temples under the patronage of the State; employed the public officers to force labourers to drag the car, without remuneration; and never paused in this career of immortality, till eighteen of these victims had been crushed to death under its wheels.

We must not, however, do the Madras Government of that early age the injustice to conceal, that it was not altogether indifferent to the shrines of idolatry. Amidst the systematic neglect of all the institutions of idolatry, there were still two places to which its attention was strongly attracted by that love of money, which the Apostle represents as the root of all evil. There were two shrines, Trivulore and Pednapollam, of peculiar sanctity, at which the pilgrims, and others, made gifts. These gifts the Government seized, and appropriated to its own use. Mr. Place, whose howls yearned over the decay of superstition, and who seems to have had no other idea of a church, than that it was synonymous with a Heathen Pagoda, begged that these revenues, which had been made a lay, might be restored to the "church funds," and disbursed for the benefit of the "church." And the pious Government readily fell in with his proposal. What would be the transport of Mr. Lionel Mace's feelings, could he now revisit the earth, and hear the pealing of the cannon of Fort St. George, on the birth-days of the gods! We now proceed to give his letter.

"The pagoda marah explains itself to be for the support of religious ceremonies and public worship. In Trivulore, it amounted to 48-6-4ths—in Carangooly, to 58-6-4ths—and in Conjevaram, to 48-6-4ths: the principal pagoda of Conjevaram receives a gene-

ral marah throughout the jaghire, except in three pergunnahs and that of Trivulore in three of them; all the lesser pagodas enjoy maniamas where they are situated, and many, also, shorums.

"The management of the church funds has heretofore been thought independent of the control of Government, for this strange reason—that it receives no advantage from them; but, in as much as it has an essential interest in promoting the happiness of its subjects, and as the natives of this country have been superior to the good conduct and regularity of their religious ceremonies, which are liable to neglect, without the interposition of an efficient authority, such control and interference becomes indispensable. In a moral and political sense, whether to dispossess them of the practice of virtue, or to promote good order and subordination, by conciliating their affections, a regard to this matter is, I think, incumbent. So forcibly was the case of even a short attention which I was able to give to it, that at the late Conjevaram feast, which, from a want of it, had always been interrupted by feuds and competitors, the greatest harmony subsisted; opposite pretensions were accommodated or compromised; and no part of the festival, to which crowds from all parts of India assembled, suffered the smallest obstruction. Testifying so fully, as the circumstance does, the good effects of indulgence to the religious prejudices of the Natives. I do not hesitate giving, as my opinion, that the managers of the church funds should be chosen from among the most respectable and substantial Natives that are to be found, and who, I imagine, are the most ready to accept the trust; that several of the present, although appointed by the Board, and because being men of no property, they embarrass the funds under their care, should be set aside; that the accounts of expensiture should be at all times open to the inspection of the Clear; and that the Board should take into their serious consideration the repairs that are absolutely requisite to the principal pagodas in the country, particularly those of universal resort at Conjevaram. In every country, although funds may be assigned for keeping in repair and preventing the decay of places of public worship, they will occasionally require and receive the efficient aid of the existing Government; yet none of those now in allusion, have participated of its bounty since the English have had a footing in India; that they are in ruinous condition may, therefore, be inferred from hence; but the fact cannot be more clearly demonstrated; and how kindly relief is called for, when I mention that the sacred temple, where the idol is deposited, at Little Conjevaram, is threatened with total destruction by the roots of a tree which are insinuating themselves through the walls, and cannot be eradicated but by incurring an expense, for a necessary ceremony, of private 200 pagodas, which the funds are not able to bear. Several of the other buildings are also in an equally ruinous condition, and some utterly destroyed.

"I cannot take a more proper occasion than this to represent a subject which, I should hope, only required it in order to obtain the relief which I am about to solicit. The Little Conjevaram pagoda formerly received, and continued to receive, after the accession of the present Nabob, and even after the grant of the Jaghire, a very considerable marah and some shorums in many parts of his country; but, since the war of 1789, these have been entirely taken away from it. Whether or not this circumstance may be known to the Nabob, I am not informed; but as I can hardly think that he would withhold, on a proper representation, what has immortalized preceding Princes,—that he would be the first to destroy the benevolent end for which it was instituted—and that he is not sensible of the self-satisfaction which so laudably arises from promoting the general happiness of the people whom he governs; so I would wish to engage the good offices of the Board and of Government to interfere for a restoration of the advantages which these pagodas anciently enjoyed. The magnificence of the festivals, and processions of this celebrated pagoda, is miserably fallen off for want of them, and the rich ornaments which decked the idol, but were lost during the war, have, on account of the poverty of the church, never been replaced.

"The gifts of pilgrims, and others, at the anniversary festivals at Trivulore and Pednapollam, have heretofore been collected and appropriated to the uses of Government; they are, how-

ever, trifling, together, not amounting to much more than six hundred pagodas per annum and it would be a liberal sacrifice to allow them to be added to the church funds, or disbursed in such manner, for the benefit of the church, as the Clergy may direct; with whom I would, nevertheless, recommend that the collection should remain.

"I have already said much upon the subject of repairing the pagodas, and, perhaps, no stronger inducement could be held out for the attainment of the end proposed. (The rebuilding of towns.) When completed, the tanks will, for many years, be monuments of British dominion in India; and it would be a pity that the same spirit of liberality should not be extended to other objects, uniting to accomplish the same public benefit."

**LACROIX'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA; TRANSLATED BY VINCENT L. REES, LECTURER ON MATHEMATICS AT THE HINDOO COLLEGE.**—We are glad to see a volume like this issue from the Indian press. It proves both the advance of scientific education, and the possession of every facility for further progress. It is not our design to enter on a critical examination of the book. It claims our approval, without passing through such an ordeal. The character of the original work is a sufficient security for an adequate representation of the principles of Algebraic science; and Mr. Rees may safely be confided in, for the transformation of the examples and illustrations into accordance with our local peculiarities. We have no doubt he will be found to have performed a very useful service for our Schools and Colleges. His volume contains more than 430 pages of elegant and expensive printing; and is sold cheap at eight rupees. Yet, we apprehend, it will be too expensive for general use, as a class book. In its present form, it deserves the liberal patronage of the Committee of Public Instruction, and of the various Educational Institutions in the country; but we would urge Mr. Rees to prepare an abridgement of it, which might be sold for a couple of rupees, and brought into universal use.

**A PLAN FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN SCIENCE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY AMONG THE NATIVES OF INDIA.** BY MAJOR W. HUGHES.—The tract, of which we have quoted the title, or rather a portion of the title, gives proof of the author's benevolent character; but, we fear it will serve but little other purpose. It is a heterogeneous collection of extracts from the Ancient Medical Science of India, the present Native Medical Practice, the efforts of Government to improve it, Dr. O'Shaughnessy's suggestions respecting an Indian Pharmacopoeia, the Medical Statistics of India, and a few topics more of a like nature. The "Plan" of Major Hughes is the smallest object of his attention. It is laid in the reader's way in bits and scraps, and is no where presented as a consistent whole. The following paragraph is the only distinct mention of it that the pamphlet contains; and, of a certainty, it is sufficiently meagre:

"19. *Native Medical Colleges.*—The plan for the formation of Native Medical Colleges for the instruction of Native Doctors is to be employed as such among the inhabitants of towns and villages generally, and would, necessarily, at least at first, be different from that of the College at Calcutta—that is, the pupils instead of being four, should not remain above two years at the proposed Colleges; and though they should be taught the English language, to a certain extent, their instruction should be chiefly through the medium of the Hindoostanee language; for to render the measure one of immediate or early benefit, it would be advisable to devote the time of the students to the acquirement of medical knowledge from translation; whereas, if such knowledge is to be principally gained by the perusal of English works, they would lose, in learning the latter language, the time which, at first, would be best devoted to teaching them a practical knowledge to such an extent, as shall qualify them to afford medical

aid to their fellow-creatures, in the cases of those diseases which are most prevalent among the natives in the districts where they are to be employed; which require prompt remedies, rather than the exhibit of great science."

The object, then, of Major Hughes's plan, is to furnish the whole Native community with medical practitioners who have had European instruction; and the means by which he would accomplish that object, is a two years' course of vernacular instruction. And both the object and the means are deserving of much stronger recommendation than he has given them. The idea is good, and is capable of general application to every kind of professional instruction, which we have to communicate to the people of India. To none is it more applicable, than the instruction of native ministers of the gospel.

For the execution of his plan, Major Hughes recommends that the Colleges at Benares, Agra, and Delhi, should have each a Medical Superintendent assigned them, and two qualified pupils from the Calcutta Medical College, in order to form medical classes as part of their economy; and he goes so far as to propose Dr. A. R. Lindsay, Dr. R. B. Duncan and Dr. James Baiken, as the first Superintendents to be appointed. Upon the able Professors of the Calcutta Native Medical College, he would throw the task of preparing directions for the provincial Colleges; in which it is recommended that, in addition to a given number of foundation pupils, any Native practitioners should be admitted to study.

We hope the suggestions of our author will not be wholly useless; and, indeed, there are few honest endeavours to do good which do prove entirely useless. The information he has collected is not new, but is it always accurate; and his proposals are too indistinct for adoption. Yet he may be the means of stimulating attention to his subject in some who are more competent to manage it; and it may be all the better that he interferes so little with what they might see good to recommend.

#### RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The Appendix to the Prison Discipline Committee's Report, published as a separate volume, is prefaced by a Resolution on the Report itself, adopted on the 8th October, 1838, in the Legislative Department, by the Honourable the President in Council, after having consulted the Right Honourable the Governor General, and, therefore, in concurrence with His Lordship. To this document we now direct the attention of our readers; and it need not detain them long. His Honour appears to have looked at the subject with something like a despairing perplexity. He seems oppressed with the apprehension, that to go into the business in earnest, will require a power of money, and to get that money will be a job indeed. But the Report of the Committee commends itself to especial favour, by "the moderation of views" with which it is drawn; that is, by the opportunity it affords of spending time in talk, and postponing action and expenditure. The Resolution begins with the end of the Report, by disposing, first, of the general scheme of reform proposed by the Committee. On the general principles laid down by the Committee, His Honour for the most part concurs with them. He does so, amongst many other things, in their rejection of education in the goals, and the prohibition of religious instruction. On the other hand, he reserves for future consideration, the influence of rewards, the most desirable sort of convict labour, and, especially, the question whether labour on the roads should be wholly discontinued. He disapproves of the system of forcing convicts to work upon the roads at a distance from their district goals; but rather leans to the belief that in many cases, and under proper

regulations, out-door labour within a reasonable distance from the prison, may at present, with advantage, be admitted.

But the most important part of the Resolution refers to the experiment which the Committee proposed, of erecting a Central Penitentiary in Calcutta. His Honour in Council would be glad to have before him a plan and estimate for the erection of such a Penitentiary with all its suitable appendances, as well as estimates for the improvement of the circles of district gaols connected with this central building; and wishes for this purpose, that Mr. Grant, the intelligent Secretary of the Committee, may be put in communication with the Military Board; and that all the information requisite, may be collected in a definite shape, for submission to the Government, and, eventually, to the home authorities. He is of opinion that as soon as a plan and estimate can be prepared, the sanction of the Honourable Court of Directors should be solicited for the immediate erection at this Presidency of a Central Penitentiary of the size recommended by the Committee.

Now, as Government have thus sanctioned the great recommendation of the Committee, we should be glad to learn that the zeal and ability exhibited by the Committee in their inquiries and deliberations, had been consistently followed up by promptitude in beginning the execution of their scheme. Have Mr. Grant and the Medical Board yet furnished the desired plan and estimate; and are they on their way to the Court of Directors?

Having expressed his opinions on the Committee's general scheme of reform, the President in Council proceeds to notice their recommendations for the immediate improvement of the existing system. They are generally approved. In particular it is desired, that the rule respecting the weight of fetters, which the Committee adopted from the Bengal Committee on Convict Labour, should be immediately circulated by the Supreme Government for general observance. His Honour thinks, with the Committee, that a small range of solitary cells should be immediately built in every gaol, in such a manner, if possible, as to fall in with the general alteration which would be rendered necessary by the eventual adoption of the whole plan of the Committee. And, for the reasons stated by the Committee, as well as with reference to the Reports of the Committee on Convict Labour, His Honour is decidedly of opinion that the entire system of employing the convicts in road-gangs or otherwise, under Engineer or Executive officers, at a distance from the gaols, should be immediately put an end to throughout the Presidencies.

These, and some other points of the Resolution are of great importance, and we should be exceedingly glad to learn, that corresponding orders had been issued respecting them. But from what we have heard, we are led to fear that the Government can not only pass resolutions and leave them unexecuted: but that they pass resolutions and then issue orders in direct contradiction to them. This appears to have been the course adopted respecting the feeding of the prisoners—a point of which we showed the exceeding importance, in our first article on the Committee's Report, on the 18th of April. As a matter of justice, not to say humanity, it is necessary that the convicts should have a sufficiency of food, of that mixed nature which it is well known is essential to healthy digestion; and that it should be afforded oftener than once in the twenty-four hours. As a matter of discipline, it is necessary that the prisoners should be debarred the gratification of marketing and cooking, and be deprived of the opportunity of saving money out of their allowances, either for bribing their keepers, or for more creditable purposes. With these views, the Committee recommended that money allowances should be entirely stopped, and rations be universally given, under such regulations as should insure a proper

variety of food, and a sufficient quantity of stimulating condiments to assist digestion: and also that no convicted prisoner be hereafter allowed to cook his own victuals, but that a Brahman and Mussoulman cook be provided for each gaol.

On this vital point, the recommendations of the Committee have received the entire approval of the President in Council, who is of opinion that they ought to be immediately and strictly acted upon throughout all the Presidencies; and, that, for the first year or two, half yearly reports of the results, both as regards the health of the prisoners, and the expense should be rendered to the Supreme Council. Yet, we understand that, in the very teeth of this opinion, the Sadler Dewanny have received orders to issue instructions, that, in future, all prisoners in Bengal are to receive uncooked rations of a seer of rice, a seer and a half of firewood, and a kharab of tobacco daily. Rather than carry such an order into execution, the Government had much better leave the matter as it is. It will rectify no existing evil, but add to all that exist new mischiefs of its own. We suppose it was intended to put all the prisoners in the country on an equality, respecting their food; and, it must be confessed, a uniform grain allowance would make a nearer approach to that, than a money allowance. The value of three or four pice differs exceedingly in different districts; so that such a sum daily would, in some places, be a profuse allowance, but in others, a bare and scanty one. The value of a seer of rice is equally various, but as in every place the price of the staple grain regulates the price of most other provisions, at least of home production, the difference of value in the rice would be a less inconvenience. Where the prisoner has to purchase his dhal, fish and other *chutneys* by the sale of his surplus four or five Chattricks of very cheap rice, most, though not all, of those articles would be found procurable at a price proportionally as cheap as the rice. But what is the great importance of a uniform allowance either in money or grain? Is simplicity of accounts and estimates worth purchasing at the cost of so much loss and suffering to the convicts, as must be the result of such uniformity? We imagine not.

A grain allowance has this inconvenience to the convict, that it is twice subjected to the deductions of trade profits before he can make use of it. The grant made to him by government is first diminished by the profit of the mooder, through whose hands the grain is supplied; and when the same mooder takes back a portion of it to be bartered for other articles, the amount of allowance contained in that portion is twice taxed with the mooder's retail profits. This will be the case where there is honest dealing: but how much the evil will be aggravated by the illegal and dishonest practices of the mooders, it is impossible to say. They are a class of men, who will not let slip an opportunity of making gain at any thing. The convicts will be at their mercy, and will suffer accordingly.

If Government will not take the trouble or risk of establishing cooks in the gaols, let them give the prisoners full rations, such as both the Prison Discipline Committee, and the Convict Labour Committee have recommended, without leaving it to the convicts either to barter or purchase any thing. But certainly cooked rations would be far preferable. Dissatisfaction on the part of the convicts might be guarded against, as easily as it is done in the European Regiments of the Army.

On the subject of Transportation, the President in Council recommends, that rules for the better management of the convicts at all the penal settlements should be immediately prescribed: but on the great question between transportation for life and imprisonment, one which the Committee have argu-

and so ally, His Honour does not think the Government are yet in circumstances to come to a satisfactory decision.

**THE PUNJAB.**—Scarcely had the community recovered from the astonishment, occasioned by the intelligence from China, than information is received of the death of **RESERVE SIKH**. The course of life he has long led, and the alarming attacks of disease to which he has been so frequently subject, had fully prepared Government for the event; yet it came suddenly, and adds to the difficulties of our present position. Never since we obtained footing in India, has the mind of any Governor General been distracted by such vast, intricate and multiplied combinations. During the past twelve months, we have had nothing but an uninterrupted succession of startling events. On whichever way we cast our eyes, we perceive circumstances which call for the exercise of the highest order of statesmanship. The atmosphere is clouded all round the horizon. Afghanistan, Russia, Persia, Egypt, Burma, Nepal, China, the Punjab. Here is a maze of political difficulties which might make the strongest nerves quiver. But if Britain is the destined instrument in the hands of Providence for the mental and moral regeneration of Asia, we are immortal till our work is done; and we have two centuries of labour before us. Happy, indeed, will it be, if the present difficulties shall lead the British authorities to examine how far they have fulfilled the high trust reposed in them, and to determine that the return of peace shall be the signal for a single-hearted devotedness to the object for which we hold empire in Asia.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

The *Columbo Observer* brings to light a practice in the district of *Tinacelly*, which, if true, calls for the instant interposition of Government. It is affirmed that, in the district of Tinacelly, an additional tax of from eight annas to six Rupees a year is levied on the Native Christians; that a lieutenant officer is appointed to collect it, who exacts it through the agency of whips, clubs, and a wooden instrument used for the purpose of compressing the fingers. It is to be hoped that the account is altogether unfounded. A letter from Peshawar, dated the 17th April, states that a messenger had come in to Dr. Lord, from Candahar, with the information that the Candahar horse had moved out thirty-six miles from that place, and encountered the English troops, and met with a repulse; and that they had fled, leaving all their guns and baggage behind them.—Letters have been received from Rangoon to the 19th April. After Col. Benson had come away, Captain McLeod received an intimation, that a visit from him would be agreeable to Tharrawaddie. He proceeded to the Palace, and was very cordially received. He was distinctly given to understand, that the visit was not official, but private. But even this visit will be of use. It will enable the Acting Resident to give accurate information of the state of things to the King; and this cannot fail to induce him to sue for war.—The first instalment on 1582 shares in the proposed London Steam Company has been paid up into the Union Bank.—A long report of a meeting of Indigo Planters, held at Tirhoot, appears in this day's *Hurkaru*. The object was to petition Government for a redress of grievances.—A Post Office Notice states, that the 20th instant will be the last day for the despatch of letters to be sent by the *Provia Gulf Steamer*, and the 31st proximo for the sailing vessel to Aden, and Steamer from thence to Suez.—The Members of the *Mechanics' Institute* have been invited by Professor O'Shaughnessy to attend the course of lectures given by him, at the Medical College.—A letter from Moorshidabad states, that the Editor of the Newspaper there, has been imprisoned by the public authorities, and fined ten thousand Rupees. Impossible!—Col. Sutherland has dealt very summarily with the Jaulpore Rajah. He ordered his envoys to his own tent, and informed them, that unless five lakhs of Rupees were paid in four days, he would

strike his tents, and return with a force, which would bring them to their senses. On the appointed day, just as he was preparing to break up his camp, the money was counted down.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

From the last accounts which have been received from Penang, it would appear that the Siamese had regained possession of Quetchah, and driven all the Malays from it.—A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Gowinghly, in Assam, on the 28th ult. It is reported as having been the severest which had been felt by any English resident in that country.—No further intelligence has been received from the ARMY or THE NAVY, of a later date than the 8th; and the report of an engagement with the Goudahares, is not confirmed; indeed, from a comparison of dates, it would appear to rest upon a very imperfect foundation.—The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the account of a most terrible human sacrifice in the district of Backergunge. A veddy Zamiaie had a cause pending for a long time in the Courts. He at length gained it, and immediately performed a grand Poojah, at which he determined to offer a human sacrifice. One of his own sons was immediately selected, and immolated. The whole affair has been brought to the knowledge of the Magistrate, who has instituted, it is said, a very strict investigation into the matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

Private letters mention the death of Mr. Fane, an able and valuable member of the Civil Service, who had proceeded to the Cape, for the benefit of his health.—Letters have been received from the Mauritius. A furious hurricane was experienced off the island, at the last equinox, which proved extremely destructive to the shipping, more especially to the *Northerland*, the largest vessel which has yet been built at Moulmein. She was completely dismasted, lost her rudder, threw a hundred tons of cargo overboard, and was saved from destruction, by being taken in tow by the *Victoria*.—No later intelligence has been received from the army, and there seems reason to mistrust the information which was brought by way of Peshawar, of the engagement with the Candahares.—Mr. John Bird has taken his seat, as provincial councillor at Malacca.—A Court of Enquiry has been held at Madras, on the young officers who abused the officers of the *Lord Louth*, in their mutinous and outrageous conduct; and they have been severely reprimanded according to the degree of their guilt.—Chowra has broken out with dreadful violence at Beiliffy; the casualties among the men of the 20th, have been appalling. Lieut.-Col. Poole, who commands the Regiment, has fallen a victim to this disease.—A statement has been published of the number of fires in the native part of the town, during the last year; they amounted to 168 tiled houses, and to 120 thatched houses; the greatest number consumed in one month was in March.—A Native, Surup Chundur Doss, has just published the prospectus of a *History of India*, in the Bengalee language; and we are happy to learn, that the School Book Society has subscribed for one hundred copies of it.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

The City Article of the Calcutta papers announces a fall in the price of Bengal Bank and Union Shares, which appears unaccountable. The proposed increase of the capital stock of the Union Bank may well account for the fall of its shares. The branch of the Bengal Bank, established at Mirzapore, is said to be doing a large and flourishing business.—The *Lord Louth* is at length in from Malacca.—The *Frederic* also announced this day from Mohart Town, has a large portion of the 21st Fusiliers. The men and women were immediately put on board steamers, and sent up at once to occupy the empty barracks at Chittaur.—Letters and papers have been received from Moulmein to the 24th. Dr. Richardson, who had been sent on a Mission to the Court of Siam, has been received in the most courteous and splendid style. We have given in another place, an account of the audience he had with the King.—Later accounts from Ava state, that although Capt. McLeod had been received with every favour by Tharrawaddie, he had met with slights from his ministers. This will not, however, hasten a war. Nothing, we believe, will hurry an one, but some-ling disaster to our arms, which shall infuse into the mind of the King more confidence of success in a trial of strength with us, than he now has.—Ac-



counts from Ferozepore state, that the Political Resident at Lahore, had applied for a medical officer to attend Rungjee Singh, who was so ill as to be speechless; but no immediate danger is apprehended.—The Governor General has been pleased to reduce the charge of postage, and from the *AUR or THE LAKSHI*.—We learn that it is the intention of the Court of Directors to reward the eminent services of Lieutenant Pottinger, who so nobly defended Herat, by raising him to the brevet of a Major, as soon as he attains his Captaincy.—It was currently reported in the Camp at Ferozepore, that news had arrived from Peshawar, of the fall of old Candahar; and that batteries had been opened against the new town.—A slight shock of an earthquake is said to have been felt at Calcutta, on Saturday morning last.—The Bombay papers confidently anticipate the arrival of the *Atalanta*, with the March Mails, on the 6th of this month.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Intelligence, more disastrous than any which has yet been received, reached Calcutta from China yesterday. We refer the reader to our editorial columns for particulars.—The letters just received from the eastward, leave no doubt that the Quench struggle has terminated for the present, leaving the Siamese masters of the country; and that there is little hope that the Malays will be able to regain it.—The Nabob of Jujur, to whom the Governor General lately sent a complimentary letter, for the assistance which he recently afforded, in the suppression of Thuggee, lies now dangerously ill. The Rajah of Kiseengur, Kulian Singh, is dead, and his body has been burnt with sandal wood.—Sylhet has been deluged with rain, which has flooded the country around to such an extent, that the inundation exceeds that of the height of the rains last year.—Lieut. Belleau, in charge of the canals, near Calcutta, has personally visited the villages on its banks, and finds that the complaints raised by the poor, against the oppression of *Kajmangh Bar's* people, are universally true.—A scene of oppression has been exhibited on the very outskirts of our metropolis, which calls loudly for redress. If such things take place, within six miles of Government House, what must be the sufferings of the poor, and the oppression of the rich, six hundred miles from it?

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Yesterday, the important intelligence was received in Calcutta, that the Maha Rajah Rungjee Singh died at Lahore, on the 24th of last month.—It is said that there are letters in Calcutta from the advanced Brigade of the *AUR or THE LAKSHI*, which state that the Chiefs of Candahar had made their submission to the British, and agreed to supply the troops with provisions, and the horses with forage.—The baptism, by Dr. Wilson, of Bunbury, of a Parsee, a follower of Zoroaster, has occasioned an extraordinary sensation among that community. We shall furnish all particulars next week.—A meeting of the Landholder's Society is to be held this day, in Calcutta, when "some important subjects are to be brought forward."—It is generally understood that Government will suspend the next Opium sale. What else can be done?

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Co.	Rs.	As.
J. M. Sutherland, Esq.	.....	10	0
F. Macnaghten, Esq.	..... to Oct. 1889,	10	0
John Mackay, Esq.	..... to April 1891,	20	0
G. W. Baitye, Esq.	..... to Dec. 1889,	20	0
Capt. J. Simkins,	..... to April 1891,	20	0

#### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

RECEPTION OF DR. RICHARDSON BY THE KING OF SIAM.

"On the 17th February, as had been arranged, I had my audience. I was said to be highly honoured by the unusual style in which I was received. At 10 o'clock, the King's boats arrived, when, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, Captain Brown of the ship, W. T. Hamilton, Messrs. Smith and Hayes of Mr. H.'s house, and an officer of Captain B.'s ship, we started and were met by

some Portuguese officers in the Siamese service, at the landing place. Mr. Hunter and myself had each a sort of swinging conveyance like a hammock, and horses were furnished for the other gentlemen; a small detachment of cavalry and elephants, and 2000 foot soldiers, were drawn out in lines on the road, through which (after entering a gate, which we did as usual by a circuitous route,) when we got out of the conveyances, we passed to the Prakhung Hall of Justice outside the Palace; at this place we waited 45 minutes, with some Siamese officers, till the Prince had all arrived, when we proceeded to the royal presence. An uncommon crowd of people were collected, who were quiet and orderly throughout; outside the gilt door, which was shut, and where we waited just long enough to have it opened, the people who had accompanied us, prostrated themselves as often as they had time. When the door was opened we walked in, and seated ourselves behind the presence, (which had been sent a day or two previous,) on a carpet which covered the floor. The King called us to come nearer him, and we went before the presents and sat down again, making 3 salaams to His Majesty. The interpreter had been taken ill just before we entered the hall, and Mr. Hunter whom they took as a Siamese officer, was obliged to officiate; the usual questions were put and answered. At the close of the audience, the King said that if I had any thing to say on business, Chow Coon Budeen and the Pra-Kiang would be at his service, and so strong was his friendship for the English, that my wish of the Governor General, should be considered the same as if it were his own. The audience lasted about 1 hour and 40 minutes. The questions which I put in the usual round about way. The King spoke to Phis-rip, the second Pra-Kiang, and he to Radthit, who again communicated with Mr. Hunter, and he with me. The King's title was repeated before and after each of my answers, which I could understand were modified a little to meet the royal ear, though, I believe, no change was made in the meaning of what was said. The hall is about 100 feet by 60, and except a small place in the centre, was crowded with the officers of the Government in their robes of state. The King was seated on his highest gold or gilt throne, raised about 15 feet above us; the lower stories on which he has usually received missions from the neighbouring states, had been removed. In his personal appearance, His Majesty is exceedingly stout, and is said by every one to be perhaps the most intelligent and sensible man in his kingdom. To all business he himself attends, and he often surprises the Government officers by his knowledge of transactions it was not supposed necessary to acquaint him with. After the curtain of heavy cloth of gold, which crosses the *Throne before the Hall* was drawn, Coon Tait, the Pra-Kiang's brother, who speaks English intelligibly, and whom I had often seen, came over to us and introduced to me the Chow Coon Budeen, who said he would be happy to see me at his house. This chief, who is the first minister, sat on the King's right of the Hall, and the Pra-Kiang on the left, the Princes of the Blood before them near the foot of the Throne; not one of the very numerous assembly, till after the curtain was drawn, ventured to raise his head from close to the ground, where their grovelling position on their elbows and knees placed it. After the audience, we went the usual round of the boats, (some of which are very costly and splendid,) and the white elephant, which is a good deal like the one at Ava, except that this one from view has broken his tusks almost off. From the elephant shed which is on the banks of the river, we returned home at a little past two.—*Moslem Chronicle*.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

(Continued from our last.)

SIR,—In the criminal branch of the service, the abolition of this punishment has been followed by bad effects. The state of society in India is such, that to the lower orders and the ill-disposed, the terrors of a jail are trifling. Convicts are therein well fed, and clothed, and attended to; and their hard labour amounts to just enough of exercise to keep them healthy. I remember an instance of a Dacoit being sentenced to suffer stripes and 14 years imprisonment; and this man asked to be hanged, in preference to undergoing the above sentence of stripes. Numerous instances have occurred to me, in which prisoners having been released, have again committed offences, on purpose to be again imprisoned and taken good care of. Corporal Punishment was summary, and striking, and exemplary; and tended greatly to check crime. Our jails are now over-crowded with convicts, detained in protracted confinement, in lieu of stripes, to the cruel injury of the prisoners families, and the greater expense to the State, without the reformation of the offender.

In cases in which a sentence of six months imprisonment, with stripes, would have been formerly awarded, an offender is

now confined for two or three years; during which time he loses all habit and inclination for work: when released, and from the corruption of his jail associates, in most instances he betakes himself to thieving and burglary, as a means of livelihood; and prays upon society, undeterred and indifferent, even though he be again imprisoned. With respect to the Army, our military brethren of all grades and experience, declare the cessation of Corporal Punishment to be highly injudicious, and subversive of strict and necessary discipline. Sepoys obtain the very award they sometimes seek, dismissal from their Regiment, with all arrears of salary paid in full; and afterwards they not unfrequently enlist in some other corps, although disgraced men! Some cases of disobedience, nearly approaching to mutiny, have lately occurred, which lead us to fear, that our Native Army is not under that prompt and due command which it formerly was; and every officer that I have questioned upon this subject, believes the cause to result from Lord W.'s regulations. I cannot speak with certainty as to their effects upon the military branch of the service, but will touch, from experience, for their injurious consequences upon our civil duties.

This measure was not called for; and it is difficult to say why the Ruler enforced it, more especially when we take into consideration his subsequent conduct upon this question. When canvassing the votes of the weavers of Glasgow, in the hopes of becoming their representative, he was expressly asked if he would vote for the abolition of Corporal Punishment in the army? He replied; "You know what I have done in India, and may expect me to act accordingly in England." His Lordship went into the House, and voted *against* the abolition! Any comments impugning his motives, would be unfair; so I will merely state, that his conduct in this business, to say the least, was dubious and inconsistent. It is constantly affirmed that His Lordship has been assailed, and his character so severely inveighed against, by *all parties*, on account of the system of retrenchment which he effected, that the head and front of his offences, were his clippings and cuttings. That the severe measures of economy which His Lordship enforced, caused bitter disappointment and discontent, is not to be wondered at; more especially as these retrenchments were chiefly levelled at the junior members of the service, and at those who were the least able to bear them. These unsparing retrenchments, no doubt produced many intemperate attacks upon his name; but I deny that I am influenced by any such reasons of spite or passion. The facts I mention speak for themselves; and the observations I make, are their result.

We, who eat the Company's salt, should not, and do not, grumble at economical curtailments, which the state of affairs may call for; but was the policy of Lord W. entirely his own; or was he the mere tool of the Home Authorities? If the former, his discernment, and the justice of his edicts, may be fairly questioned; if the latter, he was but the ready executioner of commands imposed upon him, some of which we are told he did not approve of, but went doggedly to work "with his hands tied." It is generally believed, that his measures of retrenchment, were, in many instances, neither equitable nor judicious; and in stating this, I express but the opinions of the majority in every branch of the services.

It may be averred with safety, that the order for disbanding the Provincial Battalion was injudicious. It has since been virtually abrogated; and the men are now, I believe, in point of enlistment and content, placed upon the same footing as they were before. Lord W. gave us for our civil guards over treasuries, jails, &c., a nondescript band; half sepoy, half burkundah; without the service of discipline, and "esprit de corps" of the one, or the subordination of the other. The bad effects of this make-shift measure, have become so apparent, that the present Government have seen the necessity of modifying Lord W.'s orders respecting them. They were in no ways trustworthy, either for escorting prisoners, or guarding property; and little better than a burlesque mockery of a Sepoy Corps; disaffected with their situations, and only retaining them, because they could get no other employment. To proceed to minor instances, though they no less illustrate individual character. I will refer to, amongst many other unworthy and petty savings, the destruction of the Great Gun at Agra. This ancient piece of workmanship was ordered to be split into pieces, and sold for the be-

nefit of the Government! I well remember the sensation and excitement which this act caused throughout every class of society in Agra. The destruction of this revered relic, fully accorded with the blunt and utilitarian nature of the Ruler's views; and was regarded by him as a cheap and satisfactory reform. The brass was disposed of piecemeal, to enrich the coffers of the Government, under Lord W. Bentinck's administration; and its stores thereby increased. I question, would the most needy brazier in the Tinker's Bazar at Agra, have accepted this curious and valuable relic of former ages, upon such terms; and would he have broken it in pieces for his private profit? There are other instances of this narrow and pennywise line of policy related of the Ruler; his abolishing the Hospital at Saugor, whereby a monthly expense of Rupees, amounting to 30, was saved to the State; and though an appeal was made in behalf of this useful charity, a most offensive and unbecoming reply was said to have been received, intimating almost, that the parties concerned, had their own interested reasons for pressing the question! Also the Botanical Garden and Messenger at Barrackpore, and the absorption of the Post Masterships; and depleting the duties of these offices to the already overburdened Collector-Magistrates. This last measure gave great dissatisfaction to the medical officers, (many of whom had become incumbents for years,) for the petty saving of 50 Rupees per annum at the different stations. It has since been virtually abrogated. Dr. Sprey, in his *Modern India*, page 21, vol. 2, asserts that the Ruler put a stop to all works of public utility, in his eagerness to hoard and scrape for the Government Treasury; and in page 84 to 92, some additional strictures upon his mal-administration will be found, expressed by his clear and sensible author, who simply states facts and events; and does not indulge in that severe style of invective against the Ruler's system, which marked the pages of *Meerut Magazine* and *Observer*. These publications were conducted with so much vigour, and gave so great offence to the Ruler, that, notwithstanding his expressed opinion, that "he knew no subject which the Press might not discuss freely," he threatened to suppress them. In these acts we can see no fair and comprehensive principle of reform, which the state of public affairs may have demanded; on the contrary, such petty scrapings approach nearer to parsimony than just economy. It is, moreover, somewhat unaccountable, that this unsparing agent of retrenchment, throughout his career in this country, held the office of Clerk of the Pipe in England! It is difficult to say, whether there were any duties connected with this situation, or what their nature may have been; but it is generally asserted, that the Ruler enjoyed his own privileges and immunity from retrenchment, and received 5000*l.* per annum for his Clerkship of the Pipe. "What a lucky man you were, my Lord, to hold so good a thing so long!" His Lordship's inclination to listen to ex-officio reports,—and, in some instances, anonymous information,—led him to adopt conclusions which were by no means just. Suspicious and pre-determined in his judgement, that all Indian affairs were ill managed; that every thing was wrong in the Army and the Medical Service; and that the Civilians were a body of well-paid idlers, insubordinate, and leagued together to promote their own interests, at the expense of the Government they have the honour to serve; few departments appeared to his capacity to be well conducted, excepting Mrs. Havell's Figgery at Deegah! The experience and collected wisdom of his predecessors, and the old residents in this country, was so little heeded or regarded by him, so bent was he upon carrying into execution his own "sic volo sic jubeo" schemes. The unbecoming reprimand which he gave to that able functionary, Mr. Ewer, for opposing his views; the hasty and prejudiced order which he gave, respecting the removal of a zealous and conscientious officer (now a member of the Sabha) from Miraspoor, upon the *ex parte* statement of an interested individual, without even calling upon this officer for explanation, corroborate my assertions respecting his conduct, as being arbitrary and prejudicial. If we follow the Ruler to England, we shall there also find him acting with his customary inconsistency, to say the least. He was professionally the champion of the Company, and yet he accepted the chair at a meeting assembled in favour of Mr. Buckingham's claims; and to support this man against his employers, towards whom in this country, he had been so "faithful found," and so discerning. Such

conduct, in the eyes of most men, rendered him obnoxious, to the suspicion that the Ruler's ulterior objects may have been to ingratiate himself with the weavers of Glasgow, of which town he became the Representative, and in which Mr. B. had much influence. Again, in former years, Lord W. Bentinck was connected with a Committee (Chairman, I believe,) in Cambridgeshire, associated for the purpose of draining the fen ditches; yet even here he blundered on with such resolute pertinacity, that the objects of the association were thwarted and thrown into confusion by this impracticable ditcher and drainer. How is it that His Lordship has failed in every public appointment, of which he has had charge? As a Military man, his career and services in Catalonia were unsuccessful, if not worse; as a Statesman, in Naples, he was outwitted; as Governor of Madras, he gave great dissatisfaction; and in this country, his measures and mismanagement now speak for themselves: if their effects have not been prejudicial, why have many been repealed? He failed, moreover, as a ditcher in the Fens. Since his rule and fermentation in the minds of the Native community, an excitement has risen, which was never felt before. He pushed them on, and they have swollen in their attempts to go ahead, under the influence of his system. Far be it from me to advocate the depression of the people of India; but the progress of mind and civilisation; and, consequently, of virtue, is gradual in its advance, and cannot be attained by sudden impulses. I regard His Lordship's wish to benefit the mass of the people, as one of the meritorious characteristics of his Government; but he commenced with too much precipitation; where there is neither public spirit or public intelligence, and information; and, assuredly, his measures have not tended to exalt the European name or interests in India. I do not urge that the Natives should be kept back for our advantage; but we are entitled by circumstances, education and integrity, to privileges and rank, which the Ruler was too prone to level upon considerations of cheap government. Where he ought to have walked, he galloped. Although we might suppose that the Native community would revere his name, and remember him with gratitude, such is not the case; many have spoken of him as a Ruler, whose chief efforts were directed to the acquirement of pelf and profit; and who gave dissatisfaction to most parties, excepting those to whom he had been the giver of all good things. Amongst the few bright spots in his career, we may include the suppression of Thuggee; the abolition of Suttee; his attention to the importance of good roads; and above all, his earnest and constant support, as an advocate for Steam Communication, both by sea and river. For this last act he is entitled to the gratitude of all; and for this alone, a statue might be erected to commemorate his name. It is unfair and invidious to say, as some do, that the glory of the Suttee abolition is not his; that the way was paved, and the public mind prepared. He had the good inclination to perform the act, and sufficient strength of mind to enforce the abolition, which he did abolish, by issuing a Law in prohibition. "*Palman qui meruit ferat.*" The disclosure and uprooting of those remorseless murderers, the Thugs, is another obligation which India owes to Lord W. Bentinck, in conjunction with his able coadjutors, the late Mr. Halhed, Capt. Sleeman, and Messrs. F. C. Smith and Stookwell. I have named Lord W. Bentinck as the moving principle in the injudicious reforms and rules which were enacted during his administration; and to which, if my information be not incorrect, there was much of opposition offered by all in authority at the time, with the exception of Sir C. Metcalfe. This bepraised gentleman was His Lordship's most obedient devoted servant, and follower of all his steps and public measures.

He is extolled highly, while His Lord and Master is as highly condemned by the majority of our Indian public. Since the proceedings of both were similar, it is difficult to account for this inconsistency, on the part of our judicious public; unless we bear in mind the Freedom of the Press, and interpret the "Public" to mean, the interested conductors of Newspapers; the Lawyers and Attorneys; some European shopkeepers and traders; and other residents of Calcutta; which may, perhaps, in the estimation of some, constitute the Indian public. Assuredly the Freedom of the Press has covered a multitude of sins; or how can we account for the popularity of the follower, and the odium attached to the character of the Chief?

It is necessary to state, that in making the above miscellaneous observations upon His Lordship's public conduct, I have not been influenced by passion, or biased by any ill will towards him. I have commented upon the measures, not the man. That many of those measures were deficient in wisdom, I think must be admitted; else why have they been altogether? If any member of the other branches of our Indian administration will also lay before us the schemes and progress which Lord W. put into execution towards his respective department, I feel assured that they will not bear the scrutiny; nay, more, that they will be found paltry and unworthy. I have heard it argued, that His Lordship acted with the best intentions; but this does not excuse the faults of a public character. It is an palliation for mistakes, and more especially those which were marked by wrong headedness, and an impatience of opposition. That loathsome and torturing bigot, Queen Mary, burnt her victims, with the best of all possible intentions, religious conviction; and in the name of the God of Justice and Mercy!!! It is possible that the ex-Ruler had the fullest confidence in himself, and was fully conscious of his own wisdom and honesty of purpose; but the evil consequences of his measures have since, in part, developed themselves. He has passed away from us; and his favoured few are about to set up a graven image to commemorate his name. If this memorial be erected as a token of esteem and respect for his private character, which we are told was upright, exemplary and amiable; his private advisers, and those who benefited by him, may raise it on high, and bow the knee to it. But if it be intended to commemorate him in his public capacity, and the tendency of his edicts and their working; then I would suggest, that as the Athenians had a statue of brass, without a tongue, in representation of silence, so that of Lord William Bentinck, as best indicative of the tendency of his government, be fixed *habe upwards*.

April 25, 1839.

Yours truly,  
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## EUROPE.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S SPEECH AT FAIRLEY, ON THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1838.

Under the Mahomedan rule it was greatly increased, and led to the abandonment to a considerable extent of the cultivation of the soil, and deep-rooted diffidence in the minds of the natives. Under British sway, however, the tax was only limited by the capacity of the cultivators to pay; and hence the tilling of the soil had become an almost profitless occupation, and thence upon thousands of acres relinquished to the possession of the wild beasts and venomous reptiles of the country. The British conquerors of India had everywhere assumed a right of proprietorship in the soil, and erected on this assumption, a system of taxation more impolitic, oppressive and ruinous, than any other in the world. Instead of a specified and reasonable proportion of the crop, (the mode of collecting the tax under our predecessors) a money payment was demanded, which, owing to fluctuating seasons, ever changing prices, and the minable value of money, often amounted to more than the worth of the entire crop, when brought into the market. This subject had been discussed in a bold and masterly manner by a most faithful and talented friend of India, who had made it his study for thirty years, and had given to the world an invaluable treatise on the ancient and modern history of the land-tax in India. With unfeigned admiration and respect he referred the gentlemen around him to the writings of Major-General Briggs. The Marquis Cornwallis had, forty-five years ago, made an effort to improve upon the land revenue system of India by a PERMANENT SETTLEMENT of the tax in the provinces of Behar, Orissa, and a portion of Bengal. His project was known by the name of the ZEMINDARY system, which, though fraught with much evil and inconvenience in the earlier stages of its trial, had effected great good within the sphere of its operations, and might have been applied with irretrievable benefit to the whole of India. Another system was known by the name of the ROTWARRY SETTLEMENT, made by Government with the Ryots or cultivators individually; under which the government receives its share in the form of a money rent fixed on the land itself, in cultivation, and not being a pecuniary commutation for its share of the produce, varying as the extent of the produce may vary in each year. The practical working of this part of the land tax machinery had been rendered intelligible by the following hypothesis, stated by a member of the Government of Madras, in 1823:—"Imagine the whole landed interest—that is, all the landlords of Great Britain, and

even the capital farmers, at once swept away from off the face of the earth; imagine a rent fixed on every field in the kingdom, seldom under, generally above its means of payment; imagine the land so rented, letted out to the villagers, according to the number of their cattle and ploughs, to the extent of forty or fifty acres each. Imagine the revenue raised in this manner, the agency of one hundred thousand as above, leviable through the agency of their discretion, according to their ideas of the occupant's means of paying, whether from the produce of his land or his separate property; and, in order to encourage every man to act as a spy on his neighbour, and report his means of paying, that he may eventually save himself from extra demand; imagine all the cultivators of a village liable at all times to a *separate demand*, in order to make up for the failure of one or more individuals of the parish. Imagine collectors in every county setting under the orders of a board, on the avowed principle of destroying all temptation for labour, by a general equalization of assessment; seizing and sending back runaway slaves to each other—and, lastly, imagine the collector, the *sole magistrate*, or justice of the peace of the county, through the medium and instrumentality of whom alone, any criminal complaint of personal grievance suffered by the subject can reach the superior courts. Imagine, at the same time, every subordinate officer, employed in the collection of the land revenue, to be a *patrol officer*, vested with the power to *fine, confine*, put in the stocks, and *slay* any inhabitant within his range, on any charge, without oath of the accuser, or sworn recorded evidence in the case." "This picture (says Mr. Richards) may be thought highly coloured, but it is not *exaggerated*. It describes the system, with its powers, such as it really is, and, however well administered, it may be in the hands of some extraordinary collector, still it being in a peculiarly open to boundless abuse, is a sufficient warrant of the evils it will always engender under ordinary management." The disastrous effects of such a system it was not difficult to foresee, nor surprising to find the *Bombay Gazette* of Nov. 10, 1837, communicating the following intelligence:—"Some of our richest provinces are only partially under cultivation. The whole country has been subjected to a system of taxation which has, under its peculiar circumstances, embittered more than anything else to retard its prosperity. The cultivation of fair tracts of country, capable of producing the most valuable of Indian commodities has been prevented." The question of a remedy for these evils came next to be considered. It might be briefly stated to consist of a series of measures founded in justice, and carried out by a wise and beneficent policy. Let us now acknowledge the rights of the cultivators; a diminution in the first place, and ultimately a permanent settlement upon equitable terms, of the land tax; the restoration (tax free) for a limited number of years at least of the village and waste lands; the abolition of the monopoly of salt, accompanied by a reduction of the duty on that article, which, in a rice-fed country like India, must be considered an absolute necessity of life; let a portion of the revenue be appropriated to the construction of roads and other means of artificial irrigation, to the building of bridges, the cutting of canals, and the making of roads; let public granaries be established, sufficient to contain stores adequate to the wants of the people in seasons of scarcity and drought; let the natives enjoy a participation in the affairs of government; let there be a reciprocity in the imposition of duties; a hospital of municipal institutions; the establishment of a uniform currency; let agricultural pursuits be encouraged, by a *fixed duty* on the importation of Indian wheat into this country, instead of the present fluctuating rate. To these, add the diffusion, by unobjectionable means, of the benefits of education. Suppose these things done, or the work fairly and in sincerity commenced, and what would be the result? What would be the advantages accruing to the government of India, the parent state, the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the kingdom at large? The conciliation and contentment of the native population; confidence in, and attachment to the British sway: the increased security and permanent possession of the vast country we have obtained, and which we now hold no the most precarious and doubtful tenure; the progressive improvement of the condition of a hundred millions of the subjects of the crown; the tranquillity and internal peace of the empire; the augmentation to an indefinite extent, of the revenue derivable from indirect taxation; and, finally, to bring the matter home to the business and bosoms of the merchants and artisans of this busy, ingenious and enterprising country, a *largely increased and ever increasing demand for British manufactures*. Upon this last consequence of a better system, he (Mr. Thompson) would venture to dwell for a few moments, considering the character and occupations at home before him. Crippled and almost paralysed as was our trade with India, yet what, notwithstanding, was the nature of our exports in regard to their variety? To India we sent cloths of all sorts; gambles; serges; cottons, printed and plain; twist and yarn, iron and steel; copper, lead, and shot, saddlery, &c. The trade in these and other articles might be incalculably increased. He (Mr. T.) must return for an instant to the erroneous doctrine so long and so successfully propagated by the East India Company, that no considerable increase could be reasonably ex-

pected in our exports to India. The East India Company, in 1813, expressly stated, "that no large or sudden addition could be made to the amount of British exports to India or China;" the causes, they declared, were to be found in the "nature of the Indian people, their climate, and their wants." A comparison of exports in one article of British manufacture would sufficiently demonstrate the utter fallacy of this position. In 1814, the exports of printed cottons amounted to 614,800 yards; plain cottons, 213,408 yards; declared value, 109,400 pounds sterling.—This, it must be remembered, was the last year of the Company's monopoly of the trade to India. In 1832, under the operation of the free system, the exports were,—in printed cottons, 18,291,530 yards; in plain cottons, 39,374,311 yards; declared value, 1,331,309 pounds sterling—leaving a balance, in favour of free trade, and against the Company's singular announcement of the doctrine already stated, of 36,749,930 yards of British manufactured goods, and 1,221,913 pounds of sterling money. In the article of cotton-wool, the Company's transactions amounted, in 1814, to the astounding and insignificant item of 8 pounds weight; and in 1832, to 4,235,427 pounds, valued at 309,710 pounds sterling. "The principal obstacle," observes Mr. McCulloch, "in the way of extending the commerce with India, does not consist in any insuperable on the part of the natives in purchase our commodities, but in the difficulty under which they are placed of furnishing equivalents for them." A glance at the increased value of the exports of cotton piece goods and yarn to Calcutta from Liverpool and Clyde, would tend to establish the fact (he (Mr. T.) was desirous of pressing upon their attention, viz. the possibility of increasing our commercial transactions with India.

The exports he referred to were as under:

In 1829	.....	£262,790	In 1834	.....	£ 630,207
1830	.....	774,596	1835	.....	818,480
1831	.....	809,543	1836	.....	1,107,167
1832	.....	621,930	1837	.....	1,178,417
1833	.....	615,010	1838	.....	982,127

The cultivation of cotton in India, though a matter of vast importance, had been comparatively neglected. Our trade with India had been uninterrupted for considerably more than two centuries, and in the hands of persons with an unlimited command of British capital, and the means of employing it amongst a population of, say, eighty millions, in a country, too, in which cotton had been grown from time immemorial, and which would be found to be the result of a comparison of the amount of cotton-wool imported into Great Britain and Ireland in 1835 from India, and the amount of the same commodity, imported during the same year from the United States of America, where the cultivation of cotton had only been carried on for 30 years, and where it was altogether the fruit of slave labour. From the East India Company's territories, and the island of Ceylon, we had imported 82,320,863 pounds weight of cotton wool, while from the United States we had received 209,308,073 pounds weight, leaving a balance in favour of a foreign country, slavery and republican task-masters, of 386,987,210 pounds weight of cotton. A wise administration of political and fiscal affairs in India, would rear a platform on which every moral and religious enterprise for the benefit of the degraded millions of India might be carried forward, with far higher hopes of success than we were justified at the present time in entertaining. He would, therefore, with all the emphasis he could employ, exhort the inhabitants of Paisley to come forward in behalf of the natives of the British dependencies, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, had already evinced a laudable ardour in the cause, and had committed to him (Mr. Thompson) the trust of representing their wishes and determinations in this matter. He was about to go forth in argue this great question before the people of the United Kingdom, and he called upon those who heard him—by their recollection of the unnumbered wrongs which their country through successive ages had heaped upon innocent and barbarous nations—by every feeling of pity toward the ignorant, the famishing and the oppressed, who from every quarter of the globe and every island of the sea, were turning their hands to us for aid—by every desire to exalt their nation's fame far eminence in a free-trade race—by the wish which could not but animate them to advance the wealth and comfort of themselves, their neighbours, and their friends; and above all, by the pledges he knew they had often given in labour for the spread of that kingdom which is *righteousness and peace*—by these considerations, drawn from whatever was interesting in human misery, or honourable in social intercourse, or sacred in Christian duty, he invoked their countenance and their aid. One and all, let them, with what influence they could command, associate themselves with him for the protection and defence of injured millions. For the present let "Jeha" be their watchword, and their prayer as they went forth in awe the seeds of a better system be,

O haste your truly emulous, days of gold.  
 Where you in bright purity streaks the orient skies,  
 Rise Science, Freedom, Peace, Religion rise!  
 Till from Tanjore to furthest Soudan  
 In one wide stretch back the glowing land,  
 And Brahmin from his guilty greatness hurst;  
 With Meera's Lord, Mowla rule the world!

—Glasgow Saturday Post.

## RELIGIOUS.

**THE NEW DEAN OF ECKENH.**—The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell was gazetted to the deanery on Tuesday. He is brother by half blood to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and eldest son of the Duke of Bedford by his second marriage. His lordship is the youngest dignitary of the established church, being in his thirty-fourth year.—*Ed.*

**RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.**—"Some time ago a minister of the Established Church in Dresden, named Stephan, being more zealous than his brethren for the conversion of sinners, holding private meetings at his own residence, in addition to the public ones in his church, was accused by his brethren, in force one of the tribunals of justice, of various crimes and misdemeanors, affecting his moral character. After a long trial it has been agreed, that, if he will leave the country, the law-suit shall be discontinued. About half of his followers have the country with him; and amongst them an evangelical nobleman, Baron Uckermark, who is said to carry with him in each about 80,000 dollars, intending to found a colony in North America. The Bremen paper of 7th November says on this subject—"Pastor Stephan, from Dresden, is already arrived within our walls, and with him about 200 of his countrymen, holding the same old Lutheran faith, intending to embark in the new Bremen ship, *Others*, Capt. Exter, for New Orleans, where, far from the land of their failures, and free from the efforts of their enemies, they may find a new home on the banks of the Missouri. More than 400 persons out of Saxony are already sailed for New Orleans before them in the Bremen ships, *Copernicus*, John George, and *Republic*. Several others will follow. The more we have become acquainted with these well-educated, quiet, and (as regards part of them) accomplished people, the more we are convinced that the reports circulated in some of the newspapers respecting Pastor Stephan and his community, have proceeded from very impure and hateful sources, and are mostly much disfigured, if not thoroughly false. It is much to be regretted that Germany, and especially Saxony, should lose a part of her quiet, laborious, and obedient population, against whom no other complaint can be rightly made, than that they hold strictly to the doctrines of Luther. On the other side, it is a satisfaction to us to see that a colony will shortly rise on the banks of the Missouri, which will prove an honor to the German name; and we wish our departing countrymen the best success in the execution of their design."

**STETTGARD, Oct. 22.**—A few days ago Mr. Oncken, from Hamburg, an emissary of the American Baptist Missionary Society, was here. He held several meetings, in which he so much displayed his eloquence, in spaces of five hours and a half duration, that immediately several inhabitants of this city (amongst whom were some who had already refused to allow their children to be baptized) felt themselves so much drawn to him, that between twenty and thirty, amongst whom were several ladies, allowed themselves to be baptized, by immersion in the river Neckar. The certificate of baptism and the gravel has been presented to each of the new converts; also each baptized himself, if required, to state publicly the reasons for his accession from the evangelical church. Amongst the converts are people of very different classes. The stranger received notice to depart as early as possible.—*Christ. Adv.*

**REVIVAL AT SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The *Cleveland Ohio Observer* of Oct. 16, contains the following letter from a Female Missionary:—

Honolulu, March 2, 1838.

**DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER TAYLOR.**—My husband has reserved a part of this sheet, that I may write you a few lines; and I perceive by his closing sentence that he wishes me to tell you something about the revival. Even since our last general church meeting, the church members at some of the stations on Hawaii have been unusually prayerful; protracted meetings have been held, and thousands, perhaps, have been converted—we cannot, of course, say how many. Over six hundred have been admitted to the communion at Waimea; four hundred at Hilo; and a great number will probably be admitted at both of those places, at the next communion season. The revival has embraced both sexes, of all ages, from ten years old up to the aged grandmother who had spent her earlier years in worshipping idols and stones. Our latest dates from both those stations say that the work is still advancing with unusual fidelity, and numbers are daily converted. The schools have shared largely in the blessing. Eight of the little boys in the boarding school have been admitted to the church, and their teacher hopes that most of the remaining thirty are Christians. Nor has the revival been confined to the island of Hawaii. Almost all the stations have been visited in mercy. Between eighty and ninety are propounded for admission to our church at Honolulu on the next Sabbath, and a thousand profess to be converted. The brethren on Maui and Kauai write very encouragingly from both those islands. The King is still impatient, and attached to his pleasures; but most of the high chiefs are professors of religion. There appears to be a great thirst for knowledge among the people, and the schools are well attended; books in great demand, particularly the New Testament. We rejoice to hear that the Bible Society has made us a grant of dol-

lars 3,000. Our Board feel the pressure of the hard times so much that they cannot send our usual supply of stores and clothing this spring; and but for the above-mentioned grant the press would have been nearly stopped. But we will trust in the Lord, for he has promised we shall want no good thing.

Yours, &c. ANN M. DIMOCK.

—*Christ. Watch.*

**POWER OF DIVINE TRUTH UPON THE MIND OF A DEAF AND DUMB BOY.**—We have rarely met a more touching illustration of the enlightened power and efficacy of scriptural instruction than the following:—

"A few years ago a clergyman paid a visit to a deaf and dumb institution in London, for the purpose of examining the children in their knowledge of divine truth. A little boy on the occasion was asked in writing, 'Who made the world?' He took up the chalk, and wrote under the question, 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.' The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner, 'Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?' A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote, '— This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.' A third question was then proposed, evidently adapted to call to mind the most precious feeling into exercise; 'Why were you born deaf and dumb, when you can hear and speak?' 'Never, said an eye-witness, 'shall I forget the look of resignation which sat on his countenance as he took up the chalk and wrote, 'Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight.'—*Christ. Watchman.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ROYAL SOCIETY.**—The Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society took place yesterday, Nov. 20, when the Marquis of Northampton was elected President; John William Lubbock, Esq. M.A., Treasurer; Peter Mark Roget, M.D., and Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq., Secretaries; Win. Henry Smyth, Esq. R.N., Foreign Secretary; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, K.G., Francis Baily, Esq., John George Children, Esq., John Frederick Daniell, Esq., C. G. B. Daubigny, M.D., Thomas Gal-Loe, Esq. M.A., Thomas Graham, Esq., Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., M.A., Francis Kierulff, Esq., George Bunsen, Esq., John Forbes Royle, M.D., Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., Robert Bently Todd, M.D., Charles Wheatstone, Esq., Rev. Wm. Whewell, M.A., and Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., Members of the Council.—(The gentlemen whose names in the preceding list are printed in Italics, were not members of the last Council.)—The Copley medal was awarded to Mr. Faraday, Esq.; the Rumford medal to Prof. Forbes, and the Gold Medal to H. Fox Talbot, Esq. and Prof. Graham.—*Athenaeum.*

**THE BENTARD.**—Last week a female bird was shot on Cobden-common, near Wincobster. There are only three or four instances on record of this bird having been seen in this country. *Pat.*

**IMPORTANT INVENTION IN CLOTH-MAKING.**—At length woollen cloth has been produced from the stocking-frame, which has all the appearance of house-woven cloth; but its texture so fine that the threads cannot be discovered by the most powerful microscope. The process of making has caused it to shrink into a mass of conical wool, resembling the felt of a hat; but its elasticity was not destroyed. Many able mechanics speak highly of the invention, which is excellent for trousers, but too thick for coats. It is 8s. 6d. per yard, 10 per cent. cheaper than house-woven cloth of the same quality. We understand a clergyman of this town has had a whole suit made of this new cloth.—*Nottingham Review.*

**WINTER.**—A SIGAL OF SPRING visited Graysedon last week, and proved a good harvest to a petrebird of the pier. The hauls have brought 140 to 150 birds of a very superior quality. On Monday and Tuesday week some very fine fish were also taken. This is the first instance within memory that this fish has found its way so far up the river.—*Pat.*

**APPROACH TO PRETEXTUAL MOTION.**—It is stated in a recent French paper, (*Le Reveu de Havre*) that a native medicine has discovered means, and invented an apparatus, by which a lady's watch may be made to go for a whole year; a gentleman's watch for three years; an ordinary timepiece for five years; and a public clock for the period of two hundred and eighty years; all of them only requiring to be wound up once!—*Ibid.*

**EXTENSIVE EXISTENCE OF SUPERSTITION.**—In one day the public London journals contain two remarkable instances of the existence of superstition among the people. The one was described in evidence called respecting the suicide of Mrs. Lamb, where it was stated that the poor lady had been found dead by two girls who had come from London "to have their fortunes told." The next instance was given in the case of a child, who, having been severely hurt, was taken by her parents—not to a doctor for cure—but to a person reputed for his power in the healing art, by the aid of sorcery alone!—*Ibid.*

**MADRIDGES.**—A portrait, painted by Mr. W. Carpenter, jun.

of the Mandingos, who was in London during the past summer, [*Athenaeum*, No. 565.] was exhibited, and the resemblance of his features to those of an African, was very striking. In connexion with the Mandingo people, the Secretary mentioned that the Rev. W. Fox, Wesleyan Missionary at McCarthy's Island, [Jan-jan-bur of the natives], the government station for liberated Africans, about 127 miles up the river Gambla, had lately made a journey to Baltimore, capital of the Bonni country, about 300 miles to the north-east of Jan-jan-bur, and had been received with great kindness by the king of the country, who had invited him to settle at his capital.—*Athenaeum*.

ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN DELEGATE.—F. C. Delatun, Esq., a distinguished philanthropist, and warm friend of the temperance cause, has arrived from New York by the *Great Western*. He is chairman of the New York State Temperance Society, and has, ever since the dawn of temperance in America, been a fearless, uncompromising, and successful advocate of the cause; having distinguished himself no less by his unwearied labours, than by his liberal personal sacrifices in its behalf. A short time ago, when the society with which he stands connected was embarrassed to a very considerable extent, he undertook to collect, and succeeded in obtaining \$5000; while, at the same time, he gave, out of his own purse, a sum nearly equal to half that amount. It is the intention of this gentleman, in connexion with R. U. White, Esq., of Dublin, J. Dundon, Esq., of the Glen, near Greenock, Mr. Joseph Liverey, of Preston, and others, to make a six months' tour of England, for the purpose of gathering statistical facts and information connected with this great national question; and at the same time to make a grand effort towards concentrating the influence of all parts of the country into one common focus, for the purpose of bringing the importance and vastness of this subject more prominently before all classes of the community, by disseminating, through the agency of the press, a flood of light upon the mighty evil which afflicts our land.—*Leeds of Man Temperance Guardian*.

AQUA VITÆ AQUA MORTIS.—Dr. Ure, in his Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, gives the following definition of aqua vite, the name very absurdly given to alcohol, when used as an intoxicating beverage:—“It has been the *aqua mortis* to thousands of the human race, and will, probably, ere long, destroy all the native tribes of North America and Australia.”—*Christ. Adv.*

MR JAMES ANDERSON'S STRAITS-COAST is finished, and will start for Butterworth for this city in a fortnight, travelling at seven miles an hour.—*Linrick Paper*.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—We have seen a great many funny suggestions, but the following novel notion, which a daily paper gives as from a “Sussex paper,” and with the heading “Improved Prison Discipline,” does really appear to carry joking rather too far:—“At the quarter sessions for the eastern district of Sussex, last week, a conversation took place relative to a re-arrangement of the previous sessions, that every prisoner should be allowed to wear a linen mask, to be provided by the gaoler. Mr. Doughton opposed the plan, which he thought would take away from punishment one of the greatest stings, and throw over the proceeding an air of ridicule which would turn the whole into burlesque. Mr. Haslewood was in favour of the mask; for many a prisoner who had formed a determination to amend his life, would, if not allowed to cover his face, be liable to be recognised by some of his fellow-prisoners, in consequence of which his resolution of amendment would be rendered nugatory. Finally, it was agreed that application should be made to the Home Secretary, requesting that he would grant permission to use the linen mask in the goal.”—*Christ. Adv.*

A PRINCELY PRESENT.—We learn from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that the Prince de Joinville, in grateful remembrance of the hospitable attentions which he received from Col. de Russy, while at West Point, has sent to the Colonel a costly suit box of gold, encased with diamonds. This handsome present was transmitted to Col. De Russy through the hands of Monsieur de Salgny, Secretary of the French Legation, who has himself received from the Prince a superb dressing case of plate, containing one hundred pieces.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

NICHOLAS BINDER has made a purchase of 50,000 splendid trees of the Morus Mulianalis, or Chinese Mulberry, and intends forming a most extensive establishment, comprising cooperages for the vases, and a manufactory for reeling and weaving silk fabrics.—*Christ. Watch*.

FAIR PROSPECTS FOR MASSACHUSETTS AND TENNESSEE.—These two States have now, by the free vote of the people, banished from their borders the cure retail of spirituous liquors, as except by the apothecary as a common medicine. This has been done, not by any political party or sectarian bigotry, but by men of all parties and all sects; not by a small majority, but by a large one; and in the former State, by the voice of more than two-thirds of her senators and representatives in general court assembled. In both States it has been done on the ground that the article is neither beneficial nor useful, and that the traffic brings upon the community an amount of pauperism, crime, and wretchedness, not to be borne. There is no reason to suppose, therefore, that it will ever be restored, but that henceforth, these States will move onward without a licensed tavern or dram-shop; and, so far as the laws are executed, without the ordinary sale in any place of spirituous spirits as a beverage. Let us glance at a few of the probable results.

1. A drunkard in those States will hereafter be a rare spectacle.
2. Most of the present race of drunkards will be reformed, and such as continue drunkards, will continue so on wine, beer and cider, and by getting ardent spirits from unprincipled apothecaries and physicians, as a medicine; but the most will retrace into other States.
3. The taverns and public houses will assume a new aspect, be neat, and have comfortable accommodations for travellers, more like private than public houses; no drunkards hanging around them; no filthy bar-rooms filled with obscene, profane rabble; no bloated, swaggering bar-keeper for the host; no noise at midnight disturbing repose.
4. In the seaports of the one, and the river towns of the other, there will be no land-sharks to catch the poor sailors and boatmen. Sailor's boarding-houses and lodging-places will be places of safety, from which the poor seaman may go out unharmed, with all that is his, to his own dear home, or to his path on the mighty waters.
5. With destruction of dram-selling, in ports and harbours, will, in a great measure, cease gambling, debauchery, fighting, robbery, manslaughter, and the like.
6. More than three-fourths of the crimes and pauperism of those States may cease, and more than three-fourths of the taxation occasioned by those evils, be in future dispensed with.
7. The frequency of diseases may be greatly lessened, and future epidemics, like the cholera, may be expected to be far less destructive.
8. The number of insane will be much less than in former years. No slaves will be shipped and murdered, and no children bruised and maimed by fathers, and husbands made fiends by rum.
9. Lunatickness, stages, ships, and all kinds of violent machinery, may be managed with a steadiness and caution that will secure safety to travellers, owners, and all engaged in and about them.
10. The rising generation will come up healthy and vigorous, without bodily, mental, or moral deterioration from strong drink.
11. The war spirit will subside, and military days will be comparatively harmless to the community, while by the prevalence of temperance the public arm will be mightily strengthened.
12. Education will be far more widely diffused. In no town will there be, as formerly, ten or a dozen families made too poor by the tavern and dram-shop to clothe their children and send them to school.
13. Public morals will everywhere be improved; the efficiency of the gospel be augmented; the house of God increasingly honored; and the multitudes of souls who, had the sale of spirituous liquor not been suppressed, might have travelled through woe numberless to the drunkard's grave, may be trained for the endless joys of heaven.—*Jour. Am. Tem. Un.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER BY HIS HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF PENAL.

The 24th April, 1859.

Mr. F. L. Beaufort, Writer, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

The 1st May, 1859.

Mr. Henry Alexander Asher, Acting Clerk to the Stationary Committee, to be Superintendent of Stationery.

The 24th April, 1859.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. F. L. Beaufort, Writer, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The 1st May, 1859.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr.



people, making over medical charge of the regiment and troops at the former station to Assistant Surgeon T. C. Hunter, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon S. M. Griffith to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. H. Perrell from the medical charge of the left wing of the 44th regiment of native infantry at Mysore, is confirmed.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Dyson, of the 31st regiment of native infantry, is appointed as Deputy Judge Advocate General in the 4th native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Captain E. Angelo, or until further orders.

Major Haldar Ales, Native Doctor, doing duty with the 26th, is posted to the 49th regiment of native infantry, to fill a vacancy, and directed to join.

Moshali Ales, Native Doctor, doing duty with the 17th regiment of native infantry, is posted to the 2d regiment of local horse, to complete the establishment of that corps.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March, 1899.

The Cawnpore division order of the 17th instant, directing Surgeon R. Hunkins, of the 4th native infantry, to proceed and join his corps, making over the medical charge of the 6th to the Surgeon of the 74th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Allahpur station order of the 15th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant C. C. Pigot, of the recruit depot, to act as station staff, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 14th instant, appointing Staff Sergeant John Webb, of the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to act as Sergeant Major, and Sergeant T. Mara, of the European Regiment, as Provost Sergeant, in a detachment of convalescents proceeding to the depot at Lucknow, is confirmed.

Hospital Apprentice John Deelman attached to the 3d brigade of horse artillery, is to be discharged on service, from the date of publication of this order at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st regiment light cavalry—Captain C. D. Blair, from 25th April to 25th October, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs.

2nd regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and Quarter Master W. Kennedy, from 1st April to 20th November, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on medical certificates.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March, 1899.

The Presidency division order of the 6th instant, appointing Ensign W. Thompson, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 15th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

49th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W. J. H. Carter, from 1st February to 29th December, to visit Mysore, on medical certificates.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March, 1899.

The Meerut division order of the 11th instant, appointing 1st Corporal Verma, of the sappers and miners, to act as an Assistant Overseer in the department of public works, during the absence of Sergeant Bruce, who is absent on service, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Major General Almon Bage, who was appointed the divisional staff of the army, in General's Order No. 11, is to be relieved by the Governor General of the 11th instant, is posted to the 31st division, to succeed Major General Duncan on his vacating his command.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March, 1899.

The undermentioned Meerut division orders are confirmed:

21st March.—Lieutenant Surgeon H. Metcalf, of the 26th regiment of native infantry, to proceed in medical charge of convalescents in progress to Lucknow, under the command of Captain E. Knyvet, of the 6th native infantry.

25th March.—Directing Surgeon F. T. Fryhauf, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to attend medical aid to the 26th regiment of native infantry, and to be staff attached to the head quarters of the Meerut division, at the station of Meerut, during the absence of Surgeon Gray, or until further orders.

31st March.—Lieutenant J. H. Little, of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. B. Carver, in medical charge of the troops at Lucknow, to join the 10th regiment of native infantry without delay, is confirmed.

Major General H. Cooper is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, permitted to reside at Futehgarh, and draw his pay and allowances from the Agre pay office.

Sergeon D. Metcalf, M. D., (new promotion) is posted to the 26th regiment of native infantry.

The Commander of the Force is made the following appointments.

#### 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. M. Drake, of the 4th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

E. B. This revokes the appointment of Lieutenant Corfield, (absent on duty) published in General Orders of the 16th instant.

#### 31st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. B. Price, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, during the absence of Lieutenant Bress, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

8th regiment native infantry—Captain G. Cox, from 16th March to 16th December, to visit India, on medical certificates.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March, 1899.

The Meerut division order of the 25th instant, appointing Assistant Apothecary W. Tugman to act as Apothecary, and Apprentice T. Murphy as Assistant Apothecary, in the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoon, during the absence, on duty, of Apothecary G. Killings, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul station order of the 14th ultimo, ordering the recruits of the 27th regiment of native infantry to proceed to Ferozepore, under the charge of Lieutenant General Wing, Subadar of that corps, and directing the companies of the late Kurnaul depot to march to Meerut, under the command of Captain T. E. A. Napier, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul station order of the 11th instant, appointing Private Mills, of Her Majesty's 44th foot, to act as Church Clerk, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 14th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Jameson, T. R. Street, J. G. Gluck, and R. V. Shuter to proceed to Cawnpore by water, and place themselves under the orders of the Superintendent Surgeon at that station, is confirmed.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March, 1899.

Major R. Delamain's order of the 14th instant, appointing Captain G. C. Armstrong, to act as Commandant, and Lieutenant R. Garrett as second in command, in the Ramnagar Light Infantry Battalion, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Hapur district order of the 20th instant, directing the officer commanding the 74th regiment of native infantry to detach Parson, Nattis Dwyer, to leave, for the purpose of doing duty with the Malabar District Battalion on service, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Force directs the following removals of field officers:

Brevet Colonel J. A. Hodgson, (on furlough) from the 6th to the 26th regiment of native infantry, and Brevet Colonel W. Vincent, from the latter to the former corps, which he will proceed and join at Allahabad at his earliest convenience.

The Commander of the Force directs the following removals of staff officers:

Brigade Major J. Hamilton, from the Meerut field force to the station of Cawnpore.

Brigade Major R. Wylie, from the latter to the former.

Captain E. Wylie, of the 71st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major to the Meerut field force, on the departure of Captain Hamilton to join his new station, and during the absence, on medical certificates, of Captain Wylie, or until further orders.

Captain E. Wylie, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General G. R. Penny, commanding the Division.

Lieutenant H. A. Shuckburgh, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to do duty with the central-cent depot at Lucknow, during the present season.

Sergeant William Walton, of the pension establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cawnpore, instead of Futehgarh.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th regiment light cavalry—Corporal W. Wylie, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs.

4th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant H. T. Thacker, commanding detachment of local horse attached to the Ramnagar Light Infantry Battalion, from 20th March to 20th June, to visit the Presidency on medical certificates.

14th regiment native infantry—Captain C. Douglas, from 14th March to 31st December, to proceed to the north western hills, on medical certificates.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March, 1899.

The Ramnagar light infantry battalion order of the 9th instant, directing Lieutenant T. T. Wylie, doing duty with the battalion, to proceed to Cawnpore, to officiate as Brigade Major, and relieve Lieutenant H. T. Thacker, is confirmed.

Hospital Apprentice H. Thacker, who has been absent from his duty, without leave, since the 1st of August last, is discharged on service.

Kassu Parson, Native Doctor, is removed, from the 74th to the 46th regiment of native infantry, to fill a vacancy.

Sahemchand Khan having been pronounced qualified for the situation, is appointed a Native Doctor, and directed to join the 74th regiment of native infantry at Nusseabad.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 21st March, 1899.

No. 10.—The Presidency Division order dated the 4th ultimo, granting 2 years leave of absence to Major Almon, 44th Foot, to proceed to England, from date of embarkation, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

The Division order by Major General Alexander, Commanding Cawnpore Division, dated 18th March 1899, permitting Ensign Roberts, 44th Foot, doing duty with 1st Lt in the 10th detachment, to remain at Cawnpore, on Medical Certificate, until the arrival of the water party of that detachment, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Foot—Captain A. D. Cady, from 10th April to 15th October, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs.

Ensign F. A. Wright, for the same period.

44th.—Lieutenant J. H. Hatter, from 1st April to 1st October next, to Darjeeling, on private affairs.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March, 1899.

The Presidency Division order dated the 21st ultimo, granting 2 years leave of absence to Ensign F. L. Bennett, 13th Light Infantry, to proceed to England, from date of embarkation, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Souter's Detachment under dated 10th instant, appointing Sergeant Detachment Timothy Kelleher to act as Sergeant Major, and Corporal John Gaffney to act as Provost Sergeant in a Detachment of the 46th Regiment, during its march from Meerut to Kurnaul, is confirmed.

The Regimental order dated 25th instant, issued by the officer Commanding the 3d Buffs appointing Sergeant Thomas Ales to act as Provost Sergeant during the march of the Regiment from Ferozepore to Meerut, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

44th Foot—Lieutenant A. Hogg, from 11th April to 10th August next, to Lucknow, on private affairs.

By order of the Major General Commanding,  
J. BYRNES, Major, Asst. Adj. Genl. to Her Majesty's Force in India.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 1st April, 1899.

The Bangalore division order of the 22d of January last, appointing Captain H. H. Miles, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as executive officer of the department of public works, in that division, during the absence, and on the responsibility of Captain Knyvet, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Major General T. F. Smith is, with the sanction of Government, per-



mitted to receive and draw his pay and allowances within the limits of the Mercantile office of payment.

By order of the Commander of the Forces.

J. B. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

#### ARRIVALS.

- April 1. At Sydney, Mr. H. Howard, son of the late Captain R. M. Howard, to Miss Rose (Vidua), daughter of Joseph Antonio Colman, Esq. Indian Planter.
- 5. At Calcutta, at the Old Mission Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dalrymple, Mr. W. H. Wallis, of Miss Louisa Salmon.
- 10. At Newcastle, F. Williams, Esq. Civil Service, to Mary Lydl, widow of the late Major H. MacKenzie, 74th Regt. N. I.
- 17. At Ingham, near Denbigh, by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, Captain A. J. Fraser, to Adèle, eldest daughter of J. De Monet, Esq.
- 18. At Truro, by the Rev. George Trevel, Charles Kelly, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Julia Henrietta, third daughter of the late Rev. H. S. Dolan, of Glenariff County, Antrim, Ireland.
- 23. At Malvern, James Flower, Esq. to Charlotte Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major General James Innes, of the Madras Army.
- 27. At Lucknow, by the Rev. F. A. Dawson, F. W. Luard, Esq. Lieutenant 60th Regt. N. I., to Emma Ann, only daughter of the late Captain W. Hodgson, of the 26th Regt. N. I.
- May 4. At Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Rev. A. Pratt, Roger Dias, Esq. to Miss Sarah Ellen Nowlan.
- 6. At Calcutta, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. James Charles, Mr. James Walker, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Mrs. Amelia Campbell.
- 14. At Calcutta, James Black, Esq. to Miss Maria Wolf.

#### DEPARTS.

- March 24. At Singapore, Mrs. Caldwell, Lady of Mr. H. C. Caldwell, of a daughter.
- April 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Cooper, of a son.
- 12. At Benares, the Lady of the Rev. J. A. Shuman, of a son.
- 13. At Putnam, Ohio, the Lady of Lieut. W. H. Nicholson, 24th Regt. N. I., of a son.
- 20. At Bombay, the Lady of Captain Scott, of the ship *Earl of Clare*, of a son.
- 23. At Bareilly, the Lady of Brevet Captain Taylor, 8th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- May 1. At Dacca, the Lady of James Kelly, Esq. of a daughter.
- 2. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. Burkingyoung, 5th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 3. At Sylhet, the Lady of Captain Ed. Cumberlege, 73d Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 5. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. R. Bayne, of a son.
- 6. At Barrackpore, the Lady of Captain John Dixon Nash, of a son.
- 9. At Calcutta, the Lady of Francis Pereira, Esq. of a son.
- 10. At Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. Kitto, of a son.
- 10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louis Marshall, the wife of Mr. John Marshall, of Ceylon, of a son.

#### DEPARTS.

- March 9. At Singapore, Mrs. M. Maria Wood, wife of the Rev. George W. Wood, American Missionary, aged 31 years.
- April 4. At Moulin, Mr. George Hays, formerly of the Navy.
- 7. At Moulin, in the 27th year of his age, Captain Alexander Edgell, of H. M.'s 82d Regt., after a brief illness of a few days.
- 15. At Gwalior, the son of Mr. John Goldsmith, of fever, aged 28 years, 9 months and 16 days.
- 18. At Bombay, Francis Munchie, Esq. aged 50 years.
- 18. At Tanjore, by accidentally falling into a garden reservoir, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stowell.
- 19. At Vepery, of the roudient small pox, Peter Frederick, second son of the late Mrs. G. W. Peirce, aged 22 years and 10 months.
- 20. At Delhi, Ellen, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Buttress, of the Barrack Department, aged 3 months and 16 days.
- 20. At Fattyghur, Mrs. Catherine Potter, aged 50 years and 9 months.
- 23. At Delhi, Shikharaj Dervaj Kallan Singh Bahadur, of Krishnagar, of dysentery, aged 43 years.
- 26. At Bombay, Emily Quinn, youngest daughter of Captain Bertala Weston (late), aged 9 months and 24 days.
- 28. At Newcaly, Thomas, daughter of Mr. W. A. Perceock, aged 3 years.
- May 3. At Harnavela, Thomas Alexander Montgomery, Sergeant Major H. M. 5th Regt. N. I., aged 30 years.
- 4. At Fennau, suddenly, at the house of Captain Bacon, Captain William Smart, of the *Brig Anne*, in his 26th year.
- 6. At Calcutta, Mary Ann Alice Plummer, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mary Plummer, aged 3 days.
- 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rebecca D'Crux, aged 50 years.
- 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Fanny Emily Marguerite, daughter of Major General J. A. P. Macgregor, aged 19 years.
- 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Mercant, the wife of Mr. John Mercant, Esq. of the Presidency Pay Office, aged 44 years and 7 months.
- 10. At Dunt-Dunt, Anne Widdell, the beloved child of Captain H. P. Hughes, Artillery, aged 13 months and 16 days.
- At Fattipore, at the house of H. Armstrong, Esq. Henrietta Mary Lee Macan, infant daughter of Captain C. G. Macan, 10th Regt. N. I., and commanding 2d Bt. of the 5th Sikh's Force.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

- May 7. The English Barque *Regulus*, Thomas Hamlin, from London (no date), and Rangoon 31st April.
- The English Barque *Thetis*, W. B. Rothby, from Rangoon 24th April.
- The English Barque *Thetis*, W. B. Rothby, from Rangoon 14th April.
- 8. The English Ship *Thetis*, W. Graham, from Liverpool 18th January.

- May 8. The English Barque *Kyle*, T. Fletcher, from London 18th Jan and The English Barque *Apollon*, H. Langlois, from the Mauritius 26th March.
- The English Barque *Guerreau Doherty*, D. O'Brien, from Singapore 26th April.
- The English Barque *Mohamed Shah*, J. Handley, from Rangoon 26th April.
- The English Brig *Pocket*, D. Sherrling, from the Cape of Good Hope 18th March and Ceylon 27th April.
- The French Barque *Trishat*, M. Moulouet, from Bourbon 2d March, and Madras 1st May.
- 9. The English Ship *Mahana*, J. Purdie, from Sydney 27th January, and Madras 1st May.
- 10. The English Ship *Fairlie*, H. Ager, from Hobart Town 1st March, and Madras 27th April.
- The English Ship *Fort*, J. H. Landers, from Rangoon 2d May.
- The English Barque *Woolington*, W. Burrows, from London 1st October, Cape 2d March, and the Mauritius 15th April.
- The English Barque *Margaret Canfield*, D. Morris, from Grenada 15th January.
- The English Barque *Martina*, K. Boyle, from the Mauritius 15th April.
- The English Barque *Adams*, J. Mills, from the Mauritius 17th February, and Madras 1st May.
- The English Barque *Grosin*, P. Day, from Bombay 18th April, and Visagapatnam 7th May.
- The English Brig *Saiger*, W. C. Spain, from Moulin 20th April.
- The American Ship *Henry Edwards*, J. Smith, from Boston 21st December.

#### ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- For *Guerreau Doherty* from Madras.—Master John Westerhaus, Charles Westerhaus, and Herbert Westerhaus.
- For *Pocket* from the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Sherrling.
- For *Mohamed Shah* from Rangoon.—Mrs. Handley and family, Mr. Francis, and Miss Mahomed Ally and family.
- For *Fairlie* from Hobart Town.—Colonel George W. Walker, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding H. M.'s 21st Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel George Deane; Captain J. G. Amble; Lieutenant H. F. Fawcett, W. Macdonald, A. Andrews, A. L. Johnston, G. Deary, J. L. Mortimer, and H. W. Martin; V. Jean, Paymaster; Robert Smith, Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. Colquhoun Walker, Mrs. Jean; Miss J. Jean, E. Jean and A. Jean; 318 Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates; 4 women, and 110 children, being the Head Quarters of H. M.'s 21st Regt.
- For *Martina* from the Mauritius.—C. Ross, Esq.

#### DEPARTS.

- May 7. The *Canadish* *Blackford*, W. D. Mosher, for the Mauritius.
- 8. The *Isopod*, J. J. Macgregor, for London.
- The *Admiral*, G. Owen, for London.
- The *Argyll*, H. Brown, from Rangoon and Moulin.
- For *Martina* for Madras and Rangoon.—Messrs. Manook, Thacker, G. J. Manook, Jacob Aplan, C. Vasali, and S. Mullick.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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CHINA.—The relations of England and China have reached a crisis which will demand all the wisdom and nerve of the British Cabinet. It will depend upon the decision which may now be formed, whether our future intercourse with China shall be placed upon a secure and equitable footing, or be left at the mercy of a rampant barbarian power. The unexpected proceedings of the Imperial Commissioner may be considered as having erased the Opium trade. No merchant, possessed of ordinary prudence, can justify to himself, or his constituents, the outlay of any further capital in so forlorn an enterprise. So far as the trade itself is concerned, we are much inclined to applaud the decision of character manifested by the Emperor's representative. By a sharp, though unjust, remedy, he has extinguished a demoralizing traffic, and saved the empire from enormous evil. But the means by which this result has been attained, are of a nature which even the barbarian judgment of the Chinese cannot extenuate. At no former period, under all the successive stoppages of our trade, have they afforded us any just cause for the employment of force; and the fact that Opium was smuggled into the empire, under the British flag, without any attempt on the part of "our Nation's Chief," as the Chinese call him, to prevent it, deprived our remonstrances of all moral force. But the recent transactions at Canton have entirely changed the aspect of affairs. That they had a right to confiscate all the contraband Opium found in Chinese waters, and to punish the smugglers, European or Native, according to the laws of the empire, will readily be conceded. But nothing whatever can justify the outrages to which the British Representative has now been subjected. There are some who censure him for the assistance he officially afforded the Chinese authorities, some months since, in the suppression of the trade; and who are ready to attribute the boldness of the Commissioner to his concessions. But there is every reason to believe, that the determination of the Peking Cabinet to root out the trade, at all hazards, was of an earlier date than those concessions, and would have been carried into effect if they had never been made. We think, on the contrary, that the aid he afforded the Chinese, in their legitimate efforts to suppress the trade, is the most happy circumstance which could have happened. It takes away even the shadow of excuse from the Chinese authorities, for their atrocious conduct towards one whose public capacity they had acknowledged, and of whose public authority they had already availed themselves. The previous conduct of Capt. Elliott gives vast strength to our claim for redress. He has been censured, again, for proceeding to Canton. But it was impossible for him to have foreseen the violence which, for the first time during our long intercourse with the Chinese, has been exercised towards our Superintendent. He might naturally judge that, in the difficulties which had arisen, his post was Canton. If he had continued at Amoy, while British subjects were placed under restraint, his ab-

sence would not have passed without censure; and it would have been asked, why he did not proceed to the scene of danger, and interpose the sacredness of his person between them and the Chinese authorities.

It is difficult in these circumstances to deny, that a regard for our character, and for our interests, both present and prospective, not only in China but in India, requires that we should demand ample indemnity for the past, and security for the future; and that this demand should be equitably, but firmly enforced, by the means at our command. If, instead of a well supported remonstrance, we submit calmly to this national insult, it will be constantly repeated, and our commercial connections will be exposed to perpetual interruptions. All violence towards our Representative has hitherto been avoided; and the Chinese, notwithstanding the insolence of their proclamations, have treated us with a certain degree of respect, and made up differences by a compromise. They have now put our national power and character to the test, by an act of unjust violence to the acknowledged Superintendent of British affairs in China. By submission, we shall forfeit all esteem in the eyes, both of the people and the Government, and there will be no end to Chinese insolence and aggression. If a single chest of Opium should hereafter be found to have been smuggled, either in a British or foreign bottom, we shall be held answerable for it; our trade will be immediately stopped; our merchants placed in confinement, and our Representative threatened with starvation. It will be impossible to prevent the surreptitious entry of Opium into China, by any power we can exert; and hence the persons and the interests of British subjects will ever be exposed to the wanton excesses of the Chinese. If, however, they are taught, by experience, that injustice to England will expose their maritime cities to destruction, and all the sea-borne trade of the empire to confiscation, we may expect fair and honourable treatment; but we fear, in no other case.

If an ill-timed submission should mark our proceedings, it is not merely the interests of our China trade which will suffer; the consequences will stretch into Hindoostan. The recent events will be reported with exaggeration at the Court of Nepal. Tharravuldee will not long remain ignorant of our degradation. If he was able to obtain a translation of the letter which appeared in the *Friend of India* from Mr. —; if, through the infidelity of our establishments, he was put in possession of a Minute of Council, he will speedily hear of the unfortunate position we occupy in China. If the rumour of a rupture between the English and Persians has inflated Nepal and Burmah with the desire to break with us, what aggression to our disadvantage will not be produced at those Courts, when the tale is recited of the humiliation to which we have been obliged to submit, from a much more proximate authority, from the Lord Paramount of Eastern Asia, whose supremacy is acknowledged and felt by both these States? The chance of our being able to remain at peace with them, under these circumstances, will be rendered more than ever uncertain.

The vital interests of the British empire in the East, are now in the hands of the British Ministry at home, whose firmness, unhappily, the public has had too much reason to question. It is greatly to be feared, that in the view they may take of this affair, they will be influenced, rather by the domestic, than the imperial interests of England: and that they will rather patch up the matter, and cut a long train

of embarrassments on their successors, than put in jeopardy the tea duties for a twelvemonth. If, however, the Ministry could be induced to look at the question in all its bearings; if the revenue arising from tea could be dispensed with for a brief period; if the upper and middling ranks of society could be put on a short allowance of ten for a while, without a revolution, here is a golden opportunity for giving the Chinese a lesson, which will tend to smoothe the intercourse of the European family with them for a quarter of a century to come. The Chinese, like all bullies, are cowards. We need not land a single soldier, or even invest a single clipper with letters of marque. A small naval force will give us at once the command of the China seas, and the interruption of all intercourse between the maritime provinces of the empire; and the detention of all Chinese property found on the high seas, would shake the Tartar throne, and render the Chinese as humble as they are now arrogant. It is possible that in case of a rupture, the Emperor may order two hundred thousand troops to enter Bengal, and drive us into the sea. He has assurance enough for such a step. In the Nepalese war, he did issue such a mandate, and the troops were put in motion; but, unfortunately, it was countermanded before we could meet them in the field. If the attempt should be repeated, Nepal and Burmah would immediately be on our hands; they would follow the footsteps of the Lord Paramount, and we might see the Emperor of China marshalling the forces of the East against us. Such a contingency is not altogether improbable, but the issue of the contest cannot be doubtful.

There remains to be considered the pounds, shillings and pence question. Will the British Government at home consider itself bound, by the promise made by Capt. Elliott, when he had ceased to be a free agent? Will the Ministry venture to ask Parliament for two millions to reimburse the smugglers; and will the people of England submit to pay it? We concur with both our morning contemporaries in thinking not. Considering all the circumstances of the case; the contraband nature of the traffic; the repeated prohibitions of the Chinese Government; the loud warnings which have been given the merchants within the last six months; and the condition to which this contraband trade had reduced our Representative, we think the Ministry will bick a little will not argue to reject the guarantee. As to commanding payment of the Company, the merchants may as well demand it of the Insurance Offices. The sooner those engaged in this trade can make up their minds to pocket the loss occasioned by this catastrophe, the better for their repose.

**COOLY EXPORTATION.**—The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Transportation, furnishes some valuable information respecting the introduction of our Hill Coolies into New South Wales. It is such as to authorize the conclusion, that the Colonists generally are averse to the measure, and that the Home Government will certainly prevent it. The opinion of the Committee is contained in a single paragraph: but it is one of great force of argument. "A proposal has been made," say the Committee, "by some of the Colonists of New South Wales, to import Hindoos, as indentured apprentices, who are to be sent back to Hindostan at the expiration of their period of indenture. This scheme has been most justly objected to by the Government, as one of the innumerable descriptions of slavery to which, under various appellations, designed to conceal its nature, Colonists have had recourse when suffering under the pressure of a want of labour. If the Hindoos should return to their native land, this expedient for furnishing labour must be of a most temporary nature, merely

providing the Colonists with a few thousand labourers for a few years, and totally inadequate to that extension of industry, of which New South Wales is envious; on the other hand, if the Hindoos remain and multiply in that colony, they will form, at all events, a separate, probably, a slave caste: and your Committee can hardly believe that any statesman, who possesses any knowledge of the social and political difficulties which arise from a slave caste in the southern states of America, would consent to curse Australia with a similar evil."

Australia looks forward to the possession of a representative constitution, and to national independence: and it is easy to foresee the state of degradation and oppression to which a coloured population would, in such circumstances, be reduced by the European majority. Political rights would be denied them from the beginning, or, as in America, be wrested from them after they had been acknowledged. But it is unnecessary to speak of distant and conjectural evils. There are enough to be met at the very outset. In the Appendix to the Report of the Committee, is a Report of a Committee, appointed by the New South Wales Government in the middle of 1837, together with the evidence taken by it, on the importation of Coolies from India. The Colonial Committee were induced to recommend that a bounty of £6 should be given for every Cooly from Bengal, embarked on or before the 31st December, 1838; but they recommend the measure "only as an immediate and temporary relief to the distresses of the settlers;" and the Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, in his despatch on the subject, observes, "the Report does not appear to me such as to encourage any prospect of advantage from the introduction of these persons, sufficient to compensate the expense and inconvenience. The attempt would I fear, prove a sacrifice of permanent advantage to temporary expediency." The witnesses examined by this Committee, were Messrs. J. Mackay, T. P. Biese, J. G. Collins, J. Revell, Daniel Mackellar, Robert Scott, Charles Bury, J. R. Mayo, and J. B. Howard. Of these, Messrs. Mackay and Mayo were the most important, and the most deeply interested in the scheme: under examination; and, generally speaking, their testimony appears to have been given with both ability and candour. They admit that the Hill Coolies are prone to drinking, and easily corrupted. Other witnesses assert, with equal truth, that it is impossible to employ them, in conjunction with European servants, without their being ill used: and these are the persons, then, who are recommended to be sent amongst the convict servants of New South Wales: a set of beings the most vicious and reckless that anywhere pollute the earth. The promoters of the scheme have the humanity to propose, that the Coolies should be accompanied by an equal number of women: but Mr. Berry, a member of the Legislative Council, says he fears, "in the case of married people, that it would be found impossible to prevent improper intercourse between their women and the convict portion of the labourers on the estate." Indeed, it is plain that to send our poor Coolies to Australia, is willy to consign them to the lowest depths of demoralization, and to expose them to cruelty and violence, there is no saying how atrocious. They would quickly become both the victims and the instruments of increasing depravity; which is already sufficiently horrible.

It has been argued, that Coolies taken to New South Wales would be in a far better condition than such as were destined for the Mauritius or the West Indies, because they would not be exposed to the Colonial usages and habits, degrading and merciless, which have been engendered, and become inveterate by the long reign of slavery. But if they would enjoy exemption from these, it is evident there are evils as

the constitution and habits of our convict colonies quite as hostile to their well-being. But from what we have stated, there appears to be no probability that we shall continue to be harassed by attempts to maintain a New South Wales branch of the Cooly trade. It is not a scheme that enjoys favour in the colony; and it will not be sanctioned by the Government. Perhaps the West India branch of the trade may likewise be left, without much concern, to the influence of opinion in England, and of the difficulty and expense attending so distant a transportation. From intelligence which we published amongst our extracts from the English papers a few weeks ago, it appears that our Coolies in the West Indies have been subjected to ill treatment, which will secure the interference of England on their behalf, and have exhibited a sturdiness under ill-usage, which is disagreeable to men who have been accustomed to the gentleness of negro submission. The Coolies begin, we imagine, to stand at a discount there.

But we cannot obtain similar comfort respecting the trade to the Mauritius, and Bourbon. There the Coolies have been of the greatest advantage to the Colonists, by enabling them to enlarge their sugar manufacture to an amazing extent. Nothing but an increase of Coolies is wanted, to procure them a still further degree of prosperity; and this only desideratum they will, of course, use all possible means to obtain. And, whether it be from its position, or from its more recent incorporation with the British empire, it is certain, that, somehow, the Mauritius escapes the notice and control of England much more than the West India Islands. The House Government does not seem so easily to lay its hand upon this Island, so as to re-train its offences against humanity; and we have, therefore, less to hope from English interference. At the same time the traffic between India and the Mauritius is so great, and its course so easy, that multiplied facilities are enjoyed for carrying on the Cooly importation.

A correspondent has suggested to us, in a private letter, the expediency of entrusting to the Colonial Governments the task of preventing the importation of Coolies into their respective islands. But on those governments little reliance can be placed for the performance of such a duty. In many cases they find it difficult to contend against the will of the Colonists; and, especially, when, as in the Mauritius, the prosperity of the Colony is manifestly concerned. If they maintain an opposition to the colonial purpose, it is faint and ineffective. In this way, if we recollect right, an importation of slaves into the Mauritius, to the extent of many thousands, was effected, whilst the government of the Island, as a matter of course, was taking part in the general system of England, in prohibiting and repressing the slave trade. We should fear a similar result with the trade in Coolies. Yet, if honestly looked to, a registration of the imported Coolies would be of great importance.

Our correspondent offers another suggestion, which seems to us highly worthy of attention. The people of the Hills, he says, whence the Coolies are drawn, are accustomed to assemble in vast numbers at a few annual fairs, at which all information affecting their interests becomes universally known, and measures are determined on which meet with general concurrence. If, therefore, cases of aggravated oppression and cruelty towards the Coolies, at the Mauritius, or elsewhere, can be ascertained, and a few who have suffered most severely be brought off, and sent to tell their tale at the great assemblies of their tribes, the supply of farther victims will effectually be cut off. We believe it would.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The intelligence which the Mail has unexpectedly brought us to the close of March,

though important, is not decisive. The great question of domestic policy, the Corn Laws, has been thrown overboard by the Lords, with contempt; in the Commons, it was honoured with a debate of five nights, and then dismissed, by an overwhelming majority of a hundred and forty. This is not the way in which the cry for bread, on the part of the working classes, can be safely treated by those who enjoy the cream of their labour. The question, however, can be viewed only as having been postponed. A re-action must be expected, if not in the present session, certainly at no distant period. Of all civilized countries, England presents the example of the most fearful extremes of wealth and poverty; and when those extremes shall meet in hostile collision, the result will be such as no lover of his country can allow himself to contemplate. The immediate cause of this demand for cheap corn, is the deficiency of the last harvest; and it is possible that a full crop in the present season may abate the popular cry. But there are causes of a more permanent character in operation, which must sooner or later constrain the landlords to come down in their rents. Our manufacturing superiority is annually becoming more precarious. The nations of Europe are transplanting our machinery, and workmen, and skill to their own soils, and are preparing to compete with us in every market in the world. It will be impossible for us to maintain our position, unless the scale of living can be reduced at home. If the Corn Laws be maintained in all their present severity, it is easy to foresee that our manufactures must gradually decay, and that a large population must be exposed to the miseries of want, and be prepared to attempt the most violent changes. Already has this effect been partially visible. The manufacturers of Manchester have been obliged to put their people upon short work, and Government has been obliged to send down troops to anticipate disturbances. When John Bull has little to do, and little to eat, it is not surprising that he should turn to manufacturing pickers. The unwise policy of the landlords, who are paramount in both Houses, must eventually recoil upon their own heads. Their opposition to the wishes of the people; their determination not to slacken the screw, even by a single turn, must tend to foster a spirit of discontent, the outbreak of which will shake the social system of England to its centre. It is much to be doubted, whether the reduction of the price of corn one-fourth, and the consequent reduction of rents in the same ratio, would be any real loss to the landlords; whether the lowering of the standard of corn would not produce a general reduction in all other articles; and whether the reduced incomes of the gentry would not go as far in the purchase of comforts, and even luxuries, as their enormous revenues now do.

The affairs of Canada appear to be in a quiescent state. The Ministry continue to assure the Commons, that the work of the gibbet is at an end; and yet every fresh arrival from America brings accounts of fresh executions. Lord Durham, and his opponent, Lord Brougham, have shaken hands, it is said, through a mutual dread of each other. Of the amusement which the people of England had promised themselves, from the mutual collision of these hungry spirits, they have been grievously disappointed; and the debates in the Lords have hitherto been tame, and without interest. The Ministry is manufacturing a new constitution for Canada, which is to attach that colony, by the bond of an eternal obligation, to England. While our family disputes with Canada are thus in a train of accommodation, we are threatened with a war with America. The boundary question, which has been kept open for half a century, and which the mediation of Holland was unable to settle, has begun to assume a serious aspect. The Governor of

Maine very recently sent an agent, with a military force, to take possession of the disputed territory; and the Governor of New Brunswick, opposing force to force, has captured the agent. The Auverniens repaid the compliment, by seizing upon one of our functionaries; and, unless there be great wisdom and moderation on both sides, the two countries, which, of all others, are most necessary to each other, will be involved in a bloody contest. The people of Maine breathe nothing but war; and even the American Senate has passed a vote of credit to raise supplies for the contingency of a rupture. The disputed territory is scarcely worth the ten-thousandth part of the sum which a war will cost both countries. America has more undisturbed land than she can people in two centuries. In New Holland, England has as much unoccupied ground, as will require three centuries to colonize; and yet these two countries are on the eve of a war about a strip of land of the smallest comparative value; and, strange to say, they still claim to be considered as the most civilized people on earth.

Indian affairs continue to occupy the attention of the Parliament, more especially of the Upper House; which, having thrown out the people's petitions for food, has more leisure to attend to affairs at a distance. As usual, the debates indicate too plainly, that the interest which has been excited in Indian matters, arises from the violence of party malignity, and from no anxiety for the welfare of this poor country. And Lord Auckland been a Conservative, he might have made conquests up to the Caspian, and the Lords would have passed a vote of thanks. We rejoice, however, to find, that the Ministry are fully alive to the dangers which threaten the empire, and are hastening the embarkment and embarkation of European troops. Of the designs of Russia, in reference to the East, nothing farther has been developed; but the arrival of Dr. McNeill in England, and the consequent suspension of all friendly relations with the Shah of Persia, must lead to an early determination of the question, whether we are at peace or at war with that power. It is impossible that matters can rest in their present anomalous position. We have taken possession of Karak; our Minister has quitted the Court of Persia; and the Envoy, who was accredited to St. James's, lingers at Vienna; yet it would be difficult to pronounce that we are actually at war with Persia.

The dispute between Holland and Belgium, which the five great powers in Europe have now been employed for nine years in composing, and which has been distinguished by a greater number of protocols than any transaction of twenty times its importance, appears at length to be on the eve of a final termination. Both parties have accepted the terms dictated by the "powers."

France appears to be in a very unsettled state. Louis Phillip is determined, not only to reign, but to govern; and the French Ministry are determined to have a more distinct voice than has hitherto been granted to them, in the direction of public measures. The new Chamber of Deputies is more refractory than the last; and at the date of the latest accounts, the King was not only without a Ministry, but with less prospect than ever of being able to form one. M. Thiers, who was to have taken the lead in the new Ministry, discovered, just before accepting office, that the conditions which the King intended to impose, were such as he could not act upon. The report of Louis Phillip's assassination, which was current before the arrival of the Mail, is, of course, incorrect.

ENGLAND: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ACTION.—"Ah! said Coleridge, "I look in vain for some wise and vigorous man to sound the word *DEITY* in the ears of this generation."

And the complaint was worthy of so profound an observer of human conduct. Our countrymen of the present day cannot be accused of tameness or inactivity. They are every where in a ferment and agitation on all subjects, whether secular or spiritual; and are prompt in action as well as keen in discussion. But a wear observation of their proceedings is far from raising one's good opinion either of the state of a nation, or of the great human family of which they are so advanced a portion. On the contrary, it is easy to conceive of a man like Coleridge, retiring from their society, to ply cool down by the reflection, that their manifestations of public virtue and piety are so equivocal, that it may be questioned whether they are not the produce of selfishness and vice; not that, notwithstanding, there is nothing in the world better. Deduct from all the good attempted in England, what is tainted by selfishness, ostentation and passion; and a lamentably small remainder will be left behind, as the fruit of considerations and benevolent principles.

The influence of selfishness is as old as the world; and its modern peculiarities are scarcely worthy of remark. Nor have we been much surprised by the prevalence of ostentation. It is one of the most singular, but, perhaps, least mischievous displays of it we now frequently see, that by a sort of auction bidding in pecuniary contributions, four or five thousand pounds may be collected for charitable or religious purposes, through vain glorious rivalry, where it would have been difficult to raise as many hundred, or it may be even tens, by the simple influence of principle. The most magnificent show off yet attempted in this line, has just occurred amongst the Wesleyan Methodists; was, having devoted to observance of a Centenary festival, commemorative of the origin of their body, have stimulated each other on to a collection, which, in a few weeks, rose to the sum of £150,000. It is considered as the greatest of true and honest piety; but we confess to a prejudice in favour of the piety that waits after a different fashion.

But, utter as it is, passion that speaks to be the master motive of our countrymen, in all their great efforts for the advancement of what is good. Nothing induces the English people better than a warfare of good fights. Show them an enemy to hate, and slave, and buffer, and they will rally about you with their whole heart, and go any length in maintaining your cause. Something there must be, to be in a passion about; and this is the secret of the admitted axiom, that abstract reasoning goes for nothing with an English audience. It was in this way, the overwhelming power of the masses of the English population was brought to bear upon slavery, so as to accomplish the entire emancipation of the negroes. The planters were a set of men who had supplied their opponents with every thing that could be wanted for vituperation and abhorrence; and good use was made of the materials. All England was in a rage, and would listen to no apology or palliation. They would have the negroes freed from the debt,—at least to a considerable measure,—that they might see his master brought down to it. Hence scornful repunctures and withering denunciations were the most powerful, and best used weapons of emancipation eloquence; and often they told with fearful effect. Good was done; justice was obtained for the oppressed and wronged; and prospects of endless blessing were opened up to the African race; but it was with a large admixture of weakness and evil.

So in the various operations of religious philanthropy, people take sides, and make their choice of certain objects, or kinds of instrumentality, to which there are antagonists or rivals; and the zeal they show for the object of their choice will be very much regulated by the degree of contempt, or spite, or alarm which its opponent can be made to arouse in their minds. In this way, the different religious denominations seek each the advance-

ment of their own polity, according to the intensity of their antipathy to the others. The Churchman abominates the voluntary principle, as the very essence of change and commotion; and to prove its inefficiency for good, and the superiority of the compulsory system, he makes a voluntary of himself, profusely bestowing his wealth and influence, in order to infuse vigour into the church, and power to effect what dissent dares not attempt. And in like manner the Dissenter, to show the mischiefs and the worldliness of the system which is his detestation, apparently in distrust of that very power of truth, reliance on which should be the great distinction of his profession, sets about schemes of secular combination, and the army of numbers, wealth and political influence, and so creates a sort of voluntary popular establishment with many of the vicious influences and tendencies of the Parliamentary one. On either side, zeal is too often propertioned to the prejudice and ill will that can be evoked. The least amiable, and worst principle, make the best partisans.

The various religious societies are in this way of great help to each other. Who can estimate how much the Bible Society and the Tract Society owe to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; or how much it owes to them? For their obligations are doubtless reciprocal. The Church Missionary Society stands in the same beneficial relation to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The National Schools, and the British and Foreign Schools, are mutually helpful by the same law of sympathies; and now the Central Society of Education has come in to give farther assistance to them both. Similar parallelisms, or rather concurrences, might be traced throughout the remaining host of religious and philanthropic Societies. Education is pitted against eragation; Home Missions against Foreign; and the missions and institutions of one denomination, against those of another, in a boundless world of angry, envious, malignant charity and benevolence!

This discreditable state of things is no peculiarity of the religious part of society. They have borrowed it from the sphere of political contention and ambition. And the scientific portion of the people have been guilty of the same folly. It is a characteristic of the nation in all its divisions. Its infection is universal.

It would be a great mistake, however, to conclude, that in England there is no genuine goodness, or that there is but little of it. It may often be discovered, even where its contaminations are the most remarkable. There are extensive regions in society, too, where there are but occasionally intrusions, and but occasionally derange the usual flow of piety and benevolence: and there are many individuals, and even many families and congregations, in which there is no little disturbance of the pure and holy reign of the law of God and man, as can well be expected in this unhappy world. Nothing can be sweeter than to find one's self lighting on these delicious spots, after being disappointed and fretted in the hurley burley of what may be called public or professional piety. We are inclined to think that these are not only a sort of sacred ark preserving the spirit of true religion for better times; but that even now their influence is working a happy change on the general mass. The evils at present to be deplored have nearly come to a height which cannot well be exceeded; and their overthrow is the natural change next to be expected. It cannot come ten years.

**THE SUFFERINGS OF THE ARMY.**—The *Agra Ukbar* taunts us with indifference to the sufferings of the brave men now employed beyond the Indus, because we offered a few strictures a month ago, on the tone of complaint which

the letters from the Army breathed. We are anxious to set ourselves right with the public. The *Ukbar* appears to have forgotten, that at the period when our remarks were written, intelligence had not reached Calcutta of the extraordinary privations to which the ARMY OF THE INDUS had been exposed. It had not, at the date to which our advice extended, experienced any thing beyond the ordinary difficulties of a march; and though grumbling in, in all circumstances, a national privilege, yet the groans of the officers which were breathed forth from time to time in the public journals, appeared in that early stage of the march to be so much louder than the accession called for, that our observations could in no sense have been considered ungenerous. The subsequent difficulties to which the troops have been exposed, have our deepest sympathy. We trust they will not be allowed to sink into obduracy, without a searching enquiry into their cause. We have it on the authority of a Simlah Correspondent, that Lord Auckland is deeply affected with the sufferings of the troops; and that if money could procure them relief, no sum would be grudged. We have every reason to believe, that no precaution against distress, which the Governor General could have adopted has been omitted; and we believe the community generally, excepts the Civil Head of the Empire from all censure. Yet it is a fact, that the Army is in the field in a state of the most deplorable debilitation; that it has suffered infinitely more from the neglect of its friends than it could have done from the attacks of its enemies. When the Court of Directors solicited Sir Henry Fane to continue in the command of the Army, they expected that the expedition would have enjoyed the continual benefit of his directing mind, and his controlling authority. They never could have foreseen, that the divisions of the Army would have fallen into such dire confusion, and have been reduced, as it regarded the common necessities of life, to a state of the most heart-rending distress. Great blame attaches itself to some part or other; and it well becomes those who have taken the affairs of India under their protection at home, to move for an enquiry into the causes of these disasters. Let Lord Aberdeen and Lord Brougham suspend, for a while, their attacks on Lord Auckland's policy, and turn to the sufferings of the army. In common with the rest of the community, we have heard that a difference between the Civil and Military authorities has led the Commander-in-Chief to take up his residence at the Mubalsh-bur Hills; and that the starvation of our Indian Army is to be ascribed to embarrassments arising from the want of a supreme directing mind, and must, therefore, be ascribed to those differences. These reports may be true, or they may be false; the distress of the Army is but too true. We affirm, therefore, that there is the strongest ground for a Parliamentary enquiry into the cause of those differences; and we hope the Indian patriots in both Houses, will not allow party politics to interfere with the duty of bringing this subject prominently forward.

**CONVICT RATIONS.**—Since our observations on this subject were published last week, we have had an opportunity of seeing the recent order of the Bengal Government respecting it; and it seems but fair we should lay its principal paragraphs before our readers, that they may judge whether our remarks were unduly severe or not. After some preliminary matter, the order states that the Deputy Governor may on reason why the plan of rations, the advantages of which are indisputable, should not be followed out in all the jails under the Bengal Presidency. It then proceeds thus:

"It is proper, therefore, in the first place, that year—"

of quantity should be fixed, for regulating the daily supply of food which is necessary for keeping prisoners in a healthy state; and after a careful revision and examination of the returns which have been submitted, and recourse to other means of information, the Deputy Governor is pleased to determine, that one seer of rice, (the seer being 80 sica weight), one-and-a-half seer of wheat and one kacha of bullock, be the standard of the quantity of food to be given daily to each convict in the jails under this Government.

"In addition to this, one pie per work should, in the opinion of the Deputy Governor, be allowed to each man for shaving and washing. This allowance is granted to the prisoners in the jails of the North Western Provinces.

"It is not intended by this Resolution, that the rations of prisoners should invariably be confined to the abovementioned quantity and quality. On the contrary, it is desirable that a general discretion of considerable latitude should be accorded to the prisoners to take, in lieu of an entire seer of rice, such quantity of any other of the usual condiments, which may, without increase of expense, be procurable at any particular season, as they may see fit. The contract system for providing the food at a fixed rate all the year round, should be had recourse to, where it is found practicable. The contractor should engage to have a proportion of the usual condiments always at hand, which the prisoners may take, at the Bazar rate, or under local rules, instead of the whole or a portion of their allowance of rice; but due precaution must always be taken, that no money is carried into the jail.

"The inducing the prisoners to form into messes, appointing one man to cook for them, with any arrangements for employing such man within the jail, and the like, are measures of local detail, which must be left to the discretion of the district authorities.

"The Magistrate of Sylhet appears to have taken considerable pains with this subject; and it may be well to quote in this place, from a recent letter from that functionary, dated 7th February, 1859.

"At first two Brahmins and two Mussulman cooks were entertained to cook for the whole number of labouring convicts; but in consideration of the difficulty experienced in suiting the varying tastes of so many, with such limited agency, (to have increased it, would have been too expensive a measure,) I was induced to permit such convicts to divide themselves into gangs, and to select for themselves a cook from each."

"At the same time, in order to obviate inequality of punishment among this class of convicts, the cooks are formed into two working gangs, who return from labour only just so much earlier than their fellows, as is absolutely necessary for the preparation of the food, against the arrival of the latter. Thus, whereas the labour of those terminates at 5 P. M. daily, the cooking gangs are relieved from work at 3 P. M. and 4 P. M. respectively, according to the number of the party for which the cooks of each gang have to prepare food. The several parties assigned to those cooks, of the gang which return at 3 P. M. comprise, on an average, 250 convicts; those of the four o'clock gang, averaging only ten: that the duty of cooking is not, under this arrangement, considered to be any alleviation of the usual jail labour, is clear, from there being no competition for the office, but the contrary."

"It is not to be supposed, that the new system will be introduced into the different jails under this Presidency, without considerable obstacles being opposed by the prisoners themselves. His Honour the Deputy Governor trusts, however, that the cordial support and co-operation, which it is expected the local authorities will, in all cases, afford, will speedily put a stop to any resistance or discontent which may, in the first instance, show itself."

Now, according to our understanding of the case, this order establishes no system of rations at all. We conceive rations to mean certain fixed quantities of certain specified articles of consumption. But, by the order of His Honour, the convicts are to have what quantities of what articles they choose, to the extent of the value of a seer of rice a day. That is, they are to have a seer of rice to eat in part, and to barter with in part, according to their own fancy. There is not a trace here of the rigid discipline recommended by the

Prison Discipline Committee. And can any one be so simple as to believe, that, because it is ordered that "due precaution must always be taken, that no money is carried into the Jail," therefore, no part of the seer of rice will be bartered for cash? Our prison guards are not of a temper, to be severe in preventing the convicts having the means of crowding their palms with ruin. They are more likely to volunteer their services, as the medium of communication in cash transactions, between the prisoners and the contractors. We are sorry to say our opinion of the order continues just the same as it was before. We do not think it chargeable with nigardliness; but it effects little reform of the old system.

**HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION OF THE FRENCH IN THE SOUTH SEAS.**—We are happy to observe the successful progress of the *Colontha Christian Advocate*; every number of which has presented some articles of real interest and importance. From the last number, we could have borrowed several papers with much satisfaction, had our space admitted. But we have been obliged to limit our selection to a single piece—a communication from Mr. Threlkeld, relating a singular act of warlike demonstration, on the part of the French Government. The paper will explain itself. We consider the transaction it relates, to be one of the most singular occurrences of the present day. The task of recounting the conduct of the Queen of Tahiti, and her advisers, with the principles of religious liberty, we leave to those who like it; but her right to exclude any foreigner she chose from her little kingdom, is indisputable. And if they resisted her officers, in enforcing that right, they had themselves to thank for any inconvenience or ignominy to which they thereby exposed themselves. On what ground an indemnity of 2,000 dollars could be claimed for them, we cannot receive. Much less can we understand, how any emissaries of the Catholic faith, usually so politic and wary, could fancy it would recommend their cause amongst the poor Islanders, to show them they had ships at war at their call, and the disposition to make them thunder, too, in the service of the gospel. They have far forgotten themselves; and it will be some time before their calling for fire,—not from heaven, it is true,—will pass from the recollection of the Tahitians. Did the King of the French calculate the consequences, before he resolved on affording the alternative of peace or war to the mighty Queen of Tahiti? Was he sure he could measure strength with her subtle Majesty? The truth, we suppose, must be, that favour is yet to be had at Rouen; and that Louis Philippe is very anxious to secure it.

**THE PILGRIM TAX.**—The last Mail has brought us a copy of the Despatch of the Court of Directors, ordering the final dissolution of the alliance between Government and the shrines of Idolatry, and the restoration of the various Temples in India to their legitimate guardians, the Native priesthood. The directions are too precise and peremptory to admit of any mistake; and this connection may now be considered as at an end. We congratulate the community, European and Native, on this fresh triumph of sound principle in the administration of this Empire.

We learn from the *Englishman*, that the Dharma Sabha of Calcutta, at its last sitting, determined to petition Government to entrust all Hindoo Temples, and the collection of the Pilgrim Tax, to its management; in fact, to erect that body into a sort of Ecclesiastical Commission. If this step were entrusted to an irresponsible body of Natives, it would be forthwith abused; and the embarrassments of Government would be indefinitely augmented. The idea is so absurd, that we need not waste a moment in combating it.

We have been favoured, by the Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, with the Sixth Volume of its Transactions; but we have not been able to command leisure sufficient for that careful perusal of its contents, which their importance requires. We hope to be able to go fully into the subject next week.

We beg to assure a "*Mafussil Missionary*," that we will embrace the earliest opportunity of offering a few comments on the inaccuracies into which Mr. Thompson, with the most benevolent intentions imaginable, has been led, by his dependence on the assertions of others.

# WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

The Bombay papers just received, state that the conversion and baptism of a Parsee follower of Zoroaster, had occasioned an unusual sensation at that Presidency. The *Darpon* published there, while it deprecates the event, deprecates also the insolent tone in which the other Native papers have treated it; and remarks with much candour, that the Misalliances are not to blame, as they do not go to the honours of the Natives, but the Natives themselves in their Institutions. The circum-tance has led, as usual, to the withdrawal of some youths from the Secretary of the General Assembly. Such innovations must, for the present, be expected; but they are transient.—We are happy to learn, that C. Buttiger has been so greatly restored to health, as to be able to resume his political functions in Senegal.—A Correspondent of the *Agnes Ekhar* has brought to public notice, the abuses of the system of clerk travelling; and they certainly demand enquiry. A deposit, equal to half the charge, is required to be made, to meet any demerage. If this demerage be occasioned by the bearers themselves, or the public officers, the traveller is obliged to pay it. Nay, we know an occasion, in which a friend started from Calcutta, at the appointed moment, and reached Calcutta promptly at the hour; and was congratulated by the Post Master on his speedy arrival; when, in and about a month after, he was called on to pay twenty Rupees for demerage, which he was said to have incurred *en route* on the road.—The Control of the Stationary Department is conferred, by an order, in last evening's *Gaz.*, on the Military Board; and the gentleman in immediate charge, who was designated by the unclassical title of Clerk, is henceforth to be addressed as Superintendent of Stationery. We are happy to find that the office, vacant by the death of Mr. Marriage, has been referred, by Lord Auckland, on Mr. Aubert, who had held the acting appointment for more than a year.—Mr. Ewart, of the house of Gillanders and Co., a gentleman universally esteemed, was killed by a fall from his horse yesterday. He was the brother of Mr. Ewart, late M. P. for Liverpool.—The paid-up subscriptions of the Steam Company, in Calcutta, amount to 2,40,000 rupees; this is the first instalment.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

It is stated in letters received by the late opportunity, that several Clippers, laden with 4 or 5,000 chests of Opium, had slipped their cables, when it was surmised that His Excellency Lieut. Commissioner Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, was about to exert his power in a very extraordinary style, and nearly the best of their way to Manila.—The *Huckles* states, that the arrival of the 21st Fusiliers, the junior officers of which are Second Lieutenants, may at some future time lead to a misunderstanding, on the question of rank, with the Second Lieutenants of the Company's Artillery and Engineers; and suggests that the question be brought to an early issue. All questions of rank are grave questions; and the *Huckles*'s advice is sound. The adjustment of the rank of ambassadors was for two centuries a source of constant embarrassment at the civilized Courts in Europe, and the claims for precedence were sometimes carried to the verge of an open rupture between two states, till Lord Castlereagh, we believe, adopted the common sense principle, that the ambassador who had resided the longest time at any Court, should be presented first.—Capt. Benz has been appointed Political Agent at Kretsch, the first

stage on emerging from the Bolan Pass, and has been instructed to raise an escort of 200 men.—The *Sadrans* has been put out of Commission, by an order of the Bombay Government.—The intelligence regarding the death of Rungjee Singh is premature. He is dying, as he has been, for several years, but is not dead. The *Englishman* has happily been misled by his correspondent; but we are confident that the report was very general. Our own correspondents in the West, speak of it as the same date as an event that had taken place.—The last accounts from the Army or the India are said to be favourable; but as no particulars are given, we receive the intelligence with mistrust, though nothing could be more gratifying than to hear that our gallant troops had obtained an ample supply of provisions.—Letters from Arracan of the 5th instant state, that Cholera, of a fatal description, had broken out in the north. Regiment, N. 1, in Arracan. Six or seven Europeans and the Native Doctor had fallen victims to it. On the morning of the 4th, at day break, a gale commenced in Akyah road, and three of the five vessels which were there, were driven on shore.—Rahm Noolahy Day, who died recently, has left substantial proofs of his non-remiss disposition. He has bequeathed two houses, valued at 16,000 Rs., the rents of which are to be distributed by the Colonial Society, among the poor in general. He has bequeathed a thousand Rupees each to the Widow's Fund and to the Orphan Fund. He has left a thousand Rupees to be scattered among the poor at each of the six most celebrated shrines, and the five thousand Rupees bequeathed to his wife, and on her death, to go to the poor of Brindaban, for the benefit of her soul.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

To the agreeable surprise of the community, the March Mail, with intelligence from London to the 25th of that month, came yesterday. This is the quickest communication which has ever been witnessed between England and India. London news has been received in thirty-six days at Bombay, and in fifty-one in Calcutta. We regret, however, to learn, that the *High Land*, with the April Mails from Bombay, has been made to stem the S. W. Monsoon, which has set in unusually early, and has returned to Bombay. Our intercourse with England is thereby, therefore, to be interrupted for a longer period this year than in any previous year.—Our daily communications have given a bulletin in the *Edinburgh*, and succeeded all but one, which is a richly the last compliment they can pay to the English Mail. The only interesting item of domestic news, is that Mr. A. C. Kierman, an assistant in the office of Superintendent of Police, has been committing a series of breaches of the peace, by challenging some persons to a duel and has been twice daily bound down in heavy irons, to keep the peace.

SUNDAY, MAY 23.

The Western journals contradict the report, that Man Singh, the ferocious ruler of Jodhpore, has yielded to the remonstrances of Col. Sutcliffe.—The Colonel had intimated him, that unless he kept his word with the British Government, he would be deposed, and his son fixed in his place. Within three days after this event, the son was a corpse. It is believed, that after the rains, there will be some work for our soldiers in that direction.—The late intelligence from all quarters has depressed the money market. Four Per Cents. are down at a discount of six per cent., with a disposition to fall lower. Banks, both Bengal and Union, have been failing. It is supposed that, in consequence of the failure of the Opium revenue, Government will be obliged to open a loan; but surely the place to open it, both in a financial and a political point of view, is London, not Calcutta. Leadenhall Street should borrow, instead of drawing on an exhausted treasury.—The almost incredible fact is stated in the papers, that the Banks in Calcutta are still advancing on Opium, though at a very low price.—The *Dehra Ganges* states, that one of the sons of Dost Mohamed Khan, is in command of an army of 10,000 chosen troops at Delhi, and waiting the arrival of the Sikh troops, under Nour Nihal Singh, who is moving on Calcutta with a force of 15,000 men. The Khylar Pass has been already fortified, and defended by determined troops. Col. Wade accompanies the Sikh troops.—Sir John Ross, who pledged himself to come out in a steamer to India, by the Cape, has accepted the office of Consul at Stockholm.—A Mail is to be made up this day to be conveyed up the Persian Gulf to Bagdad, and thence to England.—Some important communications between Government and the Louisville's Society are published in this day's *Englishman*, to which we shall at some future day revert.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

A meeting has been held at Agra, on Steam Matters, when the Comprehensive Scheme was met with support only from one individual. Agra goes cordially with Bombay, in the plan of confining Steam Navigation to that port.—Letters from Delhi state, that treasure for the army is pouring in from all quarters; forty or fifty lakhs were in the treasury before the arrival of the last steamer at Allahabad.—The earthquake which was felt by some in Calcutta, extended, it appears, over many parts of the country. It was felt at Sylhet.—Letters from the Army or the India state, that a great change had been experienced since the ar-



my crossed the frontier, and entered the Candahar territories. The Candahar Chiefs are in despair; and there are rumours that intelligence has been received, that the troops had entered the city of Candahar. The members of the Civil Service, says a correspondent of the *Englewood*, are considerably surprised, and sadly disgusted at the appointment of Mr. Bignol, one of the Unconvenanted, to act as Secretary to the Revenue Board, during the absence of Mr. Currie. He threatens the Board with the loss of a month's pay.

#### LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We were unexpectedly gratified, on Friday last, by the reception of London intelligence to the 25th of March. On no occasion has news been received from our native land in so short a period. We regret to learn, however, that the *High Lighthouse*, after having expended nearly all her coal, without reaching Macaulay, has been obliged to put back to Bombay.

Nothing clearly indicative of a change of Ministry is announced in the papers now received. A vote of censure, on the Irish policy of the Ministers, was carried in the House of Lords, on the 18th of March, by a majority of sixty-four to fifty-eight. Lord John Russell, upon this, gave notice that the same question would be brought forward in the Commons, on the 11th April; intimating that the Ministry would resign, if they were beaten. On that day, therefore, we may expect to see the grand struggle of the Session for the ministerial seignior. Happily, the Indian Mail of April is to be made up on the 13th; and we may, therefore, expect, in the near opportunity, to obtain some idea of the probable issue of the trial.

Lord Esheridge has been created a Peer, and constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The appointment has given offence to the Conservatives; and a speech of His Lordship of last year, hostile to the Protestant establishment, was quoted to show his disqualification; but Lord Melbourne said he was perfectly satisfied with his principles.

The report of the Corn Laws, after a debate of five nights, has been negatived by a majority of 424 to 195. The delegates now consider that there is no remedy, but in an appeal to the people; an Anti-Corn Law League has, therefore, been set up, and extensively supported. Most of Her Majesty's Ministers in the Lower House supported a reformation of the duty. Lord Melbourne, in the Lords, supported the present system.

Many of the minor manufacturers, finding themselves unable to bear up against the existing pressure, have been estranged to their men upon short work. This calamity, resting as it does upon a short harvest, has filled the manufacturing districts with dissatisfaction. Troops and guns have been sent down to act upon an emergency.

Lady Flora Hastings, Lady of Honour to the Duchess of Devon, has been subjected to the most cruel treatment, on the part of some of the ladies attending on the Duchess. She was treated with a degree, which brought on an inflammation of the stomach. It was confidently reported to the Queen that she was pregnant; and she was to be delivered the royal progeny. Her brother instantly came up to town, and demanded an explanation. Lady Flora, for ever to extinguish the slander, allowed herself to be subjected to medical examination; and the effluence of two physicians gave the flattest contradiction to the reports.

The Thames Tunnel was rapidly advancing to its completion, only a few feet remaining to finish this noble undertaking.

After a discussion of fourteen days in the Belgian Chambers, the twenty-four articles have been accepted, and the differences between Holland and Belgium, which threatened the peace of Europe, have been settled.

In America, the Governor of Maine sent an armed force to occupy the disputed territory, and to drive away the British interlopers. Sir John Harvey, on this, captured the American Agent; and the Americans captured the English Agent; and the Americans prepared for a war. The President of the United States has at length ordered, that until this territory be adjudged to either party, Her Majesty's authorities will not seek to expel the troops of the State of Maine; and the State of Maine will voluntarily withdraw its troops; so there will be another reference.

In the debate on the Army Estimates, the subject of the Indian Army was brought on by Sir Henry Halliday, who proved, by a reference to figures, that our Army was less by *seventy thousand* men than in the Boer wars; and the natural inference was, that we were not in a state to meet the various warlike contingencies which appear to be impending. Sir John Lubbock declared, that the Army had been augmented; but he was unable to show that the troops we have are equal to the crisis.

The King of France is still without a Ministry; and the opposition in his Government is the new Chamber, is much stronger than in the last. He has been negotiating with South Africa, and the Doerflumines; but their terms, more especially with regard to a more direct and efficient intervention in favour of the

Queen of Spain, are disagreeable to him; and his difficulties are greater than at any former period of his career. He must yield to their measures at length, for he has no longer the means of carrying on the Government with a Ministry of mere straws.

Lord Glenelg has obtained a pension of 2,000*l.* a year. A young man of the name of Melhurst, who is heir to about a year, has murdered a fellow student of the name of Allen, at the school of the Reverend Mr. Sturmer. The jury brought in a verdict of *Wilful Murder*.

The papers now received, contain copies of the Treaty entered into between Lord Auckland, Humeet Singh and Shah Sooraj; also a variety of papers, relative to the claim of the Nabab to the throne of Oude.

The papers renew the rumour, that Mr. Macaulay was likely to join the Ministry; but the intelligence which is headed by the *Standard* in Paris, is given by the London correspondent of the *Times* in such intelligible jargon, that it is difficult to say whether the rumor is in earnest.

Capt. Sir John Ross, who had pledged himself to establish a line of steamers, by way of the Cape, has accepted the office of Consul at Stockholm.

In addition to the Steamers now building in Valencia, and 22 Boubay, the Court have ordered two of 800 tons to be built in England; but, unfortunately, they are to be worked, as usual, by native engines.

The Earl of Seaford has been apprehended at Egham, on the charge of being witness to the forgery of certain documents.

The prospectus of an Agent Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, has been published in London. It is signed by the most respectable signatures; and, if well managed, may prove of incalculable benefit to that country.

The Inland Steam Navigation Company appears to be already defunct.

Mr. C. Hammond, who accumulated a fortune of 150,000*l.* as a chess-player, and afterwards as a ship-owner, has just died, at the age of 85, and bequeathed the whole of it to insurance societies.

The total number of Petitions presented to the House of Commons, in favour of the Corn Laws, was 1234, with 19,067 signatures; the number for the repeal, was 214, with 409,824 signatures.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's Amended Copy Right Bill was read a second time, on the 25th February, and passed, with a considerable majority. It gladdens the hearts of the London book-sellers, in as much as it prevents the republishing of their works in any of the Colonial possessions of England.

In Spain, there is the same dread of the state as even before. A Carlist force, amounting to four thousand men, of his own army, and consisted of three to be shot. This force was eventually approved of by his master.

Government are on the point of sending out an expedition to the Antarctic Circle, for the purpose of making magnetic observations in the Southern Hemisphere.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following note for the Friend of India:

C. B. A.

The Hon. S. G. Bonham, Esq. to Dr. 1859. 14

#### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

##### FRENCH SUPPORT OF BELGIUM BY FORCE OF ARMS.

*Tribune, Sept. 13, 1859.*  
 "The Roman Catholics have been trying to get footing at Tahiti. Two priests came in a small vessel from Gambier Island in 1856. They came on shore and wished to remain. The Queen and Chiefs ordered them to leave Tahiti. They would not, and took shelter in a house belonging to the American consul, not considered as belonging to the consulate. The Tahitians took them out of the house by force, and carried them to a canoe, and put them again on board the little vessel in which they came. For this crime the French Government has sent the present ship of war, called *France*, with a commodore on board. As soon as he arrived he sent a letter to the Queen, stating these things without any explanation—

"First—To pay 2,000 dollars in twenty-four hours!  
 "Secondly—To hoist the French flag on shore, and the natives to fire twenty-one guns under it. The Tahitian flag to be hoisted on board, and the French to fire under it.  
 "Thirdly—The Queen to write a letter to the French King, acknowledging that she had done wrong in sending away the Frenchmen in the manner she did.

"If these three things were not complied with in twenty-four hours, they were to make war upon the natives!

The French Catholic priests came at present to be making a bold push to get possession of all the islands in this sea where Christianity has been introduced. We have heard that two priests have been left at the Marquesas, where Mr. Stidworthy, our missionary, is labouring. They have made several attempts at the Sandwich Islands; and we hear that two French ships of

war are gone to call the Sandwich Islanders to an account for their conduct by Frenchmen, something in the same way that they have done here.

(LETTER TO THE KING OF THE FRENCH.)

*To His Most Christian Majesty Louis Philip, King of the French, &c. &c.*

*St. Peter, Luke Mission, near South Wharfedale, Dec. 8, 1838.*  
SIR,—The recent visit of your Majesty's frigate, the *Traque*, throwing war against the Queen of Tahiti, is the occasion of my respectfully addressing your Majesty on the subject.

The last years of my life have been spent in those islands, and there parts, far from my native land, "testifying repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ." The Holy Spirit of God blessed our labors, and changed the hearts of the Tahitians; they cast their idols to the flames, and became followers of the Lamb.

Such being the relationship in which I stand towards the Queen of Tahiti, it becomes my duty to state on her behalf the character of that war which the French nation threatened to declare against Tahiti.

Your Majesty's flag had received no insult; your Majesty's rights as sovereign subjects had received no personal injury; maintained in acquisition of property; and, to ensure that national prejudice did not exist against the French as a nation, a Frenchman, M. Tressier, a missionary, lived for many years without molestation, and died at Tahiti!

The Roman Catholic priests, on whose account the hostilities were threatened, cannot be said, not as civil subjects of your Majesty, the King of the French, or as representatives of your Majesty; they came as priests of the Pope of Rome, subject to him alone as emissaries of the Romish Pontiff; not to promulgate your Majesty's commands, but those of the Pope; not to subjugate the Queen of Tahiti, and her subjects, to the throne of France, but to that of a foreign despotic Prince of the Court of Rome! This insolent attempt at subjugation the Queen rejected, and in commanding the departure of the Priests, exercised that right which, according to the law of nations, all "the Powers that be" exercise in their own territories towards aliens. A British subject, M. Gilez, was prevented, through the influence of an American captain on the mind of Fouare, the King of Tahiti, from disembarking on the island, and was necessitated to return to England, although sent out by the Lord of Misery, St. Peter, to the purpose of "a little of the King's" His Majesty received his own legitimate right, nor did Great Britain attempt its invasion. Had Mr. Gilez resisted the intimation to return to the island to leave Tahiti, and subjected himself to be forced out of the island, no human, no human, no divine law, would have sanctioned his expulsion other than the deserts of his own temper! History records a similar line of conduct in the Queen of England, who suffered no Prætorian, with his contemptuous letters from the Pope, to land in England; and in the following year the Pope's munia received a similar refusal when a second attempt to the conversion of England was made.

To compel the re-establishment of these aliens, the priests,—the emissaries of a foreign Pontiff,—the French nation, has been solicited, and has given its strength and power to make war in behalf of the Romish Pontiff! and a liberal King has compelled a Queen who had not twenty-one guns to comply with the entreaties of your Most Christian Majesty's dog; and 2,000 dollars were demanded of a Sovereign who had no revenue, and whose Exchequer was empty! Your Most Christian Majesty has received the 2,000 dollars from a Queen who is the just conqueror from her own strength and military to the protection of her people of peace! and, for her British Christians, who instantly supplied the sum to prevent bloodshed, the pages of history would be filled with the record of a victory to the dishonor of your Most Christian Majesty's fame.

America sent her fleet to liberate her missionaries when held captive by the Burmese; nor did England unfurl her flag, and despatch a ship of war, when the British missionaries were driven from Tahiti, and some of our number were martyred, in the attempt to instruct Christianity amongst the heathen; nor, more recently, when New Zealand forcibly drove English missionaries from their settled residences, plundered their habitations, and spoiled them of all their goods, no Christian missionary ever thought of soliciting for the canon of England to thunder against their then persecutors, to enforce re-entrance. They knew that their Master's kingdom was not of this world, the world his servants fight they asked for the blood of the heathen, nor do they present a show them to solicit the fire from earthly Kings! No, your Majesty, England and her Christian missionaries have not so learned Christ.

When the Blessed Saviour, our Divine Lord and Master, sent forth his disciples to preach his gospel of peace, his precepts were, "Go forth as lambs amongst wolves." "When they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another." "Into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you not, go your ways out into the streets of the same, and say, 'Even the very dust of your city which cleaveth on us we do wipe off against you.' And faithful ministers of Christ believe in and dread the domination of our Lord Jesus Christ to the Apostle Peter, that

"*They that take to the sword shall perish by the sword!*" But when Mahomed with his missionaries went forth to convert the East, "*The sword was the key of heaven, and war or the Mahomed faith the alternative!*"

Your Majesty is aware that the Roman Catholic Priests, the emissaries of the Pope of Rome, went to the South Sea Islands, not to convert to the gospel of Christ, for that had been already received in truth, and idolatry overthrown; it was known that their object was not to represent your Majesty, but to reside as civil subjects of the French nation, but avowedly to subjugate the Tahitian nation, as well as every other nation to which they could gain access, to the assumed despotic power of the Pope of Rome! The Queen, therefore, prohibited their entrance, not as foreigners, your Majesty's civil subjects, but as Romish Catholic missionaries, from the Pope! and to exercising that right on Christian principles, and according to the law of nations, doing no personal violence, your Most Christian Majesty will, it is hoped, be induced to consider that the subject is purely a question of religion, and not a matter of state, and to perceive the justice of returning the money levied on the Queen of Tahiti, and executed at the point of the sword.

Perceiving that your Majesty may be provoked, blessed, and directed by Him through whom "Kings reign and Princes decree justice,"

I remain, Sir,

Your faithful servant in the gospel of Christ,

LANCELOT EDWARD THREKELD.

—*Cal. Christ. Adv. May 18.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—You will, I feel assured, give insertion in your pages to any remarks on so important and interesting a subject, as that of the Police of India. I have given much consideration to the valuable suggestions of your various correspondents; and especially to the opinion offered by one, some weeks since, that possibly a meeting between the plan of the Commissioner and that of Mr. Halliday, might be best adapted to the state of this country.

There are, I imagine, many strong objections to the plan proposed by the Commission, of making the landed proprietors Heads of Police; some of which I will state. This class of persons, from their indolent and prodigal habits, are never to be depended upon; they are frequently, it is to be feared, driven to repair their shattered fortunes, by organizing schemes of robbery; and they have none of that public spirit which characterizes the unpaid Magistrates of England. Again, it is notorious, that, from their avarice, they are very ignorant of all that is going on in their estates; they are surrounded by a host of idle retainers, whose inclination and interest it is to keep them in ignorance. Again, the proprietors are often leagued together, and a horde of thieves may take refuge in a neighbouring estate, without fear of being molested by the friendly proprietor.

Mr. Halliday's plan, I think, well adapted to a state of society like that of Europe, but I must express my belief, that a detached stipendiary Police would only be a scourge to this country; and, instead of preventing crime, would foster and encourage it. It was from considerations of this kind, that the Madras Government, if I am rightly informed, were induced to abolish the Darogah system, and place the Police in the hands of the Village Authorities.

Sir Thomas Munro well observed of the system of a separate Police establishment; "No system of local administration is ever so odious and oppressive, as that where the Police holds the first rank. Police Officers have no sympathy with the people, nor any interest in the prosperity of the country. Where they have no duties, but those of Police, they can have no wish to see tranquility and good order established, because they know that they have less chance of employment in tranquil, than in disturbed times. They exaggerate every report of robbery, in order to keep up alarm; they seek for thieves, where they know that, in reality, there are none; they harass the people by unfounded accusations, and extort money from them by threats of bringing forward publicly their domestic irregularities, real or pretended. Such a Police has much more injury, than all the thieves and robbers in the country; the people would suffer much less if they were left to the thieves

"than to it. They could protect themselves against the thieves, but there is no defence against an uncontrollable Police."

Surely we must adapt our system to the state of society in which we find ourselves placed: throughout India the village community exists; and this community always has been, and should still be, the Police of the country. All that is required, is to give encouragement to the village officers from the Pottal to the Talukdar; they should be liberally remunerated, by remissions of the Government tax; and these officers, again, should be vigilantly watched by the European Magistrate.

I have not before me the Report of the Commissioners, or Mr. Halliday's separate Minute, so that I am unprepared to go into the question in all its bearings, or to offer any observations upon the arguments which have been advanced by these authorities in support of their respective opinions; but I have, perhaps, said sufficient to induce those whose province it is to legislate for India, to pause before they set aside a system which, to work well, only requires to be placed on a more efficient and liberal scale.

I am,  
Your obedient servant,  
ZASAS.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRs,—In the last two numbers of your excellent periodical, you have given us the chief part of a speech, made some time ago, by Mr. Thompson, at Glasgow. I presume the same person who was lately in America, advocating the cause of the oppressed slaves. I wish he was now equally well employed, instead of troubling himself about Indian affairs, with which he seems to be but very imperfectly acquainted. He appears to me to be labouring under a false impression, as to the state of things in this country. He is mistaken in some of his assumptions; and especially in the remarks which he has put forth on the tax levied by Government on the cultivated lands of India. He has greatly misrepresented the Government; and his speech is, I think, calculated to do serious injury, by conveying a false impression on this subject to the public mind at home. I should have felt regret at seeing such sentiments put forth by any man in my father land; but I am particularly pained to see a man, whom I believe to be a follower of Christ, and a friend of Missions, appearing before the religious public, and endeavouring, by incorrect statements, to inflame their minds, and excite their attention to subjects, which (with their means of information,) they can know little or nothing about; and Mr. Thompson's goal is both ill-timed and misplaced, and also calculated to injure the cause he evidently intends to serve. I trust that you, Mr. Editor, will take up the subject, and show yourself "*The Friend of India*," by endeavouring to ward off from the Government the injury which his efforts may have a tendency to produce. Were you also to print an extra 500 of your article on this subject, and transmit them to your numerous friends in Scotland, I think it might do good.

The Government have sufficient just now on their hands in this part of the world; and surely need not be embroiled by the interference of mistaken philanthropists at home. Mr. T. has much to say about the oppression from which the Natives of this country are suffering. I really cannot see that they are oppressed by the Government, although I have been nearly 20 years in the country. I say nothing about the manner in which, whenever they can, they oppress one another; in this respect they are like the fishes of the sea, where the greater devour the less; but with this, the Government have nothing to do. Mr. T. evidently does not understand the Native character. If ever the British Government lose India, it will be through an over lenient policy, mismanaged by the Natives, to weakness and fear; and from which they will take every kind of unprincipled advantage. I would not have them oppressed, on any account; but they must be ruled, and made to know who is master, if they are to be kept in order. The man who thinks to rule them by the principle of gratitude is mistaken—he does not know them. They have no gratitude—no patriotism—no philanthropy. There may be exceptions, but as a body, they are devoid of moral principles—each man is looking out for his gain from his quarter; and if he secures this, he does not care one iota of what becomes of

the public weal. I deem this subject to be one of some importance, and I trust the *Christian Advocate* will join to assist me, as I take it for granted, that you are good friends. The Government Revenues seem to be cut up in every direction. Mr. T. would have them still further reduced; but if things are to go on thus; will he, and the opponents of the Redemption tenure, tell us how the expenses of our large army are to be met; and by what means the numerous eunuchs, who surround us on every hand, are to be kept from eating down and plundering the country? Mr. T. (as well as some others, whose property is protected by the Government,) seems to have overlooked this part of the subject.

Honourable John has, no doubt, in former days been guilty of oppression. I think, however, that he is now suffering a little from the attempts of others to oppress him. Mr. T. refers to the manner in which some of the measures he proposes would affect the commercial interests of England. This subject has always had too much weight in the scale, whenever Indian affairs have been on the tapis at home. Mr. T. undoubtedly means well to the Natives of India; but I fear that the mercantile interests of England are paramount even in his estimation. People in England are not competent to legislate for India, unless they have visited and resided some years in the country. I consider no man, who endeavours to weaken the authority of the British Government here, a friend to the Natives, although his intentions in this respect may be unimpeachable.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,  
A MORTIMER MISHKINAR.

May 17, 1839.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

MR DEAR SIRs,—After having been frequently in situations where the Cholera Morbus raged with great violence, I some years ago came to the conclusion, that the disease arose from an evanescent insect, generated at particular times and places, like the Aphides, but much more diminutive.

Since I came to this conclusion, I have never had an opportunity of putting it to the test—should you think it worth offering to the consideration of those who may have such opportunities, you will, perhaps, do me the favour to give this note a place in your excellent paper.

Yours very truly,  
HONESTUS.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

GENE FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.—Nothing is so disagreeable as a discourse of the formal, starched air, which speaks, acts, walks, and moves by exact measure.—*Gilbert*.

If the good of souls be not before thy heart, thou canst not expect God's blessing.—*Combie*.

The office of "fellow worker" with God would have been no mean honour to have been conferred upon the angelic host near the everlasting throne.—*Bridges*.

The minister purchases his happiness at a dear rate, who suffers his people to sleep in their sins.—*C. Winter's Letters*.

When once an idea is clearly expressed, every additional stroke will only confuse the mind and diminish the effect.—*Kirk White*.

We should be jealous of the praise and honour which come from men, and seek only the honour and approbation of God.—*A. Reed*.

I love the ministrations of those who are the most searching.—*Br. Ryland*.

Brethren, it is easier to declaim, like an orator, against a thousand sins in others, than to mortify one sin in ourselves, to be more industrious in our closets, to preach twenty sermons to our people, than one to our own hearts.—*Flood*.

Our churches will forgive almost any fault in a minister, rather than dullness.—*Hughes*.

He that will do good in the ministry, must be careful so the flatter to do nothing to secure souls away from him, but allure and invite, that they may be called within the compass of the net.—*Gurnel*.

CHURCHMAN.—The Bishop of Chester, in a recent charge to his clergy, stated—"During the last three years, in this important district which lies between the Ribble and the Mersey, the erection of more than fifty churches has been undertaken, of

which thirty-two have already received their ministrations and their congregations, and the rest are fast advancing towards their completion. The neighbouring county of Cheshire is actuated by the same spirit. In the parish of Macclesfield, where till lately there has been but one church, there will soon be four. Four others have been commenced in the same populous district; whilst in the agricultural parts of Cheshire situation has been whilst in the smaller, but not less neglected, hamlets, and driven chapels already attend the anxiety of the incumbents and the land proprietors to supply those spiritual wants which had been formerly remembered only to be deplored.—*British Magazine.*

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—The Rev. John Campbell, M. A., has been appointed, under the sanction of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, as a missionary chaplain among the unitarian emigrants on the Bristol and Exeter railway.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

**MINISTERS.**—The total number of ministers of all the Christian religious denominations in the United States, as far as could be ascertained, not including the local preachers of the Methodists, nor the ministers of the Friends, may be about 18,000. A large part of these, however, are uneducated, and but poorly qualified for their work. The numbers of the different churches are estimated at 1,500,000. The number of communicants belonging to the Baptist denomination in the United States and the British provinces, as stated in the *Baptist Triennial Register* for 1856, is 517,533; the number in England and Wales, 140,000; in the world, 1,018,302. The Methodist Preachers of the United States have near 100,000 communicants; the Congregationalists, 140,000; the Presbyterians, 100,000; the members of the General Assembly, 20,000. The number of communicants in several of the smaller denominations, is not known.—*Am. Bib. Repository.*

**PERALS.**—Extracts were given in a former number from the journal of Mr. Glen, narrating the causes of his detection in Astrachan. During his residence there (about six months) he translated into Persian the Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther. Having failed to obtain a passage across the Caspian, he determined to make the journey to Tabreez by land. The following is an extract of a letter from him, dated Tabreez, 26th July, 1858.

We left Astrachan on the morning of Tuesday, the 12th of June, and entered Tabreez, on the forenoon of Monday, the 26th instant, consequently we were just forty-one days on the road. We enjoyed good health during the whole of the journey, and are now comparatively well. In Astrachan we were courteously allotted to us by the British Consul, Mr. Bonham, all arrangements are made for securing permanent lodgings. Nothing remarkable occurred during the journey. It is true a very petty difficulties presented themselves in our progress, and these or false inconveniences of a more serious nature threatened us; but, from the unimpeded facilities of all these embarrassments, it pleased our heavenly Father to deliver us. Friends were often found, where we most needed, and least expected them; so that we may say that goodness and mercy have followed us during the whole of this year, as they did throughout the whole of last year's journeys and voyages. In the journal I transmitted last November, from Astrachan, I alluded to the kind attention, and the efficient assistance afforded us, when need required, by the Russian authorities; and I have now the pleasure of reporting, that the attention we have received this season is equalled, and in some cases, surpassed those of its predecessor, though nothing occurred to require that vigorous assistance from the police, which was so promptly furnished last August, at Astrachan.

Yesterday we called on the Russian Consul, by whom we were most kindly received. He returned our visit this morning; and, in the evening, we are to dine with him. I say evening, for the dinner hour here is about eight o'clock. Mr. Nisbet, Dr. Bosch, and other English friends, had long been expecting us, and gave us a cordial welcome on our arrival. We have also had the pleasure of being welcomed to the country by no less than three of the American missionaries resident *pro tempore* at Ormuz, who came hither for some professional arrangements, the very day after we at their mansions are Parkers, Mulloy, and Merrick; Dr. Grant, a fourth missionary, remaining at Ormuz, till this return. Their mission in the deserts of the ancient Nebatians, in the Gordian Mountains. By the permission of the Persian Government, they are opening schools for the instruction of that interesting people, and hitherto every thing is promising. May the Lord prosper them in their labours of love: they are excellent men; and, from the blessing of God on their efforts, much may be anticipated. We are these the only missionaries with whom it pleased the Lord providentially to bring us in contact. At Karun, for example, we had the pleasure of seeing only Mr. Galloway's son-in-law, Mr. Lang, (whom I had applied of the probability of our paying him a visit), but the Rev. Mr. Ferriar, then on his way from Shiraz to Basle. At the time of our arrival, he had been there about three weeks, till an absence, which he derived from visiting his wife, was so far from being so enable him to proceed, which, from the appearance of the healing sore, it was supposed might be in the course of eight or

ten days. But for this, I should not have had the pleasure of seeing him, and of hearing from his lips some interesting and highly promising notices bearing upon missionary labours, which had come to his knowledge in proceeding through Georgia, &c. to Caras. No less providential was an interview I had with the Rev. Mr. Huterich, at Tiflis, who, without knowing that I was there, came to town the morning after our arrival; to which might be added, the arrival there of the Rev. Mr. Holsenaker, in the course of a day or two, with whom, as he continued in town till our departure, we had various conversations on the past and present prospects of the friends of missions south of the Caucasus. I say friends of missions, for now the Basle Society has not a single missionary in that quarter, having withdrawn their missionaries from Shiraz and its dependencies, to labour in other parts of the world.

Messrs. D. and H. were making arrangements for crossing the Caucasus, when we met them. The statement of these gentlemen confirmed all I heard from Messrs. Ferriar and Lang, respecting the prospects likely to open upon us. Both particulars since forbids me to enter, as I write this off-hand simply to inform you of our safe arrival, hearty welcome, and (in as far as my own department is concerned) encouraging prospect; but, in general, I may remark, that by a process which none of us would have anticipated, the Head of the Church seems to be preparing the way for reuniting the distribution of his own word, and thus enlightening one large quarter of the world which a few months since was in darkness, with their friends, the German missionaries, forced might, for years to come, have been consigned to that darkness in which they were compelled to leave it. In regard to this result (should it be realized) we may adopt the language of an apostle in reference to a subject in which as a Jew, he felt as deeply as we can possibly do, in the conversion of our Gentile brethren in Turkey, Caucasus, and Persia. 'O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out.' Rom. xi. 33.—*United Secession Magazine.*

# EDUCATION.

**COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The number of organized colleges in the United States, is between 80 and 90. About seven or eight are under the direction of Baptists; seven of the Episcopallians; seven of the Methodists; six of the Roman Catholics; and one of the Universalists.—The remainder, about sixty, of the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, 13; containing 2,000 students, in the Southern and South-Western States and the District of Columbia; and 20, with about 2,000 students, in the remaining States. Yale College has the largest number of students. Amherst and Union are about equal in point of numbers; and Harvard University is the fourth. The students mentioned in some of the Southern and Western Colleges, include those in the preparatory departments. The number of Law Schools in the United States is eight, with 214 students; Medical Schools, 23; with 122 professors and 2100 students; the Theological Seminaries about 32, with 80 professors, and 1400 students.—*Christian Watchman.*

# DISCOVERY.

**DISCOVERY.**—The *Recherche* bus, we perceive, returned to Brest, from her voyage to the North Polar Sea. She was twelve days in harbour in Spitzbergen, where the cold experienced by the expedition was intense: but our contemporaries erroneously magnified — 300 of Reaumur's thermometer unit — 67½ Fahr., when it is in reality only — 42½. Capt. Ross while in Boothia, had for days together a temperature of 34; and in Kakutuk, he said of — 70 as an unusual cold. We cannot suppose, therefore, that the progress of the *Recherche* was stopped by a temperature of — 42½ Fahr. From Spitzbergen she proceeded to Hammerfest, in Norway, where several of the *ascans* have remained, in order that, with the assistance of Lieut. De, (who accompanied Hansen in his Siberian tour), and Prof. Boeck, they may study the natural history of the Scandinavian peninsula, and connect it with that of the Polar regions. M. Gaimard, however, the ancient leader of the expedition, has returned to France, during the season of inactivity.—*Albion.*

**GEOLOGY.**—A bold stroke has just been attempted by the celebrated French academicians M. Blainville, in support of the doctrine (founded on geological evidence) of a gradual and uniform advance towards perfection in the scientific development of animal organization. According to this distinguished savant, the supposed fossil organism which so prematurely pitched its quarters in the neighbourhood of Stonedfield, many ages before warm-blooded animals ought to have appeared on this planet, thereby so very perplexing the upholders of the "progressive" theory, may have belonged to a genus of the lizard tribe; or, if not referable to a member of the reptile kingdom, should at any rate be regarded as more closely related to the scale than to the family of terrestrial mammals, in which it has been placed by Cuvier, Broderip, and others profoundly versed in the science of paleontology. M. de Blainville follows up the exposition of his "*Antes que la pretendu Didache fossile de Stonedfield*," by proposing that the

generic name *amphithorax* he adopted for the fossil remains hitherto improperly placed in the genus *Diplolepis*. M. de Blainville has, however, already met with an opponent in M. Valenciennes, who communicated a memoir to the French Academy, on the 10th of September last, in which he states that the original *Stromboides* jaw, now in the Ashmolean Museum, was examined by him and compared with the corresponding portion of the skeletons of *amphithorax* and *xyphoides* in the extensive museum of the Jardin des Plantes, and that by this comparison he is enabled fully to confirm the correctness of Cuvier's determination. He thinks, however, that the *Stromboides* remains are sufficiently distinct from existing forms to be entitled to generic separation, and he therefore proposes to place them in a new genus, *Phlegodactylon*. Surely, as some half-dozen jaws of this *Bothriodon-thei* genus, we must call it, to avoid making an injudicious selection of the different claimants to the right of christening, have been at various times discovered in the Stonesfield quarries; a little research on the part of the friends of science in that neighbourhood might be rewarded with the detection of some other portions of the skeleton, and thus determine a question which must otherwise, from the important deductions connected with it, be a frequent cause of philosophical contention.—*Ibid.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. U. S.**—The influence of this punishment (solitary) upon the subversive disposition is so powerful, that many persons are solitary for their employment in its fullest rigour, as an instrument of discipline; while others, shrinking from its cruelty, would wholly exclude it. Wherever the influence of the Society is felt, solitary confinement is restricted to the night season; and the beneficial influence, both positive, and through the negation of evil, is immediate; while, thus modified, it is divested of all that unspeakable hardship which the following extract exhibits:—

"In the Maine Prison, which has been in operation about three years, a large number of the convicts have been sentenced to six months solitary confinement day and night, and to a period of time afterwards of solitary confinement at night, and hard labour by day. A considerable number more have been sentenced to solitary confinement day and night, for the whole term of their imprisonment. The judges and the executive, when the prison was built, were strongly in favour of solitary confinement day and night, and they wished to make a fair experiment. What, then, is the testimony of the superintendent of this prison, on this vastly important and interesting subject? And what is the testimony of the records of the prison? The following statement is collected from the records and the superintendent. It exhibits the names of several convicts; the length of time they were sentenced to solitary confinement; the length of time they were able to endure it before they were removed to the hospital; the length of time they remained in the hospital before they returned to the cells; the alternation between the cells and the hospital to fulfil the whole term of solitary confinement; and the suicide of two convicts in the cells. These are the only convicts who have died after the prison was organized.

Name and Sentence.	In Hospital.	In Solitary.
Joseph Babier, 62 days solitary, and one year hard labour.	July 15 July 11 July 24	July 1 12 days, July 9 6 days, July 23 12 days, Aug. 3 27 days.

"In this case it was necessary to remove the man to the hospital four times, to enable him to endure fifty-six days solitary. The Secretary saw him when he was removed from the cell the last time. He shivered like an aspen leaf; his pulse was very feeble; his articulation scarcely to be heard from his bed to the grate of his cell, eight feet; and when he was taken out, he could with difficulty stand alone.

Name and Sentence.	Solitary.	Relief.	Solitary.
Simon Record, 70 days solitary, and four years hard labour.	Dec. 5	Dec. 5	4 days.

"At half-past seven o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he was found dead, having hung himself to the grate of the cell with a piece of the lashing of his hammock.

Name and Sentence.	Solitary.	At Hospital.	Solitary.
Isaac Martin, 60 days solitary, and 3 months hard labour.	Mar. 27 July 1	April 21 July 26	24 days, 25 days.

"Isaac Martin cut his throat in his cell, July 26, when he was removed to the hospital, where he remained nine days, and died.

Name and Sentence.	Solitary.	Hospital.	Solitary.
Editha Cole, 101 days solitary.	Nov. 11	Dec. 24	82 days.

Name and Sentence.	Solitary.	Hospital.	Solitary.
Bernie Howe, 6 months solitary.	July 4	Sept. 7	68 days.

Name and Sentence.	Solitary.	Hospital.	Solitary.
Nathaniel Parsons, 60 months solitary.	Aug. 10	Aug. 16	8 days.

Name and Sentence.	Solitary.	Hospital.	Solitary.
Nathaniel Parsons, 60 months solitary.	Aug. 26	Sept. 17	20 days.

"This man remained in the hospital, after his discharge from

the cell the last time, from Sept. 17 till Dec. 3, when he was pardoned on account of ill health.

Name and Sentence.	Solitary.	Hospital.	Solitary.
Edmond Eastman, 4 months solitary.	Sept. 11	Jan. 9	4 months.

"This man endured the whole period without leaving the cell.

"*Isaac Ditha* was sentenced to six months solitary, and two years, three months and fourteen days hard labour. He went immediately into solitary, and remained seventy-four days without interruption. At the end of this period he came out in good health, and performed a good day's labour in the quarry. Dr. Ross expresses the opinion, that this man would live in solitary confinement about as well and as long as any where else. He has been a *solitary*, and has been accustomed to the hardships of a convict. He has been a wanderer in the world, without a home. It is his material to him where he is. The keeper thinks that six months solitary to this man would not be a greater punishment than fifteen days to a convict who had been accustomed to the ease of life; also, that he would rather endure six months solitary confinement than ten stripes.

"*John Shearer* and *John Cuth* have entered the prison at the same time, under sentence of three months solitary, and both endured the whole period, without interruption, having received nothing except the usual allowance of bread and water, and a little comfort to rub on their heads.

"*Benjamin Williams* also endured three months solitary, without interruption.

"But, in general, the superintendent states, that nearly as much is necessary in the hospital to fulfil long solitary sentences, as in the cells. He also expresses an opinion, in his report to the Legislature, that long periods of solitary imprisonment inflicted on convicts, is worse than useless as a means of reformation. The character of the superintendent of this prison is such, that the opinions expressed by him on this subject, will be the result of his experience, will be thought worthy of particular consideration. He says, "the great diversity of character, the various habits and temperament of body and mind, render solitary imprisonment a very unequal punishment. Some persons can endure solitary confinement with apparent little or no effect, either in body or mind, while others sink to the very bottom, if the punishment were unintermittently continued, so that it would become ineffectually humane."

"However, persons of strong minds, who suffer in what they deem a righteous cause, may be able to endure solitary confinement, and retain their bodily and mental vigour, yet it is not to be expected of criminals, with minds discouraged by conviction and disgrace.

"As far as the experience in our State Prison proves against respecting the efficacy of solitary imprisonment in preventing crimes by reforming convicts, it will induce us to believe that it is not more effectual than confinement to hard labour. Six of the convicts now in the State Prison are committed a second time, for crimes perpetrated after having been discharged from this prison; three of these had been punished by solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labour.

"The keeper of the Auburn State Prison, in the report

New York, very justly observes, "that a degree of mental distress and anguish may be necessary to humiliate and reform an offender; but carry it too far, and he will become a savage in his temper and feelings, or he will sink in despair. There is no doubt, that uninterrupted solitude tends to sour the feelings, destroy the affections, harden the heart, and induce men to entertain a spirit of revenge, or drive them to despair."

"I would not wish to be understood to express an opinion, that solitary imprisonment, ought not, in any case, to be inflicted. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that it is a proper punishment for prison discipline in many cases; but for the purpose, short periods only will be necessary; seldom, if ever, to exceed ten days. In the case of juvenile offenders, it may be very useful and proper, for periods of twenty or thirty days, but never to exceed six days. If repentance and amendment are not effected by thirty days of strict solitary confinement, it can rarely be expected to be obtained by a longer period."

*Ibid.*

**SOMETHING WORTHY OF NOTICE.**—When I was in Bethel I went into the public prison, and visited every part of the establishment. At last I was introduced to a very large hall, where were full of children, with their heads in the windows, and having the appearance of a Prussian school-room. "What," said I, "is it possible that all these children are imprisoned here for crime?" "O no," said my conductor, smiling at my simplicity, "but if a parent is imprisoned for crime, and that account his children are left destitute of the means of education, and are liable to grow up in ignorance and crime, the government has them taken here, and maintained and educated for useful employment." This was a new idea to me. I know not that it has ever been suggested in the United States; but surely it is the duty of Government, as well as its highest interest, when a man is paying the penalties of his crime in a public prison, to see that his misbehaving children are not left to suffer and inherit their father's vice. Surely it would be better for the child,

and cheaper as well as better for the State. Let it not be supposed that a man will go to prison for the sake of having his children taken care of, for those who go to prison usually have little regard for their children; and if they had, discipline like that of the Berlin prison would soon sicken them of such a bargain.—*Prof. Shaw's Report.*

ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST, 1853, a meeting of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Marlboro' Chapel, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to celebrate the day upon which the shackles of bondage fell from the hands of the slaves in the British West India Islands. The Rev. J. W. Himes read portions of scripture, and prayer was addressed to the throne of grace by Rev. J. C. Roman, of Hartford, Conn. Messrs. A. A. Phelps, Amasa Walker, and H. B. Stanton, addressed the meeting.

The following letter from the Hon. J. Q. Adams was read to a large audience, who heard it with great delight.

EDWARD LEITCH, Esq. Boston. Quincy, 28th July, 1853.  
Dear Sir,—I have received your kind invitation in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, to attend their celebration of the Anniversary of the day upon which Slavery was abolished in the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain.

I could give you pleasure to comply with the invitation; but my time is not very free; and my voice has been affected by the season of the year, in a multiplicity of appearances before the public, political and literary, to attend and address their meetings, have imposed upon me the necessity of passing the privilege of my presence and deciding them all.

I perceive that the defence of the cause of human freedom is falling into younger and more vigorous hands. That in three or four years from the day of the Declaration of Independence, its efficient truths should be yet struggling for existence against the encumbrance of an age pampered with prosperity and languishing in servitude, is a melancholy truth from which I should not attempt to shut my eyes. But the common sense has gone to sleep. The yinful obstructions of the rights of human nature are locked and are huddled in their armour, and the scourge is never, and the lynching lawyer, and the scribbler, and the faithless scribe, and the priestly parasite, will vanquish them like steam touched with the spear of lightning. I live in the faith and hope of the progressive advancement of Christian liberty, and expect to abide by the same in death. You were a glorious and arduous career before you, and it is among the consolations of my last days, that I am able to cheer you in the pursuit and exert you to be steadfast and immovable in the cause. You shall you not fail, whatever may befall, to reap a rich reward, in the blessing of him that is ready to perish upon your side.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully,

Your friend and servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

In the morning, at 11 o'clock, the people of colour, head a meeting in the Belknap Street Church, on this occasion. John F. Wilson was called to preside; by Rev. J. C. Roman, of Hartford, read scriptures, and Rev. S. Jewell, prayed. Messrs. Phelps, Cole, Nell, Himes, Russell, and Worcester made interesting addresses.—*Christianity Watchman.*

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Having obtained information of the present situation of this interesting portion of Polynesia, from one who has observed it in person, we have set down some brief and detached memoranda of our gleanings.

Your hundred children usually assemble in the Sunday-school at Wailuku. About 250 of these read very well, and are capable of comprehending almost any subject in morals or religion which is plainly exhibited.

Discuses introduced by Europeans during the visits of Cook, and others, have devastated the islands, and still exert a fatal influence on the population.

Books cannot be prepared in sufficient variety to meet the wants of the people, as they learn to read. This want is particularly felt in the schools.

One of the pupils of the High School executes very correct maps by copper-plate engraving.

The Sandwich Islands are chiefly mountains. The summits of the two highest are covered with snow. The population live near the shores. The mountains are entirely of volcanic origin, and the surface even now is almost covered with lava. Not a twentieth part of the surface has been cultivated.

Four square feet of well watered land will produce taro enough to sustain one person for a year.

The productions of the islands are taro, potatoes, yams, onions, sugar-cane, corn, beans, cabbage, melons, tomatoes, bananas, bread-fruit, grapes, a species of apple, guavas, figs, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, mulberries, &c.

The Americans have obtained a lease of a large tract of land for the cultivation of silk.

Cotton may be raised with a very little labour. The body and mind of the Sandwich Islander are in strong contrast: the former being large and strong, the latter dwarfish and feeble. Education and religion have improved this native indolence of in-

tellect, but it is still one of the greatest obstacles in the way of their elevation. The minds of children, however, are found to be susceptible and ready as those of any nation, and the progress at school is very encouraging. The islanders are often astonished at the industry in study they evince, compared with the indolence and stupidity of the nation in general. Some of them are successfully taught the higher branches of mathematics.

The native temper is docile and pliant, but capable of deep malice and cruelty. The people are naturally improvident and idle.

Notwithstanding the existence of many vices which badly have rendered national, it may be said that the islanders are now a moral people. With a small exception they have become temperate, and with the excessive use of ardent spirits that once prevailed, have passed away the impure and violent amusements which attended it. The Sabbath is virtually observed as a day of rest, and in the schools and places of worship are not attended, they remain at home. The characteristic crimes of the nation are leucismos and theft.

They are ready to conform to the outward duties of religion. Hence arises a great difficulty in judging of the sincerity of professed converts, and the great liability of their yielding to some system of religion that will be satisfied with nominal adherence. The conscience is weak; there is little strength of purpose or perseverance. There are many bright exceptions to this remark in the churches that have been founded on the island; but this is one of the difficulties of their evangelization.

There are between twenty and thirty thousand who can read the New Testament intelligently. Multitudes have committed to memory a short catechism, containing a summary of Christian truths, and many of these have learned it from each other, without being able to read.

In the immediate vicinity of the stations the majority of adults, probably, know what is right and wrong according to the Bible, and what they must do to be saved; but owing to their habitual want of thought and reflection, their ideas are often very crude and confused.

The most successful way of proceeding to them is by reducing every statement to the simplest possible terms. They do not understand general principles. Every item of instruction and of inference must be brought down to their apprehension by the plainest illustrations. They understand the Saviour's parables better than any other part of the Scripture; and are interested by the personal history of Christ. The boys in the high school are making fine progress in learning, and this source is looked to for supplying good teachers for the nation, and eventually preachers.

A few men are now employed in giving public instruction to the people under the direction of the missionaries. One of these is named Barthelemy, a middle-aged man, and nearly blind; a devoted Christian and an eloquent speaker. His acquaintance with the Bible is remarkable, and his sermons are very valuable. David Ma'a, another native, is superior in learning in education and intellect, but not so powerful a speaker, or so strong in his influence, though always a very useful assistant in the mission.

The civilization of the islands is advancing. In dress, dwellings, and domestic habits, there is a gradual though slow progress of improvement.—*N. S. American.*

THE MUSEUM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, one of the best institutions in the city of Boston, and one which should be fostered by our men of intelligence and wealth, has engaged Mr. J. S. Buckingham, the celebrated traveller, to deliver a course of six lectures, descriptive of Egypt. The lectures will be delivered at the Odeon, commencing on Monday evening, September 21. As no other opportunity will be afforded our citizens to listen to the highly interesting and interesting lectures of Mr. Buckingham, there will doubtless be a scramble for the tickets.—and the sooner they are secured, the better.—*Christianity Watchman.*

CHRISTIANITY OF SILKWEAVING.—A letter from M. Favand, a missionary in China, states, that during his long residence in that country, he has often seen the Christians of silkweaving used as food. He has himself partaken of them, and found them to have strengthening and cooling, and particularly good food for delicate persons. After having woven the silk of the cocoons, they are dried in the frying-pan, in order to get rid of the aqueous matter. The envelope will then come off of itself, and they look like little yellow masses resembling the eggs of carp. They are fried in butter, lard, or oil, and mixed with broth, of which, that of chicken gives the best flavour. When they have been boiled in this for five minutes, they are crushed with a wooden spoon, and well stirred up from the bottom. The Mandarins and rich people add the yolk of eggs, in a proportion of one yolk to ten silk-masses, and when this is poured over it, it becomes a golden-colored cream, and is of an exquisite flavour. The poorer people are contented with salt, pepper, and vinegar, or, after stripping them, cooking them with oil.—*Athenaeum.*

CURIOUS DOCUMENTS.—The Royal Library of Paris has just purchased, of the heirs of M. Joly de Fleury, all the manu-







3d Light Dragoons—Lieutenant H. A. Smith, from 15th April to 1st October next, to proceed to Mussoorie, on private affairs.  
 " Lieutenant W. Unett, ditto, ditto.  
 " Lieutenant R. T. Montgomery, ditto, ditto.  
 " Captain H. Wood, ditto, ditto.  
 By order of the Major-General Commanding,  
 J. BYRNE, Major, *Asst. Adj. Genl. to Her Majesty's Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## MARRIAGES.

April 11. At Singapore, Charles Tarsley, Esq. to Miss Frances Amelia Bernard.  
 " At Calcutta, at the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Thomas Andrews, to Miss Frances Saghill.  
 May 16. At Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Hoagland, Mr. J. R. Dunn, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mrs. C. Hoag.  
 " At Poonah, by the Rev. Mr. Hart, to Mr. Wm. Watson, to Mrs. B. Talbot.

## DEATHS.

April 20. At Jaulna, the Lady of Captain R. Harlock, 20th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.  
 " 22. At Chowdhattie, in Assam, Mrs. J. N. Martin, of a son.  
 " 25. At Bhatnagar, the Lady of Dr. Baudrich, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.  
 May 3. At Pandour Factory, Tirhoot, the Lady of John Gale, Esq. of a daughter.  
 " 7. At Jumnajpore, the Lady of Captain F. G. Milner, 30th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.  
 " 14. At Calcutta, at the house of J. French, Esq. the Lady of the Rev. C. D. Driffield, of a son and daughter.  
 " 16. At Calcutta, the Lady of David McMillan, Esq. of a son.  
 " 18. At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain W. Birch, Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

April 9. At Poonah, Elizabeth, wife of J. C. Bawell, Esq. Residency Surgeon.  
 " 21. At Secunderabad, Rachel Nicholas Newbury, of the Right Wing, Madras European Regiment.  
 " 22. At Karnool, William Bannister, the infant son of Lieutenant Stewart, Horse Artillery, aged 3 months and 5 days.  
 " 23. At Bellary, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Poole, of H. M.'s 10th Regt.  
 " 29. At Bellary, Edwin H. W. Niblett, 30th Regt. N. I.  
 May 4. At Jumnajpore, William, the beloved and only son of Mrs. M. Longway, widow, aged 11 years and 2 months.  
 " 6. At Durgajpet, the infant son of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Poonam.  
 " 9. At Dacca, W. H. Kerr, Esq. third son of H. N. Kerr, Esq. of St. Ann, Fort-street, aged 11 years 3 months and 10 days.  
 " 12. At Calcutta, Major Henry Constantin Kleya, son of Mr. Thomas Kleya, aged 5 years and 6 months.  
 " 12. At Calcutta, Emily, the wife of Dr. Wain, aged 34 years.  
 " 14. At Calcutta, William Kerr Ewart, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arthur and Co. Merchants and Agents, aged 34 years.  
 " 14. At Calcutta, in the 23d year of her age, Anna, the beloved wife of Mr. E. P. de Beaufort.  
 " 16. At Calcutta, Michael Maclean, Esq. of Calcutta, aged 34 years.  
 " 16. At Calcutta, Henry Walters, the infant son of Mr. B. Barlow, Jan. aged 1 month and 24 days.  
 Europe—At Rochester, near London, in the August, 1853, Mrs. Ann Lawrence, relict of the late Mr. Philip Hunt, of Calcutta.  
 Europe—In London, on the 20th March, Isaac, son of G. Viny, Esq. aged 11 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

May 12. H. M.'s B. *Finnestein*, Capt. from Amherst 1st May.  
 The English Ship *Lord North*, A. Yates, from London 6th, and Madras 20th December, and Madras 24th May.  
 The English Schooner *Mercury*, J. McGill, from Singapore 27th April.  
 " 18. The Ship *Strathdon*, D. Cunningham, from Greenock 13th January.  
 The English Barque *Bonifant*, J. Fausse, from London 15th December.  
 The English Barque *Emma Eugenia*, G. Wade, from China 14th March and Penang 9th April.  
 The English Barque *Edward*, S. Morton, from Rangoon 24th April.  
 The English Ship *Porter*, B. J. Morris, from Penang 17th April.  
 " 14. The English Ship *Amberley Robinson*, R. Scott, from London 20th January, and Madras 9th May.  
 The English Ship *Intrepid*, J. McNight, from London 17th October, and the Mauritius 12th April.  
 The English Ship *Mercury*, B. Conry, from Sydney 13th February, and Singapore 21st April.  
 The English Barque *Theresa*, W. Young, from Sydney 25th February, and Madras 20th May.  
 The English Schooner *Pirate*, L. de Lange, from Madras 22d April, and Vinsagpetam 1st May.  
 " 18. The English Barque *Launch*, J. Seager, from Malacca 12th May.

## ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Henry Barkham* from Batavia.—E. Foster.  
 Per *Margaret* (sloop) from Greenock.—Mrs. Captain Morris.  
 Per *Abraham* from the Mauritius, Point de Galle and Madras.—J. Highden, Esq. Merchant.  
 Per *Nelce* from Madras.—The Rev. Mr. Bennett and Lady with four children, 1 Dr. Fellow, H. M.'s 62d Regt.  
 Per *Lord Lintin* from Java.—Miss Earle; Lieut. Scott, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Hobhouse, H. M.'s 13th Regt. L. I.; Kinsley Williams

and Van Strawburgh, H. M.'s 13th ditto; Walsh, H. M.'s 6th Regt.; Cadet Rawson, Taylor, Trevor, Bignall, and Rogers, H. C. R.; Messrs. Nichols, Gamble, and McKenzie; Mr. Lewis, Sturgeon Passenger; 3 Private Soldiers, 1 woman, and 1 child, of H. M.'s Forces, from Madras.  
 Mrs. Lonsdale; Captain Lonsdale, commanding detachment of H. M.'s 21st Foot; Lieutenants Hely, Landis and Rogers, of H. M.'s 21st Foot; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Back, in medical charge; Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Sturgeon Passenger; 11 men, troops of H. M.'s 21st Foot; 1 man, Private of H. M.'s 20th Regt.; 11 women and 20 children, wives and families of H. M.'s Footmen.

Per *Deccan* from London.—Mrs. Jarvis, and Mrs. Edith, Mr. Boushey, Dr. Edlin, and Mr. Pitt, Assistant Surgeons; Lieut. J. E. S. 1st Regt. H. M.'s 21st Foot; Mr. Anderson, Surgeon; Messrs. Stinson, Jenkins, Moore, Macfar, Gries, Ford, Hadfield, Edgewood, Todges, Perkins, Berman, Sherwell, and Sunlight, Gentles; Messrs. Clely, Jones, and Sloan, Pilot Services; from Madras.—Captain and Mrs. Cotton, and Miss Kinsman.

Per *Theresa* from Madras.—Mr. Samuel Swinton, Esq., H. M. 42d Regt.

Per *Deccan* from London.—Messrs. Edward Johnston, and Geo. Dorence.

Per *Deccan* from London.—Mrs. Edwards and child.

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The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donations:—

From G. F. Brown, Esq. Co's. Rs. 50, to Serampore College; and Co's. Rs. 50, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

THE ENGLISHMAN AND THE DHURMU SUBHA.—The *Englishman* of Monday last, supports the views of the Dhurmu Subha, in its anxiety to be entrusted with the collection of the Pilgrim Tax, and the management of those Temples which are about to be made independent of Government, and the Editor calls on us for a full explanation of our views; with this request we cheerfully comply.

We must previously set our contemporary right, regarding the subject of toleration. He says, towards the close of his article, "It is easy for the *Friend of India*, or any other enemy to the toleration of Hindoo worship, to aggravate the troubles of Government, &c. &c." We put it to his candour, whether, after we have on every occasion on which the subject has been discussed, advocated a full, free and unrestrained toleration of every creed in India, it is fair and courteous to represent us as enemies to toleration. We may have differed from some of our opponents as to the precise meaning to be affixed to the word toleration, which we find to depend, in a great measure, on existing partialities and prejudices. Truth, it has been said on one side the Pyrenees is falsehood on the other; and so it appears to be in the case of toleration. In India it has been interpreted to include the fullest support and encouragement of the State; in England, in the case of Dissenters, it was heretofore taken in the sense in which vermin is said to be tolerated, because it cannot be annihilated. But we have never swerved from the advocacy of toleration, as understood, not by political partizans, but by the great interpreter of our language, himself a rigid Tory: "To allow, as not to hinder."

The *Englishman* says, that "to suppose, that by requiring Government to wash its hands of the Pilgrim Tax, a blow has thereby been levelled at idolatrous worship and pilgrimages, is to mistake the Native character." What effect the withdrawal of the direct countenance of Government from the shrines may produce on their popularity, it is not easy to predict. Perhaps the abolition of the Tax may swell the number of pilgrims; perhaps the conduct of the officiating priests, when there is no check on their measures, but that which the virtues of Hindooism afford, may diminish the resort of devotees. We have little experience to guide our judgement. Mr. Place, who established the alliance between Government and the Temples at Madras, affirmed, that they had fallen to decay for want of that public support. Such may or may not be the result in the present instance; but whether it be or not, the merits of the question are not altered. No Christian Government can conscientiously continue openly to support and encourage a system of pilgrimage, which annually inflicts such an amount of secular misery on the country.

The *Englishman* has adduced a long list of names, of "some of the wisest and best of our Indian statesmen," whose opinions have been recorded against the withdrawal of official support from the temples of idolatry. But if we had attended to the voice of "some of the wisest and best of our Indian statesmen," the inhuman rite of Suttie never would

have been abolished; and the Freedom of the Press never would have been granted to the country. We are fully prepared to admit the claims of many statesmen of the old school to public gratitude; yet we cannot forget, that the leading principles of that school were diametrically opposed to the liberal views of the present age.

Our contemporary appears to labour under an impression, that the determination which the Directors have now adopted, affects the general system of idolatry throughout India, which is far from being the case. Our political connection with the idolatrous shrines in this part of India is extremely limited. In a country which embraces a population of seventy millions, it is confined to two shrines. Our political connection with them grew out of our fiscal alliance. The State drew revenue on the one hand, and granted support on the other. The relinquishment of our connection with Gya and Juggurnath, *cau*, therefore, make little or no difference in the general economy of the various Hindoo establishments of this Presidency; and the dread of "embarrassment to Government," from which the Durma Subha so generously steps forward to relieve it, is altogether gratuitous.

The Editor also says—"Of course, the authorities will scarcely carry out the principle of non-interference so far as to issue orders for the complete withdrawal of all connexion with the Tax, without nominating some adequate substitutes or successors in the business of controul. The effect of so sudden and total a cessation of all share in the due regulation of the toll and the appropriation of its proceeds, would be to open the door to intrigues and cabals without number, dangerous to the peace of the country, and prejudicial to the safety of the thousand of pilgrims." But we have understood it to be the intention of Government altogether to abolish the Tax which was collected by the State, not to transfer the collection of it from one agency to another. We can see no cause for anxiety in this. At Brindaban and at Benares, which are places of equal, if not of superior sanctity to Gya and Juggurnath, no Tax has ever been levied; and no interference has ever been exercised by the public authorities. Why, then, should there be such dread "of intrigues and cabals without number, dangerous to the peace of the country," by putting Gya and Juggurnath upon the same footing with Brindaban and Benares? In the shrines about to be liberated from our guardianship, as in those which have never enjoyed it, the pilgrim will make his offering at the shrine, and retire. There can be no necessity for any body of "inheritors" to be constituted, as the successors of Government. The Rajah of Khondia is the ancient and hereditary guardian of Juggurnath; into his hands will the management of the Temple naturally lapse; and we are certain that he is competent to the superintendence of its affairs, without the aid of a society of Calcutta Baboos. The same course will be adopted with ease, in respect to the Temple at Gya, to the management of which the hereditary priesthood have, of course, the first claim, both as a matter of right and of expedience.

To the delegation of the charge of these Temples to any body of men, except to their legitimate guardians, there is the same objection as to the management of the Temples by the Officers of the State. If such a plan were pursued, Government would, in fact, create a new executive body, a kind of Ecclesiastical Commission, whose powers would be derived

from the State, with which it would be closely identified in the opinion of the people; it would be amenable to the Executive, and not to the legal Officers of Government. This would only be to perpetuate the old connection, and to exercise the same controul through a more exceptionable agency. We have seen, in the case of the Catholic community in Calcutta, that the disputes which arose regarding the administration of ecclesiastical property, were left to be decided by the Courts of Law. We have seen that at the two renowned pilgrimages of Brindaban and Benares, whatever differences may have risen, since we acquired the country, have been invariably referred to the ordinary tribunals. This is the footing on which the Temples of Gaya and Juggurnauth will now be placed; and any arrangement which should have the effect of bringing their management under the cognizance of the Executive Government, would entirely defeat the object of the Court of Directors.

The *Englishman* has been totally misinformed,—and we have the source of his error now in our eye,—when he states "that the Daurua Sa'his enjoys a popularity throughout the orthodox portion of the Hindoo population in Bengal, and as far westerly as Allahabad." The little esteem which that body once enjoyed in its own limited sphere, which was confined to the Casteita Baboos, and their relatives and connections in the country, it has been gradually losing. When it was originally established ten years ago, to restore the rite of Suttee, and to prop up Hindooism, it enjoyed a temporary popularity, which has subsided with the enthusiasm out of which it grew. Its pertinacious refusal to publish any accounts of the sums entrusted to it, shook its influence with the Native community. How far this circumstance may recommend it to Government, as a fit agency for the collection of the Pilgrim Tax, we leave others to decide. When, moreover, the people found that the support which it professed to give to Hindooism, consisted simply in punishing the poor Brahmans who ventured to receive gifts from the orthodox, who were guilty of having supported Government in the abolition of the rite of Suttee, its popularity was still farther circumscribed. So far from enjoying credit, as far west as Allahabad, it does not number among its members or adherents any of the rich orthodox families in this town of Serampore.

We have watched the proceedings of this Society with close attention for ten years; and the objection which we feel to its employment in the way the *Englishman* recommends, is founded on long experience. It has been the instrument of oppression to the full extent of its powers. It has fomented discord; it has ruled the few Natives who were brought by circumstances within the range of its influence, with a rod of iron. Even the orthodox have, one by one, broken off from its communion. Its conduct is matter of general notoriety; it is deeply imprinted on the memory of Natives of the highest respectability in Calcutta, whom it would be easy to name. Its deeds, its disputes, its partial decisions are recorded in the public journals. We judge, therefore, from its past conduct, that it is about the last agency which Government could desire to select for the management of Temples beyond the limits of Bengal; the officiating priests of which have no other affection for the Natives of this province, than what may arise from the magnitude of their gifts. The bare idea that Government intended to entrust the collection of the Pilgrim Tax, and the intimate superintendence of the Temples to this body, would bring an instant remonstrance from Gaya and Juggurnauth. But after all we are, perhaps, combating a shadow. We are fully persuaded that, as nothing could be more wise than for Government to erect the Dhurua Sabha into an Eccle-

siastical Commission, so there is nothing farther from its intentions.

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—We have perused with much attention the Sixth Volume of these valuable records; and the impression left on the mind, on viewing the progress of the past year, is that though the efforts of the Society have been attended with as much success as could have been anticipated in arousing public attention, and in the introduction of seeds, yet, comparatively speaking, little has been effected in the improvement of the staple productions throughout the country. In the important article of Cotton, superior seed has, it is true, been introduced, and in some places acclimated; and samples of superior Cotton, the growth of the country, have been presented to the Society; but after four or five years of effort, we have not yet succeeded in raising a single ship load of superior Cotton for the home market; and Col. Skinner, who has made exertions on the largest scale in this department, has been so completely disheartened by the pecuniary return for the improved Cotton which he sent for sale to Calcutta, as almost to consider the project a forlorn one. The Society's Committee of the Society very justly remark, that until our improved Cotton has attained a character in the home market, it cannot be expected to command a remunerating price in Calcutta. To this, Col. Skinner replies, that the growers must dispose of their crops in this country to obtain resources for subsequent cultivation. There can be no doubt that the merchants in Calcutta would cheerfully purchase up any quantity that might be imported, if they were confident regarding its reception at home; and our disappointment may be traced to the non-production of a sufficient quantity to give it an established character in the home markets. Till this has been effected, the labours of the Society cannot be said to have produced any tangible good, as it relates to this article. Should another year pass over without producing, not samples, but cargoes of Cotton, which may sustain a competition with the American Cotton, it will become the duty of the Society to appoint a Committee to examine whether this country is capable of raising mercantile supplies of superior Cotton at all; and if so, what are the causes which operate against success.

The same may be said regarding the Sugar-cane, of which the superior or Otahite kind has been so successfully introduced into this country, through the agency of Major Bleeman, and of the Society. It has been acclimated, and appears to be preferred by the Natives wherever it can be obtained; and yet we have not been able as yet to freight a single ship with sugar of so superior a character, as to stand a competition in the English market with the West Indian Sugar. The Natives are said to be very partial to the Cane as fruit, and to purchase it with avidity; but the introduction of this superior Cane has not yet had the effect of giving any improvement to the Sugar we export. At the period which had been fixed for awarding the prize for the sugars sent in for competition, only one specimen was exhibited, and this was not found to come within the meaning of the Society's intentions. The 1st of May of the present year was then fixed for the show of samples, but this period appears to have gone over without any exhibition.

On the subject of Silk, we find that four parcels were submitted to the Committee, who awarded the Gold Medal to Mr. W. G. Rose, for the first best sample; and the Silver Medal to Mr. G. Lay, for the second best. The prize specimens of Silk were sent to Mr. W. Prinsep for his opinion on the price of such samples in the market; and the opinion offered by him does not appear to have coincided with

that of the Committee; as they state in an addendum, that after the receipt of it, they submitted the skins to a more careful scrutiny, and had no occasion to alter their opinion. This volume of the Transactions also contains a communication from Seigr. Mutti, who has been so successful in introducing the cultivation of silk worms into the Deccan, in which he points out the defects of the system pursued in Bengal.

Relative to the progress made in raising superior Tobacco in this country, the Transactions contain no additional information.

It appears, therefore, that little progress has as yet been made in improving, for mercantile purposes, the four great staple articles to which the attention of the Society has been directed; and that efforts of a character different from those which have been employed, are necessary to give to the products of the East a pre-eminence in foreign markets. We do not make this observation from any wish to disparage the exertions of the Society; they have been conducted with great zeal and perseverance, and deserve the highest praise of the community; but still we consider that the object of an Agricultural Society cannot be said to be attained, until such a decisive progress has been made in Agricultural improvements, as shall command the attention of those who are engaged in conducting the exchange of commodities between country and country. We think that a comparison of the labour and time which have been employed, with the substantial success which has been experienced, cannot but be beneficial to the Society; and that so far from dumping the arduous of its members, it is likely to stimulate to greater exertions. We have watched the progress of this Society from year to year with great interest. We have witnessed the increase of its members with pleasure; we have remarked the efforts made to introduce superior Cotton, Sugar-cane and Tobacco, with no little satisfaction; and it is with an earnest desire for its increasing utility, that we ask its members to enquire what national results have yet been visible from its labours; and, in short, if necessary, larger and more comprehensive plans to secure them.

A large portion of the present volume is occupied with papers, relative to the Cochineal Insect, which the Society is so anxious to introduce into this country. We regret deeply that, in the death of Mr. G. A. Prinsep, the Society has been deprived of one of its most efficient members, and of one who had for many years devoted his attention in an especial manner to the culture of this valuable insect.

The Society has lost in its Secretary, Mr. John Bell, a most active and useful coadjutor. He identified the progress of the Society with his own existence, and with the pleasures and views of his life. That the flourishing condition to which it has attained, was owing to his untiring diligence, there are few who will question; and it is matter of deep regret that he was removed in the midst of those prospects of usefulness, which are now unfolded to its view. He wanted nothing but a more enlarged acquaintance with Botany to complete his qualifications.

We are happy to perceive that the Society has obtained a large accession of members within the last twelvemonth. Its present strength is four hundred and seventy, a larger number than has yet been associated in any single enterprise in this land of parties and prejudices. In this number is comprized, we believe, all those who, from philanthropic or commercial purposes, take an interest in the culture of the soil, and the improvement of its produce; and we hope that this large and combined agency will be able, at no dis-

tant period, to show an increase in the mercantile exports of our improved produce.

THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY.—This singular exhibition we briefly referred to last week, as exemplifying the mixed and unworthy motives which are now so extensively applied in England for the furtherance of great and holy objects. The example, it may be of some use to place more distinctly before our readers. The primary object of this festival appears to have been both natural and praiseworthy. It is becoming in the Methodists to express their feelings of gratitude for the benefits they have derived from the zeal and piety of their great founder; and to avail themselves of such an opportunity of doing so, with special effect, as the completion of the first century of their existence as a body. A magnificent act of liberality, for the propagation of the gospel, seems also to be the most suitable form, in which they could testify regard for the memory of a man, who was so disinterested and devoted a spiritual benefactor of his race as John Wesley. And, on such an occasion, it is not only excusable, but very becoming, that the attachment of the Wesleyans to each other, and to the economy by which they are united, should be warmly expressed, and by the expression be strengthened. But the misfortune is, that proper things are now done in so improper a way, that all the propriety of them disappears in their execution. The Wesleyans are exulting in their Centenary, as the greatest and happiest event of their history; but we very much fear that hereafter, from this very event, will be traced their decline and fall in every thing truly good that belongs to them. They are at present beside themselves with an intoxication, from which it will not be easy to recover. The Christian Church should pray for their return to sobriety.

The great business of the Centenary is to raise an extraordinary sum of money to be spent on the great objects of the Methodist Conference, such as the education of their Preachers, the support of their Missions, the erection of Churches, and so forth; after having provided a magnificent establishment in the Metropolis, as the Head Quarters of the body, and the monument of the Wesleyans. For the accomplishment of this business, a rapid succession of public meetings has been held in every part of the kingdom. These have been opened devotionally; and then the President of the Conference, or some other leading preacher, has commenced the requisite excitement, by an animated review of the general History of Methodism, or of the particular circumstances which may have attended its introduction or triumphs in the place where the meeting may be convened. So far the meetings have a Christian-like appearance. But then succeeds a scene of such mingled seriousness and buffoonery, piety and vanity, sensibility and vulgarity, as baffles all description; whilst the universal cry becomes, money, money, more money! Subscriptions are called for: which are proclaimed with the names of the donors, and the various sentiments with which they are accompanied. After the first effusion of liberality has begun to subside, then comes an interlude of speechification. Again the collectors go round; and alternations of speaking and collecting follow each other till the whole company are exhausted. The former part of the day having been thus spent, the people are again brought together with excited minds and replenished pockets; and the evening is generally much more productive than the morning. "It is considered essential," it is said, "that the mode of contribution should not be by public collection, (that having been resolved upon as the best method of *terminating* the connexional effort at the time, when the religious celebration of the Centenary shall take place,) but by

the simple announcement, from the chair or otherwise, of the names of the individuals subscribing, and the amounts of their subscriptions." Of the operation of this simple plan we shall afford our readers a sample. It shall be from London.

The President, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, commenced by giving out a hymn, and reading 1 Chron. xxiv. on the liberal offerings of the Jewish people to the temple. He then prayed, and afterwards delivered a lengthened address; in the course of which he reminded the meeting that London shared, principally shared, in the labours of the Rev. John and Charles Wesley. It was in London that both found peace with God—Charles, 100 years since, last Whitsunday, in a private house near Temple-bar; and John, on the Wednesday evening following, in a private house in Aldersgate-street. In London, too, the first Methodist Chapel was opened. The first Methodist Chapel was certainly built in Bristol; but the first opened was in London, in what was called the *Old Foundry*. It was situated within a few hundred yards of the place where they were met. It was a large unsightly brick building, formerly in the occupation of Government, and used for the casting of cannon for the army. It remained a sort of Cathedral of Methodism till 1788, when the beautiful and commodious Chapel in which they were then assembled, was erected. It was in London, too, that the first lay preacher began to exercise his ministry—the first man not episcopally ordained—Thomas Maxfield. London was the principal scene of the labours of the two brothers; and it was in London they both ended their lives—Charles in Marylebone, in 1787 or 1788. Three years afterwards, his honoured brother was called also to go the way of all the earth; and it was in a house a few yards from that Chapel. It was in that Chapel that his honoured remains were brought before interment, and placed within the door of the Chapel in his coffin; and it was in that Chapel that his funeral sermon was preached to the listening multitudes. It was in the burying-ground behind that Chapel that the honoured remains of their father slept. Many other incidents connected with this outline were related by Mr. Jackson, who concluded with a powerful exhortation.

The Rev. F. A. West then gave some details respecting what had been already done in various parts of the country, on the present occasion, and read a select list from the subscriptions which had been received in the London District, amounting to £5,831. A number of new donations were immediately tendered, and proclaimed aloud. It was then moved that J. S. Elliott, Esq., be requested to accept the office of treasurer for the London District; and having been called to take a seat on the platform, this gentleman addressed the assembly, blessing God from his inmost soul that he was ever led to join the Methodist connexion. It was only about twelve years since, but they had proved the happiest years of his life. He had, for many years previously, been a Calvinist, but, by God's infinite mercy, at a critical period of his religious experience, was rescued, through the instrumentality of one of the dear ministers of the connexion now before the throne, from the vortex of Antinomianism. After expressing in general terms, his great admiration of Methodism, he said that itinerant preaching was the palladium of Methodism; and this brought to his mind a memorable expression of the late excellent Dr. Bogue, that God so stamped itinerant preaching with the fiat of his divine sanction, that, when He had but one son, He constituted him an *itinerant preacher*.

Donations were now announced in rapid succession.

"Sir W. Ellis stated that he had been a member nearly 50 years, and had never passed a quarter without receiving his ticket. He presented 100 guineas for himself and Lady Ellis,

and 10 guineas for his son. Then came 50 guineas from Mr. Morris, and 100 from Mr. Boora.

Richard Mathews, Esq., a barrister, in presenting some family donations, avowed, in a few words, his attachment to Methodism; and Dr. Baunting stated that Mr. Mathews had drawn a bill on the subject of Negro Marriages, which the Government had adopted nearly word for word, as the basis of their Order in Council, on the subject.

Mr. J. Cordery, of Lambeth, stated, that he was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of a Methodist, and read a list of family donations, the total amount of which was £254-7.

Mr. A. Elliott begged to present a guinea for every year of his Methodist life—25 guineas. Mr. Bennett said his parents were General Baptists; but convinced that Methodism was more likely to extend religion, he embraced it. Of their seven children, five were local preachers, the sixth a class leader, and the seventh a preacher's wife. The Rev. W. Naylor said he could number in his family five generations of Methodists.

Dr. Baunting having announced a donation of thirty guineas from Dr. Beaumont, and one guinea from his son,

Dr. Beaumont made a speech, in which he characterised Mr. Wesley as a man who, though he had not a very fervent imagination—and he, for one, was very glad he had not—it was the only thing in which he may be said to have been at all defective; as if he did consider it an especial favour on the part of Almighty God, that, amid the other lofty endowments of that master mind, he was not overdone with this. He had no eccentricities—no oblique propensities of intellect. There was a singular balance of faculties. As to Methodism itself, he said he did not know what to say about it. He must be a very bold man that should undertake to define it exactly. Dr. Beaumont said that he had felt jealous about this Manchester movement. They had put one of the feet of Wesleyan magnificence at Manchester: God let them keep the other in London. As to the appropriation upon the whole he was very well satisfied with the slicing of the loaf. But in the cutting up of a large loaf, certain crumbs fall; and though determined to agree with every body, he did not like that the Chapel Fund—the *Chapel Fund*—should come in for a tolerable slice.

J. Heath, Esq., then denied that the Methodists praised themselves. "We have not been in the habit of praising ourselves. I don't know that I ever said anything in public, in mixed company, in praise of Methodism in my life. But I feel this is so purely a Wesleyan occasion, that we have a right for once to take the full advantage of our system. I shall go away from this opportunity with a firmer confidence in the principles of Wesleyan Methodism; and with this assurance, that however much duties to us the right that belongs to us,—that all the world should pour upon us something of the contempt through which we have passed for the last few years at least,—yet I feel under all this an assurance, that God has taken up our cause,—that he is to Wesleyan Methodism giving a direct sanction of his blessing,—and I mistake if even the most selfish will not be led, from such portents as these, to own that God is in the midst of his people, and that, whoever dares to step forward and cast a stain upon our reputation and our principles, or the purity of our discipline, that at least he is to-day opening us to his people, and we will afresh gratefully acknowledge him to be our God. I never knew, during the period to which I have referred, any thing contrary either to the soundest integrity, or the utmost simplicity of purpose, or the purity of the character of our body,—I never knew any thing that could justify what has been so freely said to the disadvantage of Wesleyan Methodism, during the three or four years which have so recently passed.

The meeting was then adjourned to half an hour.

In the afternoon, Mr. Killick, of Dover, said he had had the pleasure of being associated with Methodism thirty years, and with many others he could say, he owed his all to Methodism.

The Rev. J. P. Russell said Dr. Clarke once spent a whole day in the General Assembly in Scotland, but he was heard replying to himself, "Methodism for ever." Had he lived to see this day, he would have exclaimed, "Methodism for ever."

The Rev. J. Mason announced, as a tribute of respect to

Wesleyan Methodist, from the house of J. and E. Spicer and Sons, Disenters, 25l.

Mr. Farmer presented a list from Mr. Gabriel and family (363 guineas).

J. Hunter, Esq., of Islington, was of the third generation of Methodists, his forefathers were benighted members of the Established Church of Scotland.

The Rev. W. Jenkins said Dr. Beaumont had described Mr. Wesley as being very calm, — as having no fire, no imagination. Now, he had seen him manifest as much fire, though not so much rant, (laughter) as any man living. He never preached without fire.

Dr. Beaumont said the only mistake made that day was the one made by his venerated friend, Mr. Jenkins, in reference to what he (Dr. B.) said about Mr. Wesley. John Wesley have no fire! Why his words were fire. His ministry like a sevenfold peal of thunder, the reverberations of which had not ceased yet, and never would cease until they were wrapped up in the blast of the archangel's trumpet. He did not retract what he did say, but corrected Mr. Jenkins.

The Rev. W. Adcock — You did say that imagination was the least faculty of his mind.

Dr. Banting — He said he was not overdone with it, his faculties were nicely balanced.

Dr. Beaumont — That is the true version.

Dr. Banting — And we are also agreed, that there are his sons in the Gospel who quite make up for him. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Hudd, to show the estimation in which the Theological Institution was held, stated that he had a donation of 500l. from a gentleman not a member of the Methodist Society. (Cheers, especially from the students, who were in a body under the pulpit gallery.)

Mr. Farmer here contributed 100 guineas, as an expression of respect for Mr. Hattersworth.

J. Wood, Esq., of Manchester, here asked who of them would say, who of them could say, with even the shadow of truth, that the former days were better than these? Who after this, would ever believe all that fell from the lips of his respected and rev. friend, Dr. Banting? "Why, my reverend friend told us, *quies* came to the metropolis, the metropolis would do but little. 'Oh,' said he, 'you must come to London, and if you kindle the fire there as you have kindled it here, we shall see blessed days; but you really must come to kindle the fire.' Let me tell my Manchester friends, some of whom are here, I believe we are going to lose the glory."

Mr. Chappell — I rejoice at it.

Mr. Wood — But I don't, I hope we shall have another list sent round among our Lancashire friends rather than be exceeded. Now, one word to my friend Dr. Beaumont: is he here?

Dr. Beaumont — Are you going to break a lance with me? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Wood — Oh no, I am not going to break a lance with you, I know better than to attempt it; (laughter.) but the Reverend Doctor adverted to this peculiarity, why was the first meeting held at Manchester? I greatly rejoice that the first meeting was held there; not because it is my town; not because it happened to be the native town of my reverend friend (Dr. Banting); though it would have been well to mark it on that account, if for no other motive; (cheers.) but I ask very seriously and solemnly, was there not something providential in that appointment? A little more than three short years ago, a faction, as contemptible in point of strength, as wicked in point of principle — a faction was raised up there, the grand object of which was to destroy, virtually destroy, our blessed and glorious economy. What was the object of that? To deprive you, sir, and my reverend friend — to deprive the pastorate of that which the great Head of the Church had bestowed upon them. To complete the whole of that mad scheme, a worse than Jewish yell was raised of "stopping the supplies." Stop the supplies! Why, can you stop the river Thames? Can you stop the sun in his career? Why, my Christian friends, are we to suppose, and do those individuals to whom I have adverted imagine, that wisdom was to live and die with them? We will not give up our judgments either to

Dr. Warren or any of his associates. Sir, I will venture to declare, before this respectable assembly, that if you are found guilty of not discharging your duty, or of mal-administration in its discharge as Christian ministers, a moral force will be brought to bear against you, and carry you down, and sink you, of itself, in everlasting shame and reproach. I ask you whether you cannot rely upon the laymen by whom you are surrounded? (Cheers.) One word, as far as his treasurer'ship was concerned, "Drive us freely as you please, and your calls will be answered. I, for one, will not be content, unless there be in the credulity of the Institution or Institutions, an admirable status of both John and Charles Wesley. ("Or in the mission premises.") With all my heart. Two good things are better than one. As to Methodism, was there any thing like it in the world? No, no. It is the glory of our country; it is the glory of the land in which we live."

A suggestion was made from different parts of the chapel, that, by an extra effort, the round sum of 10,000l. should be made up before the proceedings close.

Dr. Banting deprecated the making-up system. He would not seek to eke out the present amount by any artificial and elaborate methods.

The majority of the meeting were decidedly of this opinion.

The Rev. W. M. Banting said, adopting the principle first suggested by his father, he gave 50l. as one that mourneth for a mother, and 25l. each in remembrance of the Rev. Richard Watson and Mrs. Balmer.

At the close of the meeting, the officers and members of the Centenary Committee, with a number of other friends who had been invited to attend the meeting, dined together at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, when other contributions were announced, raising the total amount of the subscriptions for the day to about a thousand pounds.

This is a very favourable specimen of these assemblies; and we shall leave our readers to their own thoughts about it. A singular peculiarity of the contributions at these meetings is the fondness for giving in commemoration of the dead. It is a dangerous indulgence of affection; and sometimes it is rather indelicate, as when we find a man stringing together his dead wives and his living one in equal testimonials of regard; at other times it is really touching, as when a worthy missionary records the dropping of one beloved child after another, by sea and by land, in all the four quarters of the globe. The whole is a curious medley of what is grand and sad. The Methodist Connection, and the Christian Church at large, will have much cause to regret it ever occurred.

CONVERSION OF PARSEES AT BOMBAY. — In another part of our paper, we have inserted three very interesting notices, two from the *Bombay Gazette*, and the other from the *Bombay Times*, by which our readers will be in possession of the facts respecting the conversion and baptism of two Parsee youths, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and the enumeration which has thereby been excited at the Western Presidency. On the 10th instant, fifteen of the chief Native gentlemen of Bombay, of whom three were Hindoos, two Mahomedans, and the remainder, Parsees, addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary of Government, complaining indignantly of the charges contained in the newspapers respecting foul intentions on the part of the Parsee community, and declaring that every measure of precaution had been taken by them, to preserve the public peace, and to soothe down the irritated feelings of the people. At the same time they published a Notice to the Parsee community, requiring them to absent themselves from the Supreme Court when the case was again to be brought forward there, and leave the matter to the care of the Panchayat, "who will have no stone unturned to procure real justice" respecting it. The letter to Government received a courteous reply on the 11th. The further hearing of the case in the Supreme Court had been postponed to the 16th, to allow more time for the preparation of affidavits; and

on that day, it will be seen from our last extract from the *Bombay Gazette*, a final decision was given in favour of the young converts.

Dr. Wilson and his spiritual children are sure to enjoy the sympathy of every true Christian; and many prayers, we trust, will be offered to God on their behalf. Their position is one of equal danger and honour. And in proportion to the greatness of both, is their need of wisdom and grace from above. To understand the case, it is necessary to remember, that Dr. Wilson has for years been learnedly and zealously assailing the Parsee faith, in public lectures, and by the press; and the Parsee people have been deeply mortified by his power, and their own weakness in argument. The present conversions they must feel to be less the fruit of the educational system of the Assembly's Seminary, than the commencement of the learned Missionary's success in combating their faith. They are, therefore, naturally alarmed; and some intemperance of language on the occasion may very well be excused. That individuals amongst them would willingly pursue a conduct as violent as any language that could be used, we have no more doubt, than we have, that men of all other communities have done the same in similar circumstances. Persecution is the course natural to such as are enemies to truth and piety, and has not always been avoided by the lovers of both. That not a few of the Parsees, therefore, are ready enough to become persecutors of their countrymen who embrace the gospel, there can be no reason to question. Happily their irritation and their power are not alike. The British Government is sufficiently strong to afford protection to all who are under its shelter.

But how strange a religious confederation has this occurrence produced! Parsees, Hindoos and Mohammedans are here uniting for mutual defence against the proselytism of Christians. There is something peculiarly in character, in the Mohammedan deprecating interference with the religious faith of Heathens, and simplicity beyond measure in their countering his advocacy. May we expect a holy alliance of the same kind in Bengal? Of the thirty millions inhabiting this province, no less than fifteen have the Mohammedans turned to their own creed, and that by no very scrupulous means. And, to this day, for one Hindu who is induced to embrace the gospel, ten, if not hundreds, are, or thousands, are taken from caste to follow the faith of Mahomet. And yet will the Mohammedans have the effrontery to object to Christian conversion, or Hindoos the folly to ask for such defenders? Besides, before Hindoos complain of Christians seeking to turn their countrymen from the national faith, they should be able to show that they do nothing of the kind themselves. It is a historical fact, that Hinduism acquired its predominance in India by the proselytism of conquest; and it is equally fact, that it is still stretching its dominion over new tribes, although no longer by arms. In Assam, there are large Missionary establishments for the propagation of Hinduism amongst the Ahoms, and the various mountain tribes. Will the Hindoos of Bengal avow, that the Gossains of Assam are pursuing a course of injustice, in worshipping themselves into the favour and belief of the mistreated tribes upon one eastern frontier? If not, let them be silent about the proselytizing efforts of Christians. For ought we know, the Parsees may be a perfectly non-proselytizing people; and may, therefore, be consistent in desiring that nobody should attempt to convert them. But if they be, one of two things must be certain: either they do not consider that their religion can confer any benefit to their fellow men,—in which case it can be no true religion at all,—or they have not benevolence enough to seek the communication of its benefits to others; and then they must be a set of selfish, ungovernable beings with whom one can have no sympathy.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

Great fears are entertained respecting the safety of the *Cypria Castle*, which left Calcutta in August last, and had not arrived in England in March. She was spoken off Cape L'Agulles, on the 8th or 9th of December, and has not since been heard of. A large fire was seen at sea on the 15th of that month, in the track in which she was likely to have been, and it is surmised that the fire proceeded from that vessel.—The *Wellfleet*, 74, with the Admiral on board, has arrived at Bombay. Further particulars have been received of the cause of the rupture with the Persian authorities. It appears that the demand for the stores of the *Wellfleet* to pass through the Custom House, was unprecedented, and arose from the insolence of the Persian Officers; and that when the boats from the ship of war approached the shore, an attempt was made by the Persians to shoot Captain Malhal; and that a rush was made by the Persian sailors and soldiers, on the Marston. The quarrel did not originate, as one of the *Bombay* papers would represent it, in the pride and pique of the Admiral.—A new Company has been formed in London, on Mr. Hornum's report, for the construction of a rail-road between Diamond Harbour and Calcutta. The Court of Directors have given their sanction to the measure, and the rails have been already ordered from the Carron Company, and engines at Liverpool.—The demand for tonnage by the vessel now about to proceed to Malhal having fallen short of the supply, no action of it has taken place.—The *Herfordshire*, which has just made one of the quickest passages in England on record, viz. in *ninety days*, is to be commended on her next voyage by Capt. Alfred Chapman.—We are happy to learn, that the Company which is now about to engage in the cultivation of Tea in Assam, has secured the services of Mr. Masters, who was expelled from the Botanical Garden for the share he took in the Griffith controversy. This one of the boldest men of its success.—The *Good Success*, which brought the recent melancholy intelligence from China to Singapore, proceeded on to Malacca; and it is, therefore, probable, that the intelligence will be conveyed to England by the *Freeland* Mail, which was to have Malacca immediately after.—The Court of Directors have determined to form the Bengal Engineers into three corps, a step which will absorb all the supernumeraries, and give large promotion to this arm of the service.—We regret to learn that Mr. James Prinsep, who proceeded to England for the benefit of his health in the *Herfordshire*, has experienced no improvement; and we fear that the scientific world will continue to be deprived of his services.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

Mr. Page, residing in the district of Malabar, has sent the *Englishman* a record of the exactions which are made by the constabulary force in that district. He states that he made his complaint to Mr. Dmelly, who issued the strictest orders for these malpractices to cease, but the Police Officers considered them as so much waste paper, and neglected to obey them.—The *Englishman* of this day publishes the Circular Order of the 14th July, 1857. This was the important document to which we referred to some time ago, when we alluded to the injustice of Government in neglecting to circulate translations of Orders in the Native languages, in which the Natives are so vitally interested.—Letters from England announce the death of Major General Harrier, of the Bengal establishment.—A letter, it is said, has been received from the Upper Provinces via Calcutta, stating that the miscegenary had reached CASIMIRAB.—The Rajah of Malabar has appointed one of the successful students of the Calcutta Medical College, Nubin Chund Mitter, to be his family medical attendant, on a salary of 100 Rupees a month. We are happy to learn that Messrs. Cockerell and Co. have generously allowed a Medical Student, to order ample supplies of druggists' stores at a reduced price, to enable him to set up as an apothecary in Calcutta.—The *Advertiser* of yesterday states, that a military gentleman at Dum-Dum had been assaulted by five of his own servants, a fact which will doubtless be adduced to prove the decay of that dignity in which the European character was once enwrapped.—The passengers of the *High Lynsey*, the steamer which was obliged to return, chiefly because she was overladen with military stores for Aden, have applied to the Bombay Government for leave to proceed on the *Berenice*, without any further payment; but the request, though supported by the practice of steamers at home, has not been complied with.—Letters from Basle describe, in deplorable terms, the distress to which all Christian merchants had been reduced by the departure of the British Resident.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Yesterday our beloved Queen attained the age of Twenty. This anniversary event was not celebrated in the metropolis of British India by any of those public demonstrations, which the public authorities in all other parts of the world are so eager to offer. At Barrackpore, even the ordinary compliment of hoisting the British Ensign was withheld.—Letters from Singapore state, that the Chinese are in great terror, lest the Government should sacrifice thirty-six of their countrymen, in the consecration of the new Church; the report, however absurd, was not

only circulated among them, but obtained credit.—Mr Welby Jackson, the Commissioner at Moorshedabad, has been ordered to remove his Cutcherry to Calcutta, pending certain charges of corruption against a high civil functionary, which he is conducting—A gang of one hundred convicted Thugs, on their way to Calcutta, to be sent into transportation, passed last week through Moorshedabad.—A meeting has been held at Moorshedabad of the most wealthy Natives, at the house of Rajah Konwar Kistnah Roy, at which the young Rajah explained to them the nature and the objects of the plan which had been set on foot for a steam communication between England and India.—A very well written and amusing account of an extraordinary Debate in the House of Lords, appears in this day's *Herkura*, in which the ignorance which their Lordships so constantly exhibit on Indian affairs, is well hit off.

## MONDAY, MAY 27.

Information has just been received by way of Peshawar, of the FALL OF CAKANAHAR. We are without any particulars, but it is understood that the place was sold to the British Envoy for a sum of money, between four and nine lakhs of Rupees.—A meeting has been held at Madras, on the subject of steam communication. Sir Robert Cunyn took the chair, and stated that the object of the assembly was to declare, that the Resolutions of the Calcutta Steam Meeting, held on the 11th April, were applicable to this Presidency. Subscriptions to the amount of one lakh of Rupees were entered on the list before the meeting broke up.—Letters have been received from Herat, from Lieut. Pottinger, dated the 18th March. All was quiet; the Shah, firm in his attachment to the English; and it was even said, that he would proceed to Candahar in person, to recover the guns which the British Government had destined him.—Col. Stoddart, who has been a political mission to Bokhara, has, it is affirmed, been received by the Chirko—A young Ismailin in estate of the most illustrious confusion. The misadventure of the son of the late Minister, who had been appointed his successor, had given much dissatisfaction. Col. Netherland has endeavoured to remedy this state of things, by appointing a gunelayer of five Thakours to manage affairs, over whom Major Ross, the British Resident, is to preside. It is much to be feared, that this arrangement will fail to cure the evil with which the state is distracted, through the pride and discord of the various chiefs.—A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday, for the purpose of petitioning Government to postpone the Opium sale, which had been fixed for Monday. It was determined that the Chamber, as a body, should not petition, but that those firms which felt an interest in the postponement, should individually address the public authorities.—In addition to the intelligence received from China direct, information has been conveyed to Madras, that Mr. Johnston, the Second Superintendent, was a prisoner on board the Government yacht at Mouan.—Letters, written previously to the FALL of CAKANAHAR, state that the number of persons forming the camp of the British army at Queita, did not fall far short of eighty thousand souls.

## TUESDAY, MAY 28.

A trial has been referred by Capt. Jenkins, the Commissioner in Assam, to the Nizamut Adawlat, of a very atrocious murder. The wife of one of the Garoah Chieftains, who had adopted Jugget as her son, died about a year ago, and her funeral rites could not be performed for want of a human scalp to bury with her corpse. Jugget accordingly came down to the plains, slew the first youth he met, cut off his head, and made off with it. He has been tried and found guilty, and Capt. Jenkins has recommended that he should be transported for life.—It is stated that Capt. Lawrence's troop of Horse Brigade, now stationed at Nilow, is under orders to proceed to Bombay after the rain, to form part of the force which is destined against Persia.—A sale of two thousand four hundred chests of Opium took place yesterday, at the Exchange, upon an average of 235 Rs. a chest for Bhatia, and 190 Rs. for Benares. Such a sale never was known before. The highest price ever obtained for Opium was in 1824, when four thousand Rupees a chest was paid for a large quantity.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following for the Friend of India:—

	C's. R's. As.
J. Bell, Esq. ... ..	to May, 1839, 25 0
G. F. Brown, Esq. ... ..	to Dec. 1838, 29 0
A. V. Dunlop, Esq. ... ..	to May, 1839, 20 0
Rev. Jas. Paterson, ... ..	to Dec. 1837, 10 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

## LIEUT. PUTTINGER.

The history of the affair is this. The Minister sent his brother to Lieut. Pottinger, requesting an advance of money to his (the Minister's) quota of troops. This he refused, unless some decided change was made in the system of extortion and tyranny pursued toward the people of the city. High words ensued, which ended in imposing upon Lieut. Pottinger the necessity of turning the Minister's brother out of doors. The house was soon surrounded by soldiery, and one man (we believe a servant or retainer of our gallant countryman) was seized and his right hand cut off, but, whether in an affray, or, by order, does not clearly appear. The people and Synds unanimously took up the part of Lieut. Pottinger; and after various messages and visits, the Shah was made to comprehend the true nature of the case; he promised to pardon the mutilated man; to punish the persons who had wounded him; and to send the Minister to apologize in the public Adawlat, whither Lieut. Pottinger was to proceed, escorted by all the ministers of Government. He agreed, also, to order those changes in the system which had been demanded. Lieut. Pottinger declares that both King and people are ready to throw themselves into our arms, and that we can establish our rule, or, our influence, as it may seem best to us, from the Oxus to the Sea Indus Temples.—*Bansley Times, May 8.*

## IDOLATROUS TEMPLES.

The future management, repair, and support of the temples and pagodas in which Native paganism has become, and the recent orders of the Court of Directors for the abolition of the Government Tax, a nice and somewhat difficult question. We mentioned lately that the Dairama Sabha had held a meeting, and determined to solicit the Government to transfer the management to their hands, and we confess, looking at the origin and constitution of that body,—the popularity it enjoys throughout the orthodox portion of the Hindoo peninsula in Bengal, and the previous as far Westward as Allahabad,—we thought that a better choice could scarcely have been made. The *Friend of India*, however, takes upon himself (most gratuitously and uncharitably in our humble opinion,) to declare that in the hands of the Dairama Sabha, the collection and appropriation of the offerings would be sure to be abused, but he does not point out a remedy for this imaginary violation of trust; he neither suggests a better mode of regulating the necessary levy, nor mentions a more honest body of stewards. To suppose that by requiring the Government to wash its hands of the Pilgrim Tax, a blow has thereby been levelled at idolatrous worship and pilgrimages, is altogether to suppose the Native a very differently constituted being in respect to the passions to what experience has taught us to believe him. It is also supposing a crude theory to the digested opinion of some of our best and wisest statesmen. Mr. James Mill, Mr. Fleming, Holt Mackenzie, Mr. David Mill, Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Chaplin, and others, have deliberately recorded their opinion, that the abolition of the tax, would tend directly to increase the number of pilgrims and augment the mischief, the tumult and bloodshed, probably consequent upon their assembly in large bodies when in a high state of religious excitement. The same men have also protested (and in this they have been joined by Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone,) against the supposition that the levy of the tax, identifies the Government with idolatry—and they have moreover unhesitatingly declared their conviction, that the effect of the abolition of the tax, would be to throw the poor devotees into the hands of the offending Brahmins, whose grasping extortion would inevitably convert the whole revenue and all its horrible results. Now, we do not desire to revive the question of the Government connection with idolatry as supposed to be involved in its collection of the Pilgrim Tax, for that may be regarded as settled by the voluntary relinquishment announced in the despatch we published the other day. But since it is quite obvious that the abandonment of the impost is utterly inefficient as a means of putting a stop to idolatrous worship, and has rather a tendency to increase it, we confess to a little anxiety that such measures should be taken as shall secure to the future pilgrims the smallest possible amount of exaction, and the amplest protection consistently with the new position taken up by Government. Of course, the authorities will scarcely carry out the principle of non-interference so far as to issue orders for the complete withdrawal of all connexion with the temples, without enacting some adequate substitutes or successors in the business of control. The effect of so sudden and total a cessation of all share in the due regulation of the toll and the appropriation of its proceeds, would be to open the door to intrigues and cabals without number, dangerous to the peace of the country, and prejudicial to the safety of the thousands of pilgrims. They,—the Government,—will naturally look about for such a body of inheritors as offer the best assurance that the duty which,



under present circumstances, must unavoidably devolve on some body, will be performed with integrity and prudence. Then comes the question, where is such a body to be found? If the *Dharmra Subba*,—composed, as we understand it to be, of wealthy and upright Hindoos, devoted to the observances of their faith, and above the temptation to extortion and peculation,—if they be unfit for the slow and laborious superintending the management of the temple, at least as far as their influence over a proportion of the Hindoo community is known to extend, to whom can it with safety be confided? We have said that the question of future management is one of difficulty;—we repeat it, and we confess that no better solution of the difficulty presents itself than the consilium of the duty to the institution we have named. It is easy for the *Friend of India*, or any other enemy to the toleration of Hindoo worship, to aggravate the troubles of the Government under the new order of things, by casting a slur on the probity of the first parties named, as competent trustees; but we opine that it is not quite so simple to suggest a better set of stewards, or to point out an easier remedy for the inconvenience now arising. We shall look to our contemporary for a full exposition of his views on this matter, for, with all our respect for him, we cannot accept his *ipse dixit*. In the meantime, should he notice these observations, we would beg of him to bear in mind, that we offer no opinion upon the virtue of religious pilgrimages and offerings, whatever we may think of the effect of the former upon the cause of civilization:—We merely advance that the pilgrimages as well, in all probability, suggest,—that the reports and propagation of the legends, consequently, be attended to,—and that, therefore, some steps should be taken for entrusting in matters of persons of sanctity, in whose integrity and purity reliance can be placed.—*Eng. May 27.*

#### BOMBAY: BAPTISM OF A PARSEE CONVERT.

On Wednesday evening (1st May) the sacred rite of baptism was administered to a Jew, Dhanuboy Nowrojee, by the Rev. Doctor Wilson, at the Scottish Mission House. The church was crowded with Europeans and Native, many of the latter belonging to the tribe of the convert, and deep was their sensation to behold the faith of Zoroaster openly renounced by one of their number, who, in their presence, adjured the errors of his ancestors, and was received into the communion of the Christian Church. After being interrogated by Doctor Wilson of the renunciation of his former creed, and his belief in the Gospel of Christ, the young man drew forth a paper, from which he read a minute detail of all the circumstances, which eventually led him to his present effecting position. It appeared from this, that he is a student in the General Assembly's Institution in this place, and that he was one of the first scholars on its foundation, which took place about four years ago. For these two last years, he has been able to read and understand correctly the Bible in the English language. As he pursued it, its doctrines became the subject of anxious study and reflection; and his enquiries were aided by the instructions of his teachers, and by converse with his Christian friends. More than a year has now elapsed, since he has rejected the Parsee religion, and ceased to pay respect to the ceremonies of the Parsee. Eight months ago, he became a candidate for baptism; and the sincerity of his faith has been rigidly scrutinized and tested by the long and trying probation of that period. He had, some months ago, warned his uncle, one of his nearest relations alive, of his change of faith, and his determination to embrace the cause of Christianity; but little belief was given to his assertion, until other circumstances conspired to show that his intentions were not to be doubted. Two other students of the same estate also became candidates for baptism. Their resolutions were also communicated to their relatives. The flame of this defection from a faith, which their exclusive customs had taught the Zoroastrians to consider as impregnable to all the efforts of proselytism, filled the whole estate with amazement; and after some time had been spent in wonder, and astonishment, and deep consultation, the two last mentioned youths were put under forcible restraint. One of them, named Hormusjee Pestonjee, a member, we believe, of the Sussanah family, made his escape from the hands of his relations, who were about to remove him from the island, and fled away to Doctor Wilson's house, where he is now sheltered, and from whence he deliberately refuses to depart. On Monday last, an attempt was made to carry him away by violence, from Doctor Wilson's house; but it was defeated by the assistance of his domestic and some Madrassah teachers, who, alarmed by the rumor, came running to his rescue. Being failed in the endeavour, the parties then went away, and shortly after returned with a policeman, and tried to have the young man removed on a charge of his having carried away some of the family jewels; but this scheme, we are informed, was found wholly impracticable, and has been abandoned. Meanwhile Dhanuboy, who had been crying for some time at Dr. Wilson's bungalow at Malabar Hill, in order to assist the studies of a holy learning Gujaratee, was made acquainted with what had transpired, and being afraid that violence

would be used towards him, were he to return home, also claimed the asylum of the Mission House. His friends came there in quest of him, attended by a member of the Panchayat, but neither their tears nor entreaties, nor their most affecting lamentations, could shake him from the prosecution of a design, which had been for months determined. These things being the whole of these trying scenes, Doctor Wilson maintained the greatest equanimity and forbearance, and, though variously assailed by the fiercest reproaches and incentives, and the most moving appeals to his sympathy, he failed not to observe that consistency of mind and behaviour which became his holy vocation, and we have no doubt that he was greatly supported by the counsel and countenance of his numerous friends.

The duties of the evening commenced a little after seven o'clock, and the sacred ordinance was administered to Dhanuboy at an early part of the service. During the performance of the ceremony, we were gratified to observe, that the utmost decorum prevailed throughout the thronged assemblage; and while the convert, in a clear, unfeigned voice, proclaimed his faith, and besought his countrymen to follow his example; and while he held down the *Koster* or sacred thread of the Parsee cross upon the table, not a murmur, indicating either rage or sorrow or contempt, was heard to interrupt the solemnity of the occasion. The other student, Hormusjee Pestonjee, also decidedly renounced the faith of Zoroaster, and laid down the *Koster*. Doctor Wilson declared that he was satisfied with his sincerity, and pronounced that he would speedily baptize him. We have not heard what has ensued to the student, who is a young man, whose language, his relation to the Gospel, forthwith want a report speaks of his being a young Surat. After delivering some affecting counsel to the two youths, relative to the trials and dangers that awaited them, and the difficulties they would have to encounter, Doctor Wilson then preached a sermon fitted to the occasion, taking for his text, the address of Jehovah to the Parsee Almonarch Cyrus, as found in Isaiah xlv. 1-7 &c. The sermon was replete with information, and the learned research and studious investigation, and, if printed, which we hope it may be, it cannot fail to be a most valuable and illustrative acquisition to literature and history. The learned Doctor commenced by giving a succinct statement, formed from a diligent comparison of the testimony afforded by the Greek and Roman Fathers and Historians, with that of the Armenians, as to the early propagation of Christianity among the followers of Zoroaster. His early collection of the fragments of the *Magi*, the persecution which it endured from the hands of Saur and Artabanus, &c., were held forth with the consummate skill and authority of one thoroughly versed in the history of these days; and the evidence derived from the Armenian writers, furnishing as they are for original illustration and comment on the former progress and strength of Christianity in Persia, was brought forward in the most strong and convincing form by the learned Doctor. In the consideration of each clause of the text, the Doctor then resounded the Parsee notions of the Divine nature, their different objects of worship, and of their system of providence, as stated in their own sacred books, which were contrasted with the revelations on these subjects, as they appear in the page of the Bible. The learned Doctor was too extensive to complete his discourse, and the service was concluded with prayer by Doctor Stevenson. We bear that much agitation prevails throughout the Parsee community, and that they have some notions of trying the issue of a legal procedure. We have also heard that Nowrojee Dhanuboy, the Editor of the *Chabook*, was stoned while on his way to the Mission House, and obliged to turn back.

We understand; moreover, that many of the Parsees have withdrawn their children from the Institution, and that many of the students have left it with the deepest reluctance. An indication, on the principles on which it is conducted, must, however, expect many reverses of this nature, until conversions are so common as to pass without note. We hear also, that the Parsees are going to subscribe, and erect another school in opposition; but who will teach it? The Parsees have shown great weakness of sense, when they fly from an institution, as it begins to develop its energies. But they cannot say that any deception, or even the shadow of a deception has been used. From the beginning, they have been told that their conversion was the sole end pursued in giving them education.

The last of May, 1839, may be henceforth reckoned as great an epoch in the annals of the Parsees as the day of Cadesai.—*Bombay Gazette.*

#### SECOND PARSEE YOUTH BAPTIZED: AND APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES IN THE FOREMAN COURT.

Since our last, the case of the Parsee youths who have abandoned the religion of Zoroaster, and embraced Christianity, has continued to grow in importance and serious interest. (A second youth, Hormusjee Pestonjee, aged 18, was baptized on Sunday, (3rd May) in the Scotch Church. There were few Parsees present, but this was not the consequence of apathy; for, on the 1st of May, we understood, a meeting of the members of the Panchayat, and some of the leaders of the Hindoo community, was held, at the house of Franchise Cowasjee, for the purpose of deliberating upon the extraordinary crisis which they consider as impending on

their respective creeds, and concerting measures to avert it. We understand that the following to be the result of this and previous meetings. In the first place, all the Parsee boys have been withdrawn from the General Assembly's and all other Missionary schools, and a decree has been passed, by the Panchayat, forbidding any parent or guardian, under pain of utter outlawry from the Parsee religion and society, ever to send a child to any educational establishment with which Missionaries are connected, or where the Bible is used. Secondly, a fund is to be raised to establish, in the Fort, an opposition school where religion is to be excluded—thirdly, a petition is in course of preparation, to the British Parliament, praying that no more Missionaries may be permitted to come out to India, or, if permitted, that they be strictly prohibited from any attempts at proselytism, and a sum has been appropriated for the purpose of sending one or two European boys Hindoos of the place have been prevailed on to join this league against the Missionaries, and negotiations have been opened with the Mahomedans for the same purpose. A writ of Habeas Corpus, issued last week, to Dr. Wilson, to produce the person of Dhanjeebhoy Nowrojee, one of the youths recently baptised, alleged to be a minor, was returnable on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, and the Court was crowded by Europeans and Parsees. The Advocate General, the Chief Justice sat in Chambers. The Advocate General and Mr. Montrose appeared, on behalf of the youth's uncle, to claim custody of his person, and at their side were ranged the members of the Panchayat, and all the principal Parsees and Hindoos of the island, most anxious for the success of his application. Mr. Campbell appeared for Dr. Wilson, who brought into Court the young man, Dhanjeebhoy Nowrojee, and the Court was informed, and stated, in his return to the writ, that he exercised no restraint over them, but, that they, of their own accord, sought protection in his house, not deeming their persons or lives safe among their own relatives and countrymen. After some discussion among the professional gentlemen, Mr. Campbell was allowed to put in and read affidavits from Dr. Wilson, Dr. Stevenson, the baptised youth Dhanjeebhoy Nowrojee, and others, the substance of which was as follows:—That the General Assembly's School had been established with the avowed object of inculcating the religion of the Bible; that the parents were warned of this and sent their children there with a full knowledge of the risk incurred;—that Dhanjeebhoy Nowrojee had been three or four years in the School, and distinguished for his capacity and industrious disposition;—that several months ago he had claimed his religious observance from the Parsees, which fact was well known to his relatives;—that he had on one occasion refused to carry an offering of sandal to the fire-temple when ordered by his uncle;—that he had told his uncle he intended to embrace Christianity;—that after this his uncle had permitted him still to attend the School, to live and sleep at Dr. Wilson's house, and to accompany him on his missionary tours through the temple;—that Dr. Wilson on being asked, by Dhanjeebhoy, to administer baptism to him some months ago, declined doing so till a longer probation had tried the sincerity of his motives and firmness of his resolves;—that so far from holding out any worldly inducements or promises to him, he had warned him that, if he became a Christian, he must make up his mind to suffer privation and persecution;—that, on asking him for his reasons for wishing to be baptised, Dhanjeebhoy had drawn out, unaided, a paper which was annexed and read, containing those reasons;—that it was not till after a long and satisfactory probation, and full information had been given his relatives, that the rite had been administered;—that the youth was believed to be 16 years and 6 months old, and, therefore, of full age according to Parsee and Hindoo usage;—that the maternal uncle who now claimed his custody did so, not of his own motion, but at the instance of the Parsee community;—that, though long a kind friend to him, he was not (if he were decided to be a minor) his legal guardian, as he had a paternal uncle living near Surat;—that two Parsees had lately forced themselves upstairs into Dr. Wilson's house, and, after reviling and assaulting him and Dhanjeebhoy, attempted to remove the latter by violence;—that Dhanjeebhoy was under no restraint, but, of his own motion, Dr. Wilson's house from the violence which he dreaded from the Parsees, and that his life would not be safe if he were forced to return to his uncle, as the latter had no means of protecting him from the fury of the other Parsees. The Advocate General requested time to prepare counter affidavits to disprove the assertions regarding the danger to which Dhanjeebhoy would be exposed, if returned to his uncle's custody, and other matters contained in those now read. The Chief Justice granted till Friday, or, in case that were not sufficient, till Monday next, and ordered that, in the meantime, Dhanjeebhoy should be at liberty to go where he chose; any attempt to interfere with his liberty would be punishable, not only by the ordinary process before a jury, but, if circumstances rendered it necessary, summarily as a contempt of Court. Dhanjeebhoy on this came forward, and, in the face of all that was said, wealthy and powerful, and dangerous among his own countrymen arrayed against him; the dignitaries of the Panchayat expressing a calm condemnation of his conduct, and a thou-

sand other Parsees betraying scorn or hostility in their looks, he modestly and firmly declared his determination to remain with Dr. Wilson. The appearance of this youth is singularly interesting: a more ingenuous or happy countenance we have never seen; and while we fully appreciate and allow for the natural feelings of anger which his countrymen must feel at his renunciation of their ancient faith, and the still livelier regrets which his relations must suffer from a step which in their eyes estranges, for ever, a once beloved youth from their family, we would exclaim, in the words of the poet, "How much more noble than to behold his conduct in this trying crisis without being strongly impressed with the moral elevation which distinguished his position. In proof of the strong feelings entertained among the Parsees, regarding this affair, we might refer to the articles which have recently appeared in the *Darbida* and *Samachar*, some of which are in a tone of great excitement. But, of this fact, there was, unfortunately, too abundant evidence on Monday. As soon as the Court rose, Dr. Wilson walked down with the two Parsee youths in his carriage. The crowd made a rush upon them, but, as several European gentlemen were present, they were allowed to enter the carriage. As soon as the door was closed, a Parsee put his head in and said, "Dhanjeebhoy! your mother will come and dash out her brains at your feet, and then you and these Missionaries will fill her grave with her murder." As soon as the carriage attempted to drive off, several of the Parsees caught hold of the wheels and endeavored to stop it—on its moving on, the whole Parsee mob followed shouting out—"cease, kill it! a few called out to the others, "stop, don't pursue the carriage, don't set like fools!"—but, many declared loudly they would willingly sacrifice their own lives in order to take Dhanjeebhoy's. In these violent proceedings, however, none of the respectable Parsees joined. In noticing this fact, so creditable to these latter gentlemen, we take the opportunity to express a hope that they will use their influence to calm the excitement of their poorer countrymen, and suppress them with the dangerous consequence of breaking the law or attempting anything against the persons of the converts. They have a perfect right to withdraw their children from the Mission School;—to establish other schools, or to petition Parliament, if they choose. These are perfectly legitimate means, and, while they confine themselves to such, no one can blame them;—but any attempt at violence to the persons of the converts or the Missionaries, without promising the slightest good, will only lead to a violation of the law, and a collision with the authorities whose duty it is to punish such violation. For our own part we would respectfully suggest that the wisest and best plan, in regard to these youths, is to remove them to their own village, and consider them as no longer belonging to the community. What are three youths among almost 200,000 Parsees, for their sake, the peace of the whole should be endangered? we repeat it, let them follow their heart's quietude, and the present excitement will soon be forgotten.—*Hon. Times, May 8.*

#### DECISION OF THE CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Yesterday, the case of Dhanjeebhoy Nowrojee, the convert from the faith of Zoroaster, was decided. Five affidavits were put in by the Counsel for the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, for we really cannot say which, and these were completely overthrown by a number of affidavits on the other side. One of the affidavits, on the part of the prosecution, was the conjoint production of the most influential Parsees of this place, who are all either Justices of the Peace, or members of the Parsee Panchayat. This affidavit held forth the monstrous doctrine that no Parsee is ever master of himself while a superior relation is alive over him, and that to the will of this superior he is bound in every action, in which conscience or principles have a part. The sway of the *poter punitiva* extends over the actions of the man; and he is the whole slave of his superior authority, to which resistance is accounted a most heinous and heinous crime, and a mad delusion. We never heard of a more degrading dogma of faith or domestic slavery openly avowed; we never heard, and never—never—expect to hear again such a tenet of moral doctrine defended by all the art and sophistry of British eloquence. Mr. Campbell, the counsel for the defendant, in a speech of the most splendid eloquence, laid open the base and heinous nature of the case, in the most lucid and convincing manner. He fully demonstrated, that the Parsees had no internal law of caste—that they were completely subject to the law of England. He refuted, in the fullest manner, the employment plea that the Parsees were ignorant of Christianity being taught in the Assembly's School, with a view to the conversion of the Natives. He rent to pieces the affidavits of the members of the Panchayat; laid bare its numerous shifts and evasions; and asked them how they dared to proffer an affidavit full of such enormous assertions. Deeply must many have felt the hot and burning search of his angry eloquence, when throughout all the affidavits, statement after statement, and assertion after assertion, were branded as the artifices of those, who are ready to sacrifice truth, and conscience, and integrity, and honour—all for the attainment of their object. We do regret that the eloquence of Mr. Campbell has not been, at least to our knowledge, fully reported.

It would be useless to advert to the arguments, on the Plain-

tiff side, in a case too powerfully grounded on the principles of natural justice, reason and intuition, to be galled by any effort of forensic skill and ingenuity. The task of opposing the exercise of civil and religious liberty, must always, to a Briton, be a laborious one—one which cannot but weigh with a damping and oppressive weight upon every sentiment of his heart—one which repels every gush of innate feeling; and which, like the bead of Medusa hardens all the sympathies of the soul, and all the imagery of the mind, into cold and motionless stone. We did pity the Plaintiff's Counsel; we were pained for them, when we heard them endeavouring, in the most dreary manner, to argue the fact of the Parsee being ignorant of the principles of Christianity being taught in the Assembly's school, with a view to their conversion,—a fact, which we really think, every cooley in Bombay is well aware of.

A number of affidavits, from most respectable individuals, testified plainly, that the converts had every thing to fear from the Parsees; and when we consider, that they are now repudied by the Parsees as aliens from their caste, we really cannot see their object far getting them back again. They cannot re-convert them; and what, in the world, can they want with them? The Panchayat of every caste in Bombay must be aware, that its authority can only extend as far as the individuals of each caste or tribe choose to submit to it; but the moment any one chooses to reject its authority, its power, over this one, is completely gone, and any exertion, on its part, to meddle, would be tantamount to the sacred inheritance of Englishmen, and the bright symbol of their sovereignty. The keeping of this sacred charge is committed to the Courts, the Governors, the Magistrates, which England has appointed to administer, and watch over the unsullied purity of her laws. Her liberty has been won amidst the tempest of hostile factions, and the shock of revolutions. It is the seal with which she seals her conquests; the mark with which she marks the nations of her dominion. The liberty she confers is common to all, nor is it destined to be subverted by the terrors of superstition, or the prejudices of caste, or the wrath of a Panchayat.

Numerous cases were adduced and cited, in which the decision of English Courts permitted youngsters of fourteen to choose their guardians; and the whole of the law of precedent which bore upon the case, was shewn forth in a most satisfactory manner.

His Lordship, after briefly advertent to the principles which bore upon the matter, rejected the motion which had been made, and decided that Dupleebay might go where he pleased.

We were glad to see, that nothing but peace, and good order, prevailed among the numbers, which collected round Duror Wilson and the two youths, on their way to their carriage. The only excitement in the crowd, which was composed principally of Hindoos and Mussulmen, seemed to be that of curiosity.

We also observed that the military and police were on the alert. We hear that the rule *niat* granted on account of the other Parsee convert, Hurnoojee Peshoojee, is withdrawn.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 17.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### LOTTERIES AND GAMING.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—The love of money may be termed the master-passion of the world. The pursuits of the greatest portion of mankind, lead to the conclusion, that the possession of wealth is accounted the grand secret of happiness. From our earliest infancy, we are taught to look to gold as one of the most desirable objects in existence. Every thing around us shews a marked respect to riches, and tends to foster a desire for independence; while education too often points to it, as an object of generous ambition. The preceptive lesson is of less force than the example of our friends. Man, in ten thousand ways, continues to "run greedily after the error of Balaam;" and still supposes that gain is godliness!

But the most prevailing and objectionable form the love of money takes in our day, is that of *Gambling*. This, in whatever flimsy disguise it may attempt to hide itself, from Public Lotteries down to the vulgar "thimble rig," originates from the desire and expectancy of increasing one's own property, in reality at the expense of others.

1. *Public Gaming by Lotteries*.—This, as most of your readers are aware, has been prohibited in England, by Act of Parliament, in consequence of the great injury Lotteries inflicted on the public, in a moral, religious and political point of view. The late attempt of a member of Parliament (Mr. Bish, the great Lottery bolder), to re-establish Lotteries, met with little encouragement, and deserved great contempt, as emanating from an interested individual, who had already made a fortune, at the ex-

pense of that public, he there pretended to serve and represent. In rising to oppose this motion, an honourable member (by no means distinguished as a religious character,) expressed the readiness of Her Majesty's Ministers, on the contrary, to co-operate in expelling the Lottery nuisance from the Colonies!

Some of the evils resulting from this gambling by communities, will be found not inapplicable to India, and have been thus described:—

"Public gaming by Lotteries, so far from being less criminal than other species of this vice, is the worst of them all; for it abets, and sometimes, as far as example and concurrence can do it, a practice which opens the door to every species of fraud and villany; which is pregnant with the most extensive evils to the community and to individuals; which seldom fails to bring several to an untimely end by suicide, or the sentence of the law; which unsettles an immense multitude from the honest employment of their station, to run in quest of imaginary wealth; and which exposes them to manifold temptations; unites them from returning to their usual mode of life; and often materially injures their circumstances, breaks their spirits, sours their tempers, and excites the worst passions of which they are susceptible."

Our "Government Lotteries" are peculiarly injurious to the Native part of the community; but to trace the several stages of this increasing evil, would take up longer space than you may be inclined to allow any reformer of the public morals.

The results of this gambling by wholesale, as a matter of course are unsatisfactory in general, Government being the only *caro* *guiner* in the transaction; but the foul spirit of gambling is becoming so effectually transfused among all ranks of the Natives, that there are, probably, few of the lower classes at the Presidency, who do not dabble in these matters, to the extent of their ability. Head mistresses and labourers, allured by the prospect of becoming rich, take tickets between them. Managers and writers in the public offices, tempted by Government's grand bait, *the lakh*, unite to do the same; and thus throughout all orders of society, the Natives have imbibed the spirit of gambling to an incredible extent.

1. Of my personal knowledge, a blind man who supports himself and family by *begging*, is in the habit of taking a ticket in the Lottery!

2. I was informed by a distributor of these tickets, that a few months ago, the Lottery-mania was so great, and the supply so unequal to the demand, (though he had received his full share,) that before the doors were opened, individuals of all classes were crowding round the Pay Office, from the Divisional General in full plume, down to the mean public servant of five Rupees a month! The tickets were sold in a very few minutes, when this poor man contrived the Paymaster to let him have a ticket; and with a face full of anxiety, mentioned that he had only 3 Rupees a month—that he had been for two years saving the price of a ticket from his pittance, and now he had come to buy out, they were all sold!

Europeans do not, nor can they fully know, the agitation, uncertainty and discontent occasioned by Lottery speculation among the Natives; but it is certain, that the cause of virtue, morality, and the public good, demands an immediate cessation of these mischievous "Schemes." I have no Indian "Schemes" to refer to, but in England each person who took a share, *staked* three to two on an even chance of getting a prize!

These may be thought unfair arguments against Lotteries, as each purchaser is a *voluntary* contributor to the general stock; but it must not be forgotten, he is only so, in the hope of getting his neighbour's money! Selfishness is essentially the object of purchasing, and not the realisation of wealth for mutual benefit. No one cares who may be the sufferer; whether the "General," or the "man on 5 Rupees a month;" nor does any enquire how the purchase-money was obtained by the rest of the fraternity, whether by contracting debts or open robbery. If I greatly mistake not, the late Post Office robbery at Bangalore, was occasioned by this spirit of gambling seeking means for the purchase of tickets on a more extensive plan. It may be questioned, indeed, whether Government has not tempted its own servants to dishonesty, in more cases than I feel myself at liberty to record.

I take the liberty, however, of asking LORD ELPHINSTONE

and the members of the Madras Government, why, with the example of England before them, and some knowledge of the miseries Lotteries have produced in France, they continue to allow those corrupters of the public morals to spring from the Madras Government? Are Lotteries less detrimental to the poor deluded Natives of India, than to the people of England? Or, are these seductive speculations more fitted to improve the Native character? Certainly not. The evils are aggravated three-fold; and those in authority will do well to remember they are legislators for the public good.

If sceptical to the bad morality, and blind to the consequences of the Lottery imposture, they will continue it; the duty of the Christian and the philanthropist is plain. It behoves all who have the benefit of the Natives at heart, to urge by *Petition*, the abolition of Government gambling transactions.

2. *Gambling on the Races Course*.—I propose briefly to touch upon this part of the subject. The principle, selfishness; and the incentive, suppbly, being in both cases the same; the racing character is no less culpable than the fortune seeker by Lotteries.

The passion for gaming by Racing, though confessedly more confined to Europeans, is likewise extending itself gradually among the Natives. The common pleas of "amusement," and "keeping up the breed of good horses," are far-fetched and deceptive excuses of cozenage. In a few solitary cases, sport may be the object; but gambling is the very "essence of the amusement;" and without it, "the lovers of sport" would very soon pronounce the Turf insipid and unattractive. There are no Races in Arabia.

From the debauchery and vice attendant on the Races in England, the Indian Course is pretty free; but who will venture to deny that in India, envy, malice, pride, hatred and contention are the natural fruits of such diversions? "It is idle to say, 'I sanction the innocent amusement, but deprecate the evils as much as any one'; for it is clear we cannot support the one, without promoting the other." The whole system is, and must be, evil; and all the vice and ruin connected with it, are justly chargeable upon every person, who in any way supports or promotes it, by his personal influence or by his pecuniary aid.

As a proof that the expense of racing is not undertaken for mere pleasure, or love of sport, the public is frequently called upon to encourage, and individuals are taxed to support it. Thus we have the Nizam and others laid under annual contribution for a cup; and, also that I should write it, we have "The Ladies Purse," or "Cup."

There is no practice so bad, but men will directly or indirectly strive to defend it; and though in this attack upon fashion and public sentiment I may provoke sarcasm, and draw down ridicule in abundance, I will not shrink from opposition, because I know my cause is good.

I call, therefore, upon every generous mind and virtuous character, to discourage, by every lawful means, gambling in all its branches, especially the more plausible, public and notorious kinds, LOTTERIES AND RACES.

Your obedient servant,

July, 1838.

NO FRIEND TO GAMBLING.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH.—The neighbourhood of Stamford has been distinguished within these few years by secessions from the Established Church on the part of several of her best-blooded ministers—and ministers possessing every large portion within her pale, which they have surrendered for conscience sake. Mr. Tiptaft and Mr. Philpot (the former lately vicar of Sutton Courtyard, in Berkshire, and the latter rector of Great Eversden, in Northamptonshire, both which they resigned on their secession from the Establishment) have been for some years preaching in Calvinist chapels at Stamford and in the neighbourhood; and to their ranks is now added the Rev. F. Tryon, vicar of Deeping St. James, (brother of the late parliamentary candidate for the north division of Northamptonshire, and nephew of the Lady Sophia Whishoot), who, it is stated, has this week sent to the Bishop of Lincoln his resignation of his preferment in the Church, and signified his dissent from her doctrines and communion, as they are ordinarily accepted and acted

upon. The subject is one which at this time very much engrosses conversation in the neighbourhood.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

REV. DOCTOR JOSEPH WOLFE, missionary to the Jews in Palestine and Syria, has been appointed perpetual curate of Littlestone, near Huddersfield, by the Bishop of Ripon.—*Christ. Adv.*

DEBARRALS OF INFANT BAPTISM.—The Bishop of London has been pleased to inform the Upper House, that the number of baptisms performed by the Established clergy had greatly fallen off in certain parishes, in consequence of the Registration Act; at which he expressed his regret, evidently deeming the fact a proof of the injuriousness of that Act. It is obvious (as a correspondent of the *Patriot* remarks) that there is no unanimity in the Registration Act to diminish the number of baptisms celebrated from religious feeling, the only proper motive for the practice of such a rite. The only baptisms that could be prevented by this Act, would be those which took place for the mere purpose of obtaining civil registration, which would, of course, be no longer necessary. If the Act in question have been the means of preventing such baptisms, so far from being injurious to the Church of England, as a spiritual institution, it has been the means of removing from her a reproach, a stigma, and a disgrace, which every pious layman of that Church, and especially every pious clergyman, could not but most sincerely deplore.—*Ibid.*

THE COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, which met lately at Edinburgh, has refused to adopt a resolution brought forward by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, late of Calcutta, to the effect that the Church of Scotland acknowledge the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals of the country in all matters of civil interest. Mr. Dunlop, the present leader of the Kirk, declaring, and being upheld by the majority of the Commission, that "whenever the question arises 'what is civil,' or 'what belongs to the things that are Cæsar's,' the Church of Scotland admits no civil tribunal upon earth to be the Judge of that question!" The same Commission has, in effect, also declared that the system of lay patronages, now maintained by the laws of the State and of the Church, is "contrary to the word of God," in its refusal to adopt another resolution, brought forward by Dr. Bryce, that such representations as had been made of this system, at a great meeting of Ministers and Elders of the Church, in commemoration of the celebrated Glasgow Assembly in 1638, were unjust, unbecoming in men who were indebted to it for their own status in the Church, and calculated to bring the name of the land into contempt with those who were bound to obey it. And to crown the work, the commission has also held it forth to the world, that it is the doctrine of the Church of Scotland, that Presbytery alone has any foundation or warrant in Scripture. This doctrine had also been propounded at the "Great National Synod," which had been held to celebrate the deposition of the Bishops by the Glasgow Assembly, in 1688; and received the sanction of the Commission in refusing, in a third resolution, also moved by Dr. Bryce to the effect, that such was not the doctrine of the Kirk, and that the language in which it had been set forth was uncourteous towards the Church of England; was proving most injurious to the cause of Church endowment now before Parliament; and ought to be as publicly discontinued by the Church of Scotland as it had been proclaimed at the commemorating meeting!—*Advocate.*

AN END TO CHURCH-EXTENSION.—On Tuesday night Lord Melbourne gave the Earl of Galloway clearly to understand, that there was no prospect of a Parliamentary grant for the extension of the Church of Scotland. Under the head of "Church of Scotland" will be found a reprint of a discussion in the Presbytery of Edinburgh, which will sufficiently account for this grievous disappointment. The Established Church of North Britain has laid claim to independence of the state, and to that independence the state has determined to abandon it. Thus "vanishing ambition o'erleaps itself, and fall on either side."—*Christ. Adv.*

DEPUTATION TO PALESTINE.—At a meeting of the General Assembly's Committee for the Conversion of the Jews, held in Edinburgh last week, it was unanimously agreed to send a deputation immediately to Palestine, to learn the state of the Jewish people in that country, so that steps may be taken towards a mission; the deputation afterwards to visit the Jews, and collect information in those parts of the Continent where they most abound. At the head of the deputation is Dr. Black, Professor of Theology, Aberdeen. The whole deputation is highly qualified in point of acquaintance with ancient and modern languages, Jewish learning, and devoted zeal in behalf of Israel. It is understood that there are at present not less than 30,000 Jews in the Holy Land, and that every day is adding to the number. A British consul has been stationed at Jerusalem, whose presence will be a protection to them. Very considerable religious excitement prevails among the Jewish people in great, or greater perhaps, than has appeared since the days of the Apostles; and as the Holy Land is the grand centre, they not only know what is the state of all their brethren in other quarters, but a Christian influence diffused from Jerusalem, through those who

had themselves been Jews, would tell with great force throughout the world, *—Christ. Adm.*

**THE REV. J. WILLIAMS.**—Letters from this gentleman, dated Sydney, Oct. 3, 1858, have been received. He had been busily employed since his arrival in endeavouring to excite an interest in missions. "I have drawn up a circular," says he, "and have written to a great number of wealthy people. Our first missionary meeting was held last night, and one gentleman gave us 50*l.*, two others 10*l.* each, several smaller sums, and one gentleman 50*l.* per annum for five years. A vessel arrived yesterday from the islands, and brings a most delightful account of the state of Rarotonga and the Navigators' Islands. The priests are making a most desperate effort to establish Popery in the islands: a French frigate has gone to the Gambia Islands with fifty priests on board. The Popish bishop (at Sydney) confirmed about 300 Irish converts last Sabbath-day, and he told them it was no disgrace to be a convert, for Jesus Christ was sent out of heaven an exile, just as they were sent out of their country. I have been well received by all classes in this colony, and have dined with the Governor, who is decidedly friendly to our efforts, and will do all in his power to aid us in our operations. No port charges have been made on the *Cumana*.  
*—Christ. Adm.*

**THE RELIGION OF FRANCE.**—Intelligence has been received of a most interesting breach of international law committed by the commander of a French frigate off the Sandwich Islands. The British Misamisraes sent out from Europe having been refused admission by the native authorities of Hawaii, complained, as we understand, of the alleged insult to the French Admiral on that station, but, in the first instance, without succeeding in their attempt to induce him to espouse their cause. Subsequently, they have persuaded the French captain to adopt the extraordinary and anti-governance measure of demanding satisfaction for the insult; and he is stated to have declared, that, unless the Government consented to host the French flag, to receive a French consul, and to pay a heavy fine, he would lay the town in ruins. Thus has Popery been introduced into these islands by violence and wickedness. We are not precisely aware of the nature of the alliance which unites these islands to British protection; but surely it is impossible that this outrage will be suffered to pass without being made the subject of inquiry on the part of our Government.  
*—Fox.*

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF POK (DIXON)** has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, for his opposition to the Prussian Government.  
*—Christ. Adm.*

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.**—Several vessels which have arrived within the last fortnight were interrupted in their progress by getting entangled in fields of floating ice. The *Grease*, *Washington*, the *Elizabeth* *Grey*, and the *South America*, were attacked among floating icebergs for thirty hours. The first iceberg the ship fell in with rose from fifty to sixty feet above the level of the sea. It was dark when she approached it, and Captain Bernow very wisely resolved to lie-to till daylight. About two o'clock, when the moon broke out from the dense clouds in which she had been previously enveloped, and threw her light on the numerous icebergs, shooting up like heavy cliffs, which were visible all round the horizon, the spectacle is described by the persons who beheld it as having been awfully sublime. The ice reflected the beams of the moon, and the combination produced a mild splendour, which approached, if it did not rival, the light of day. The presence of so much floating ice in the Atlantic, as far down as latitude 44, is a rather an unusual occurrence.  
*—Liverpool Adm.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FATAL QUARREL.**—On Saturday, the 9th instant, an unfortunate altercation took place between two pupils of the Rev. J. Sturmer, curate of the parish of Hays, near Exeter, named Medhurst and Allen, the one aged 21, and the other 18 years, in which the former stabbed the latter in the abdomen with a French knife, from the effects of which he died on Thursday last. Medhurst was apprehended, and the coroner's jury have since returned a verdict of wilful murder against him. Medhurst is nearly 21, and will in a few weeks come into possession of property worth 7,000*l.* Alop was about 18, and belonged to a most respectable family in Staffordshire. Medhurst was noted for ungovernable temper, which he seems to have inherited by right of blood. His mother was an Italian. His grandfather stabbed his wife in a fit of insanity, and is now, at an advanced age, in a lunatic asylum near Exbridge. At Exbridge, on Thursday, after an examination by the magistrates, Medhurst was committed on a charge of manslaughter; the Bench being of opinion that malice was not to be inferred from the evidence.  
*—Christ. Adm.*

**THE NAWA SYLAK MURDER.**—The trial of Bolam is deferred until next week. So great was the excitement, and prejudice against the prisoner, that he would have had no prospect of an impartial trial at the present session.  
*—Ibid.*

**PRIZE ESSAY ON THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.**—The prize proposal for the best essay on this subject, has been adjudicated to the Rev. James Egge, of Bourne.  
*—Ibid.*

**EXACERBATION.**—On Tuesday week, the remains of the Rev. S. Hillyard, the venerable minister of John Baptist's Chapel, at Bedford, were interred in the burial ground of that chapel. The service was in the adjoining parish of St. Peter, and in two days after the funeral, the rector of that parish sent into the widow a demand of 17*l.* 6*l.* for burial and mortuary fees, although the deceased was not buried in his parish. The demand has been satisfied by the widow, she being unwilling to raise any objection to it. The Rev. gentleman, besides considerable private property, holds two rich livings.  
*—Ibid.*

**THE SECOND DAILY MAIL** between Dublin and Liverpool will commence on the 1st of May. The communication between the capitals of the two islands will then be made in 24 hours.  
*—Fox.*

**PERSIAN AFFAIRS.**—BERLIN, FEB. 27.—The short official notice of Mr. McNeill's arrival here was a sort of important news for our public, as it confirms the general report that all is well between England and Persia; by a strange coincidence, the Persian ambassador destined for London is now at Vienna, where, however, he makes a longer stay than your ambassador did here, for Mr. McNeill did not stay above 24 hours here. He had taken the shortest route home by going direct from Trebinna to Odessa, without touching Constantinople. His convictions as to the state of affairs in the country he left are said to be vacillating, and, indeed, every thing one hears from Russia confirms the supposition that at this moment she has the full ascendancy at the Court of Teheran.  
*—Ibid.*

**UNITED STATES AND NEW BRUNSWICK.**—Intelligence has been received from New York to the second instant, five days later than that brought by the *Great Western* last week. It relates chiefly to the course taken at Washington with respect to the troubles on the Maine and New Brunswick boundary line. President Van Buren sent a message to Congress on the 25th of February, detailing the events on the Aroostook River line, with which the reader is already acquainted. The President states, that after a diligent search through all the documents connected with the boundary question, he cannot discover any data to warrant Sir John Harvey's assertion, that the disputed territory was by agreement to remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain, till a final arrangement should be made; he, therefore, condemns Governor Fairbairn's conduct as base, and does not recommend compliance with his request for military aid. He advises the State of Maine to withdraw or disband her troops, and expresses confidence that Sir John Harvey will abstain from hostilities. With a view to a settlement of the dispute, in case there is no probability of a speedy conclusion to the pending negotiation between England and the United States, he announces his intention to propose a reference to a third power. In the mean time, in order that he may be prepared for an emergency, and to obviate the necessity of an extra session of Congress, he requires authority to make provision for hostilities with England. President Van Buren's tone is moderate and conciliatory. With the message, a memorandum, signed by Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, was communicated to Congress. In this document Mr. Fox expresses his opinion that Great Britain possesses the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and Mr. Forsyth maintains the contrary; but Mr. Fox engages that Sir John Harvey shall not attack the troops of Maine, and Mr. Forsyth undertakes that the Governor of Maine shall withdraw his troops. It happens, however, that Mr. Fox, in a paragraph of this very memorandum, is compelled to admit that he has no "specific authority to make any arrangement on the subject," and it remains to be seen how far Governor Fairbairn may pay deference to the dictum of Mr. Secretary Forsyth. A discussion arose in the Senate of the United States, of a rather warlike character, on the receipt of these documents. The Senators from Maine were especially bellicose. The Governor of Maine has reinforced his troops with American lands. Upwards of ten thousand Militia are called out. This is his answer to a demand from Sir John Harvey that the "trespassers" should be given up to the British authorities, for punishment, and the force on the disputed territory be withdrawn. Both the landowners who had been taken prisoners, have been released on parole. A letter in a New York paper says that the quarrel originated in the proceedings of two American timber dealers, or "lumberers," whose stores are on both sides of the Aroostook river; so that one or the other claimed the right to seize all the timber stranded on the banks.  
*—Christ. Adm.*

**SLAVE TRADE: PORTUGAL.—LISBON, FEB. 28.**—The slave trade question attracts some notice here at present. Several papers have announced the fact of the negotiations with our ambassador being broken off, and the *Nacional*, which the general opinion of the Foreign Office is supposed to have been taking this step. The question has also come before the Senate in the course of the debate on the address. The paragraph on the subject was a mere echo of that in the Queen's speech, and it passed without opposition after two or three speeches.

which, however, threw very little light on the subject. The greatest part of the time was taken up by Baron R. de Sahras in announcements on a speech delivered at a public meeting on this subject by Lord Brougham. Another senator (Bergara) alluded to the humane effects of the slave trade on the African population, the hostile tribes being now induced to preserve their prisoners, instead of killing them, as was and would be the case if there was no way of disposing of them profitably as at present. Other speakers professed themselves disposed to put down the trade, with due regard to the dignity of the nation, &c. &c. Vicomte de Bandiera made a speech much like that delivered before in the other Chamber, and communicated in a former paper. The arguments advanced, both by the different speakers and the organs of the Foreign Office, on this subject, are all very inconsistent. Great credit is taken for the decree of 1834, abolishing the traffic; and yet the subject is argued as if no such law ever existed, and the question of abolition is as for the first time proposed on its own merits. The *Norfolk* to-day, indeed, declares that the decree cannot be executed without ruining their colonies, and quotes the opinion of the Governor in Council of Angola to that effect. This opinion was delivered, it appears, at a meeting on the 14th of September, 1837, when the Royal decree of the 10th of December, 1836, was brought before the council. I have rec'd a letter from Angola, dated November last, which mentions that the governor makes 800 millions on the average by each slave that leaves with a cargo, and says that four vessels had left with slaves that week, so that the governor's perquisite for one week from the traffic would amount to 3,200 millions, or nearly 800,000 £. No wonder that this person is so eager in deprecating the ruin that would ensue were the decree for that abolition to be carried into effect. The writer of this letter observes that there is no one thinks of any other traffic than the slave trade. As to the subterfuge of the colony, it is out of the question.—*Pitt.*

THE WEST INDIA LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY was formed at Birmingham on the 11th instant. It consists of 5000 shares, of which more than one hundred are already taken, the design being at present, but not necessarily, limited to two hundred. The list of shareholders is most respectable, as is also the board of directors. No doubt is entertained of profitable returns to the parties directly interested; while it is certain that it will heartily rejoice in being able to render their operations subservient to the relief and advancement of the emancipated peasantry.—*British Emancipator.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—Pro-Liberty signs have been taken, in accordance with the proposal of Mr. Sturges, towards forming a society for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade throughout the world. Delegates from all parts of the country will shortly be invited to meet in London, for the final consideration of the principles and organization of the Society. As it will have a noble field, we most devoutly wish it may have a spirit equally noble, and a successful working of both.—*Ibid.*

AMERICAN FREE-PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.—Their great principle is embodied in a short sentence, which might well be printed in letters of gold: "Let us cease to uphold slavery by abstaining from its blood-bought produce." "The subject of violence from slave produce has already claimed the attention of many" in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, and an organization has been set on foot for carrying the design extensively into effect. What stuff is our anti-slavery spirit made of, that, while we excrete American slave-holders, we enrich them? Is the substitution of Penna for Carolina rice too great a sacrifice to be endured, for the extermination of this enormity?—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA AND THE BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.—The fifteen Baptist Missionaries of Jamaica being assembled at their annual meeting at Montego Bay, presented an address to Sir Lionel Smith, which, with His Excellency's reply, came by the last packet, affording a satisfactory reply to the numerous columns of the *Times*. In their address (which will be long to be given in full) the missionaries speak in terms of high admiration of the government of Sir Lionel, as well as that of the predecessors, the Marquises of Normandy and Sligo. They thus vindicate the negroes from the charge of ingratitude:—"We assure your Excellency that we have scarcely met with a single instance, among the thousands under our pastoral care, who diseased and infirm excepted, in which an indisposition to industry has been the result of the great gift of entire freedom. On the contrary, we state it as our decided opinion, from extensive personal observation and experience, that at no former period of the history of the colony were the negroes so much disposed to labour, or, in the absence of petty annoyances and ill treatment, half so cheerful, contented, and happy. So far from having manifested any disposition to take advantage of the change in their social condition, to revenge the injuries of the past, or even to justify the least suspicion of hostility as the effect of more recent injuries and oppressions, which in some districts have manifested the aspects of a conspiracy to gild the multitude into sets of insubordination, they have manifested both in expression and conduct, a degree of submissive forbear-

ance which nothing but the benign influence of Christianity would ever have inspired." With regard to themselves, the Missionaries say, "We have been charged, as a body, with exciting the peasantry to exorbitant demands for wages, with encouraging habits of idleness and dissipation, with creating differences between master and servant, and, in some instances, with having attempted a disturbance of the public peace. To all these charges, as to all others of a similar kind that have been preferred against us, whether by the press or by the members of our legislature, we give our most decided and unequivocal denial; challenging our accusers to substantiate a single accusation that would injure our characters, as ministers of the gospel, or as members of civil society. So far from having enjoyed the influence we possess to the disadvantage of the general interests of the country, we have done every thing in our power to promote them. To accomplish this object, even when conscious we should meet no other return than ingratitude and defamation, we have scarcely considered any labour too severe, or any sacrifice too precious; and to this influence we cannot but flatter ourselves the present peaceable and promising state of the country is mainly to be attributed." His Excellency replied in the following terms:—"It gives me great satisfaction that you enable in my character, to give effect to the benevolent desires of the British nation with respect to the lately emancipated peasantry; and while I cannot remedy, I can only lament the unaccountable spirit, which in many instances they have had to encounter in their new condition. I shall say little in regard to the calumnies of which you complain. Abuse is often innumerable, and it has done great service to your cause; for you may be assured it has extended the knowledge of your exertions, which have gained you ample honour in every other country. Had it not, and as long as I can give satisfaction to my country and my sovereign, I will gladly partake of that abuse, as a gratifying proof that we are fast destroying the last remnant of slavery throughout the world."—*Chrid. Adv.*

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.—*Le Courier de la Guadeloupe*, of the 15th instant, contains an account of an earthquake which has caused great damage in Martinique. At a quarter to six on the morning of the 11th, a violent shock, at St. Pierre, lasted two minutes; all the buildings in the town rocked as if they were about to fall, and a quarter of their number were more or less damaged; twenty were thrown down, but no lives had been lost. At the same time, however, Fort Royal was affected most violently, and all the more solidly constructed houses in that place fell down; the hospital was reduced to ruins, and a great number of the patients destroyed. By the middle of the day, when the accounts were sent off from Fort Royal, some state that between 700 and 800 corpses had been found, and were laid out on the Savanahs. Other accounts state from 400 to 500. The village of Case Platte, between Fort Royal and St. Pierre, was entirely destroyed. Under these melancholy circumstances, the Governor had issued a proclamation authorizing the importation, in vessels of any nation, of wheat, flour, and salt beef, and wood and iron work for building purposes, provided that the cargoes of such vessels was composed of three quarters at least of such articles.—*Pitt.*

From papers received from Martinique to the middle of January, a proclamation from the Governor had been issued, calling upon the negroes not to take advantage of the disasters from the late earthquake, by asking for higher wages, as that would occasion a great number to come over from the neighbouring islands, and so, in the end, be injurious to themselves, by occasioning a competition between them.—*Ibid.*

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Further accounts have been received of the melancholy effects of the late earthquake at Martinique, Dominica, and other places. The northern provinces have suffered severely. At Guadeloupe it is stated that upwards of two thousand lives have been lost in that island. At Castries the shock was so severe and appalling as to haffle all descriptions. From Figeon Island the accounts are dreadful. From Souffriere intelligence has been received that the shock caused the destruction of a great many of the stone houses, and the place presented "more the appearance of the Sabbath, than the desolation around."—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF ARUNACHAL.

The 7th May, 1839.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, Assistant to the Magistrate of Hooghly, has been vested with the powers described in Section II. Regulation III. of 1827.

Mr. R. C. Halkett, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dinapore, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, on private affairs. Mr. A. G. Macdonald will conduct the duties of the Office during Mr. Halkett's absence.

Mr. A. Reid, Special Deputy Collector in Zillah Behar, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for two months, from the 28th ultimo in extension. Mr. C. H. Livingston, of Barua, will act for Mr. Reid, and Mr. H. N. Farquharson, the Special Deputy Collector in Pat-



3. The Establishment of Engineers at your Presidency is 60, with the addition at present of 12 Superintendents. These added to the Officers of other Arms employed as Engineers, form an aggregate at your Presidency of 72.

4. We have now to announce to you our Resolution to raise the fixed Establishment of Engineers at your Presidency from 60 to 67, composed of three Battalions, each of the following Establishment, viz.

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
- 3 Majors.
- 6 Captains.
- 12 1st Lieutenants.
- 7 2d Do.

59

5. This augmentation will still leave 1 of the 30 appointments above-mentioned to be filled by officers not of the Engineers—some of these are temporary in their nature, and we would hope that on their education and by a careful attention to the employment of the Engineers, you will be relieved in a short period from the necessity of confiding such duties to officers, who have not been specially educated for this branch of the Service.

6. There are now eleven Superintendents to the Corps of Engineers at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The whole of these are to be on the option of being transferred to Bengal, ranking with the Superintendents at your Presidency according to their rank at the date of their transfer in the various Lists. The option of transfer has been given in order of seniority at such a distance from the date of the order.

7. The augmentation is to have effect from the date of its announcement in its full order.

8. The above augmentation will suffice to bring upon the Establishment all the present Superintendents at the three Presidencies, and also two Cadets who are on the eve of completing their studies at Chitalana.

We are, &c.

London, 26th March, 1889.

List of the present Superintendents of Engineers in the order in which they passed at Chitalana.

Joseph Davis Cunningham.....	Bengal.
Thomas Henry Paley.....	Do.
Alexander Cunningham.....	Do.
John Leslie Doyle Stuart.....	Do.
Norman Theodore Macleod.....	Do.
James Spence.....	Do.
William James.....	Do.
Charles Lewis Spaldin.....	Do.
Stephen Pott.....	Do.
Frederick Pollock.....	Madras.
George Channell or Palmer.....	Do.
Charles Cornwallis Johnson.....	Do.
J. Van Bille.....	Bombay.
Henry Waddy.....	Do.
John Pigott.....	Bengal.
James Henry Burke.....	Bombay.
Jamesutherland Macleod.....	Bombay.
Charles Hervey Young.....	Bombay.
Frederick Macleod.....	Madras.
Richard Macleod.....	Bombay.
George Macleod.....	Bombay.
Richard Baird Smith.....	Madras.
William Frederick Macleod.....	Bombay.
Alexander David Turnbull.....	Bombay.
Alfred George (Gandy).....	Do.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL, Secy. Mil. Dept.

Fort India House, 26th March, 1889.

The Governments of Fort Sedit George and Bombay are requested to give the Superintendents of the Corps of Engineers at those Presidencies the option of being transferred to Bengal on the terms stated in the enclosed copy of the Honorable Secy. to the Govt. of India, and to report to the Secy. to the Govt. of India the names of those Officers who may wish to avail themselves of it.

The augmentation will have effect from this date.

Fort Madras, 26th March, 1889.

No. 73 of 1889.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain E. T. Milner, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to fill the vacant post of Assistant Military Assistant General, during the absence of Major Macgregor's absence or until further orders.

W. A. CARMICHAEL, M. G., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

EXTERNAL ORDER BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Madras, 26th May, 1889.

Lieutenant James Brindley, of the Artillery, in charge of Revenue Survey of Ponnore, has obtained leave of absence, in the Political Department, on the 1st instant, to visit Simla, on Medical Certificate, from the 1st of April to the 1st of December next.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

SEPARATE ORDER BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Madras, 26th April, 1889.

The following removals of medical officers are ordered:

Surgeon W. Duff, from the 21st to the 66th regiment of native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Buchanan, M. D., (on furlough) from the 21st to the 16th regiment of native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Tucker, M. D., from the 64th to the 21st regiment of native Infantry.

Corporal A. W. M. Wylie, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders, No. 36, of the 16th of February last, is posted to the 7th regiment of light cavalry.

Madras, 26th April, 1889.

The Commander of the Forces directs the re-publication of the following extract of General Orders, issued under date the 18th October 1887, and enjoins the strictest attention to the instructions therein contained:

"Wherever the finding and sentence of a native general court martial is published to the army, the Commander-in-Chief expects that commanding officers of native regiments and battalions will not contrive themselves with barely having the same read at the head of their respective corps; they must use their best endeavours, through the medium of their interpreters, to cause the whole subject, including the Commander-in-Chief's decision and remarks, to be fully understood at least by the native officers. This is to be considered as a standing order of the service, and to be entered in the book of general regulations with each corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Continued.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Wills, (doing duty with 26th L. C.)

from 26th April to 26th December, to visit Missouri, on medical certificate.

4th Regiment N. L.—Ensign R. W. Bird, from 18th April to 18th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

14th Regiment N. L.—Ensign C. L. Showers, from 10th March to 5th April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

26th Regiment N. L.—Ensign A. G. Farquharson, from 18th April to 18th April 1889, to visit the hills north of Mysore, on medical certificate.

40th Regiment N. L.—Burgess W. Stevenson, senior, from 26th April to 26th July, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

62d Regiment N. L.—Ensign A. D. Caulfield, from 26th April to 26th October, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces, that committees of survey have occasionally rejected butt layout belts, from an opinion that the plate-straps were too short to allow of the breast-plates being placed at a proper height on the chest, it is notified, for regulation, that the length of the plate-straps mentioned by Government is 1 1/2 inches, which is deemed amply sufficient even for men of great height, and committees are therefore cautioned against rejecting serviceable belts of the length specified.

The Composite artillery division order of the 1st instant, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant C. S. Bird, of the 34th battalion, to act as artillery

of the 26th L. C., and 2d Lieutenant H. B. Gill of the 4th company 5th battalion, as Adjutant to that battalion, during the employment of the

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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THE CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.—Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. George Thompson and Mr. Montgomery Martin have recently informed the British public in England, that the famine with which the Western Provinces was desolated last year, was occasioned by the conduct of the Indian Government. Mr. Martin has, indeed, extended his charge so as to embrace all the famines which have afflicted the country since the year 1769; and he lays at the door of the Company no fewer than nine of the worst visitations. We are sorry to be constrained to add to the catalogue of its crimes, another severity with which the Western Provinces are now threatened. Our letters from Hindustan state, that in consequence of a redundancy of rain during the last year, the stalks of grain shot up with such rapidity as to yield little or no produce. The prospects of the husbandman have, therefore, been in many provinces disappointed; and it has been found cheaper to burn than to reap the ungenerous ears of corn. Scarcity, if not famine, again threatens that unhappy country in the face; and the price of grain is already on the rise. After this fresh demonstration of the most wanton cruelty on the part of Government, we should only compromise our own character, by undertaking any defence of its policy. The measure of its iniquities is now full. The character, which the indignation of Burke saw sixty years ago, of "these inscurible and predestinated criminals," as he described the Company's Government, is now fully realized in the miseries of a famine that you see. Never, perhaps, did any Government exist so utterly inscurible as that of the English in the East. The famine which the Company brought upon the country during the last year cost it a sum little short of forty lakhs of Rupees, four hundred thousand pounds. Had the viciousness of Government been of an ordinary character, so sharp a penalty for its transgression would have produced some tokens of amendment; but, so utterly hardened has it become, by the vicious habit it has contracted of inflicting famines upon India, that punishment, as in the case of criminals who are past reformation, instead of working remorse and reformation, has only led to the perpetration of new crimes. That which was accomplished in one year by the agency of drought, has been performed the next by means of inundation. The means are, indeed, diversified, by that fertility of invention, which two centuries accompany criminality; but in both visitations we trace the same malignant agency of the East India Company. The Company's Government may be considered as an improvement upon the character of the Heathen Saturn. That potent simply devoured his own children; but its Christian representative devours them in the very act of labouring for its support. Reform is now hopeless. We abandon Lord Auckland and his Government to the tender mercies of the English patriots; and we trust that as soon as the news of this treacherous shall reach England, Mr. Montgomery Martin will move for the recall of the Governor General, and for his own appointment as his successor.

OUR HUKKAU AND THE PILGRIM TAX.—The *Harbours* of Saturday, has an article on the Pilgrim Tax, found in the long article in our last number, in reply to the *Anglo-Indian*. We attention of our contemporary is directed to two subjects in rather a distinct character. The one refers to the question, Whether the Government of British India is a

Christian Government or not; the other, to the connection of Government with the Heathen Temples. We have repeatedly stated it as our humble opinion, that the conduct of our Administration in various instances, has not been such as to entitle it to the high distinction of being regarded as a Christian Government. Whether the policy of Britain in the East ought to be governed by those just and equitable principles which are to be found in the Bible, and in no other creed, is a question upon which, though we may heat issue with our contemporary, we shall not enter at present. The Editor has allowed his own warmth on this subject so unaccountable an ascendancy, as to designate the opinions of those who differ from him, as appeals to passion and bigotry, for purposes which he could not secure. He says, that the use of the epithet Christian, is insidious; and that those who use it, should be captured and reproached; he talks of their fanatical spirit, and of the appeal they make as that of ultra-zealots. This is not the calm and dignified temper in which so important a question can be advantageously discussed; and we, therefore, postpone the discussion to a more favourable opportunity.

As it regards the immediate occasion of these remarks, the relinquishment of the Pilgrim Tax, we rejoice to find one contemporary prepared to go as far as to declare, that the Government should cease to derive a revenue from such a source. He is in error, however, when he supposes that the Tax is still to be levied. The orders of the Directors in 1836, which are now about to be acted on, are clear to him mis-understood. They declare their intention, that "the Pilgrim Tax should every where be abolished." Every argument, therefore, of the *Harbours* and the *Anglo-Indian*, built upon the assumption that it was still to be continued, though under different agency, ceases to require notice.

"It appears to us," says the *Harbours*, "that although it is quite true, and perfectly proper for every enlightened Government to renounce all revenue derived from superstitious rites, it is neither easy, nor in any respect proper, that they should renounce interference of a protective character." The same idea is repeated at the close of the article. "However, then, we may and ought to eschew all revenue or profit derived from religious rites or ceremonies, it is utterly impossible, consistently with the principles on which we profess to govern this country, to yield in the cause of well-meaning, but mistaken zealots, and renounce all interference with, in other words, withdraw all protection from a source of revenue." The Editor evidently intends to reply to this, that the idea of Native Religion is not, with our interference.

If it be a fact, that the Government of British India, in its interference, does it not renounce all revenue derived from such sources, that, during the past half century and more, thousands of sacrifices throughout this Presidency have been secured all protection from Government; and that this protection has been regulated on the most sacred principle, and limited to the two celebrated shrines from which Government drew a revenue? Will the *Harbours* affirm, that all the Temples and religious establishments of the Hindoos at Benares, with which Government has never interfered, have enjoyed more of that protection which they have a right to expect? Does our contemporary intend to affirm, that it is utterly inconsistent with the principles on which we profess to govern the country?—do put the two

shrines of Gya and Juggurnath upon the same footing upon which all other shrines, with their rich endowments and costly gifts, have been left? What the Editor means in his closing sentence, by "protecting the religion of the people," we are at a loss to comprehend. What is understood by the protection of the people, in the exercise of their religion, we gather, without difficulty, from the uniform practice of Government, in reference to those Temples with which it has never interfered. Both priests and people have enjoyed quite as much protection as they could have desired. The Magistrate has protected them from interruption and outrage, in the profession of their creed; the civil authorities have afforded them protection in the enjoyment of their property of every description. With this the devotees and the administrators have been abundantly content; the demand for more protection emanates not from them, but from Christian writers. The proprietors of these Temples know that the protection they have enjoyed, without the interference of the State, has cost them nothing; they know, also, that the protection, accompanied with interference, with which our Editors would encumber them, is rather a costly luxury, with which they can well dispense; and there can be no doubt they will congratulate their brethren at Gya and Juggurnath on being at length free from it also.

**GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE OF IDOLATRY AT MADRAS.**—Perhaps we have been too ready to express satisfaction with the late Despatch of the Court of Directors, which, by a singular oversight, we only now put before our readers, in another page. In Bengal it has been noted upon; and, therefore, however reluctantly it may have been adopted by the Honourable Court, we have concluded that they were no longer playing false in the business. By the execution of its instructions, too, the evil, as it exists in this Presidency, will be fully remedied. Whether the execution will be found strictly in accordance, with the precept is another thing. Of that we shall be better able to speak, when the reports of the approaching festivals at Pooree reach us.

At Madras, this Despatch affords very little satisfaction. A just displeasure is excited in the minds of the numerous and highly respectable individuals, who have been looking for such relief from the Home Authorities, as would enable them to reconcile their official duties with their Christian principles, by the disingenuous way in which Sir Peregrine Maitland is treated. That distinguished Officer, both by his professional eminence, and his personal character, secured the high esteem of all judicious and good men. He had intellect, principle, and energy; all of them much needed in the direction of public affairs in the sister Presidency. By their exercise he won confidences, and excited hopes. And the sacrifice of such a man, by their idolatrous propensities, was no trivial loss to the Company. They may learn its extent, perhaps, too soon. The noble reproof he administered to the Directors, by his resignation, was no doubt severe; and the Despatch shows it has made them exceedingly uncomfortable. They wince pitifully. To relieve themselves, they go as far as possible towards a falsehood, without actually accomplishing it. Indeed, many will scarcely give them credit for any short-coming in this grave offence. They say that Sir P. Maitland, in tendering his resignation, was mistaken in assuming that it was their desire to depart from their celebrated orders, dated 20th February, 1833. Their object in October, 1837, was to secure the Supreme Government the unfettered exercise of the powers and instructions conveyed by the Despatch of 1833: And so far from desiring to continue the practices against which Sir P. Maitland remonstrated, they had urged in February, 1837, that "no

unnecessary delay should take place in bringing forward the whole subject fully and intelligibly, in all its bearings on the financial interests, on the political obligations, and on the moral character of our Government."

This surely means, that after the Honourable Court had despatched the General Orders of 1833, they had consistently followed them up. Whereas, the actual fact is as apposite to that, as any thing can possibly be. The Despatch of 1833 was a strong, hot blast; and in every succeeding order, the great object of the Court was to blow cold on the matter; till in 1837, they thought they had nearly brought it back to the same frozen indifference which had been so rudely disturbed by the Board of Control in 1833. But they misjudged both of the men whom their orders were to affect, and of the Christian sympathy by which in England they would be supported.

Nothing could be easier than to trace the backward course of the Court of Directors from 1833 to 1837; and we may hereafter do so, should there be occasion. For the present it is sufficient to say, that after the Madras Memorial, presented to the Government of that Presidency by the late revered and beloved Bishop Corrie, from more than *two hundred* persons, had been received at home, the Honourable Court briefly replied in 1837, "We now desire, that no customary tribute or mark of respect to Native Festivals be discontinued at any of the Presidencies; that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn; and that no change whatever be made in any matters relating to the Native religion, except under the authority of the Supreme Government." And the Supreme Government had got its lesson: for in June, 1837, they instruct the Government at Madras, "That, without *formally* cancelling the General Orders of Sir R. O'Callaghan, forbidding the attendance of troops at religious festivals, those Orders should be *others to fall gradually into desuetude*; and, as the attendance of troops at popular festivals, and on Natives of rank, as honorary guards, is a usage of long standing under this Presidency, the indulgence is not to be withheld, (except under permission from the Government), even when Natives, to whom the complimentary observance is paid, may be proceeding to the performances of religious duties." Sir Peregrine Maitland, with these orders before him, assumed nothing but what was plain matter of fact, in concluding that it was the desire of the Court of Directors to depart from the Orders of February, 1833.

The Despatch of August last, as we have seen, has been attended to by the Bengal Government. The case is otherwise at Madras. A much esteemed Correspondent at that Presidency writes us so late as the 19th ultimo, that the idolatrous ceremonies are still saluted by the guns of Fort St. George; the connexion of Government and its servants with the various pagodas is as intimate as ever; Christian Officers have to join the Heathen ceremonies at Nagpore, Travancore, and at Triplicane; in short, the Madras Government has entirely disobeyed the orders of the Despatch, and seems to feel quite sure of this disobedience, at any rate, being viewed with affectionate leniency by the Honourable Members in Leadenhall Street. This state of security must be disturbed.

There is another point on which our friends at Madras feel justly aggrieved. Last year, in one of the discussions at the India House, Mr. Lindsay, one of the Directors, to throw odium upon the honourable minded men, who have sought deliverance from participation in idolatrous rites, as hot-headed zealots, asserted that, when the military duties had ceased, certain officers preached Christianity to their Sepoys on the parade. Of course no one in England could well meet such an assertion with immediate denial: but, as soon as it was heard of at Madras, the assurance of its perfect ground-

leagues was sent home; and in a late debate, therefore, Mr. Lindsey was called upon to state when and where such a thing had occurred. But all the answer that could be extracted from him was, that the preaching on parade had not occurred within the Madras Presidency. The stigma, then, is cast upon the Bombay or the Bengal Army. The accusation will be inquired into at Bombay. And now we would ask the Officers of the Bengal Army, whether they are willing to lie under this imputation? Has any such imprudence ever been committed in this Presidency? We have never heard of any thing of the sort, or in the slightest degree resembling it. We believe the statement to be a gratuitous falsehood. Whether the credit of it is to be given wholly to Mr. Lindsey, he must himself explain. The old rule of the Bath Pump Room, however, is a good one: the utterer of a slander is to be considered likewise its author.

**THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.**—From the papers received by the last mail, we learn that Mr. Buxton, the able and fervent advocate of the negroes, has just published a small volume, of the deepest interest, on the African Slave Trade as it now exists. He maintains, it is said, these three positions: That, in spite of all our exertions to put it down, the Slave Trade exists at this present moment, to an extent infinitely greater than was ever heretofore known in the annals of the crime; That our national exertions to suppress the trade have not only failed hitherto, but must inevitably fail, with whatever sincerity or vigour we may persist in them, because they are founded upon an erroneous principle; But that the means exist of striking at the root of the infamous trade, by bringing legitimate commerce to the aid of religion in the civilization of Africa; and that Africa herself is best with every facility and advantage for promoting commercial intercourse with her on the largest scale.

The notices we have seen of the work, in the *Christian Advocate* to the 25th of March, extend only to the first point of Mr. Buxton's argument—the devastations of the Slave Trade as it now exists. And the facts accumulated on this point are truly fearful. The first question is, What may be the number of slaves actually exported from Africa every year? And the second is, if possible, still more harrowing: What is the number of lives annually sacrificed in making good the capture of those slaves? The general answer to these questions is put thus, in the *Christian Advocate*: "Every body knows that the Slave Trade exists extensively; in vulgar parlance, this 'is no news;' but we suspect that it is a piece of news which it will astonish every body to learn, that reckoning every day of twelve hours' duration for the practical duties of life, every minute of every day consigns to slavery or death at least one individual."

It is no easy matter to ascertain, with exactness, the extent of the Slave Trade; for every one knows that all who are engaged in it, study secrecy above all things, and scruple at an crime to preserve it inviolate. But Mr. Buxton elicits his general conclusion by three distinct, yet concurrent, lines of testimony. One of them, it will be seen, is such as to reflect the deepest disgrace upon British trade. The first class of facts relate to the number of slaves actually imported at the different places which are known to be the destination of the slaves; and the authorities on the subject are the British Consuls, the British Commissioners for the adjudication of captured slave-vessels, and commercial men residing in the places where the trade is carried on, together with the travellers who have published accounts of their visits to them. On unquestionable data thus obtained, Mr.

Buxton shows that there are, at the present time, annually imported into Brazil, ... .. 78,333  
That the importations into Cuba are ... .. 60,000  
That there are captured ... .. 8,294  
And the casualties on the passage are ... .. 3,373

Making together, 150,000

This is the lowest possible estimate of what, by a horrible abuse of terms, may be called the Christian Slave Trade. Apparently from want of information of equal official authority, and not from want of perfectly credible testimony, Mr. Buxton omits, in his estimate, the importations at Buenos Ayres, the United Provinces of the Uruguay, Porto Rico, and Texas; although it is certain that one-ninth of all the vessels condemned at Sierra Leone in 1837, were bound for Porto Rico; and in the course of the year ending in March, 1837, at least 7000 negroes were landed at that port; whilst there is good reason to believe, that as many as 15,000 were imported into Texas within twelve months of the years 1837 and 1838.

But there is also a Mahomedan Slave Trade, from the northern and north-eastern shores of Africa, the extent of which is thus stated by the *Christian Advocate*: "The exports to the Lunnon of Muskat are 20,000 *per annum*, upon which a poll-duty is levied, while 10,000 more are supposed to be smuggled every year. Egypt and Arabia are annually supplied with 20,000 more; and, although the authorities quoted by Mr. Buxton are so numerous and satisfactory, that he might with justice have doubled the number, he is content to take 50,000 as the fair estimate of the exports to the Mahomedan markets,—thus making altogether a total of 300,000 Africans annually carried into captivity: at the very lowest possible rate of calculation."

This result is confirmed by a second course of inquiry; which regards the number of negroes shipped at the various resorts of the slavers. The chief sources of information on this subject, are the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, the Officers of Her Majesty's Ships of War on the African Coast, and the papers found on board the captured slave ships. It thence appears that the number of slaves annually exported from

The South-eastern Coast of Africa to America is, ... .. 15,000  
From Angola, &c. to America, ... .. 30,000  
From Porto to the North of Cape Coast to America, ... .. 30,000  
From the Bights of Benin and Biafra, ... .. 140,000

In all, 200,000

This number, when the usual amount of mortality is deducted, is still in considerable excess of the result previously obtained. It agrees more closely with another estimate furnished by Mr. McQueen; who, from chance of information totally distinct from those of Mr. Buxton, concludes that the annual slave importations into America are, to Brazil ... .. 90,000  
Cuba and Porto Rico, ... .. 100,000  
Captured in the year, 1837, ... .. 6,146

196,146

Besides Texas, Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Republic, into which he believes there are large importations, though to what extent he has no means of judging.

Now we come to the third and most humiliating line of investigation. The two former show us Great Britain watching and resisting this hideous wrong on human nature; but this third exhibits her guilty of participation in the crime. On

the authority of Captain McLean, of Cape Coast Castle, it is said to have been ascertained, "by the concurrent testimony of competent and unimpeachable authority, that the merchandise chiefly, if not exclusively, given in exchange for slaves, consists of cowries, Brazilian tobacco in rolls, spirits and Manchester goods," in these proportions: one-third cowries, a third tobacco and spirits, and a third Manchester cotton goods. Moreover, taking the goods at prime cost, the average price paid for each slave is about £4 sterling. Now it appears that the entire quantity of cotton goods manufactured in Lancashire was, in the year 1836, as follows:

Value of goods for the legitimate African trade, . . . . .	£150,000
Value of goods shipped to Brazil, Cuba, United States and elsewhere, intended for the slave trade, and adapted only to it, . . . .	£250,000

Calculating by the data just given, the number of slaves to the purchase of which this amount of cotton goods was adequate, is no less than 187,500. Such is Capt. McLean's statement: and Mr. Buxton adds, that goods only suited for the slave-trade, are manufactured at Glasgow as well as in Lancashire, and that ammunition and firearms, of a quality only suited to this commerce, are annually exported from England to an extent which, upon the above principle of computation, would purchase 34,174 slaves.

Putting, then, the American-European to the Mohammedan slave trade, we believe it will be no exaggeration to say, that the number of victims torn from Africa every year, to undergo the miseries of slavery, is nearer *three* than *two hundred thousand*. Next comes the inquiry, How many other victims are sacrificed in immediate butchery, and in the progress of the slaves to the sea ports, in order to secure these three lakhs. Mr. Buxton's conclusion of the investigation on this point we have not yet seen; but a few startling facts may be mentioned. There are various mounds, in which slaves are captured, but wholesale seizure is by far the most frequent, and, indeed, is that, without which a sufficient number of victims could not be obtained for the market. Major Denham gives one example of this sort of seizure, in which 3000 slaves were captured, and, probably, "double that number were sacrificed to obtain them." He also mentions five different expeditions, in which "at least 20,000 poor creatures were slaughtered, and three-fourths of that number, at least, driven into slavery." Other testimonies equally appalling are produced; but we cannot now pursue the subject farther.

What a sickening revelation of crime is thus placed before us! A million, perhaps, of human beings victimized to death or bondage every year. Surely it is not without reason, that the philanthropists of England are taking up their weapons again. Our readers will have seen in our extracts of European writings not two weeks, that preliminary steps have been taken, towards forming a society for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade throughout the world. We wish them all success. Government have been failed in every attempt to obtain the concurrence of the Portuguese in the abolition of the trade, and will, therefore, proceed to do in spite of them what they would have gladly done in concert with them. "It is our intention," said Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, on 8th of March, "to propose to Parliament a legislative measure, for the purpose of giving to our cruises and commissioners the same powerful authority with regard to slave-trading ships, as we of late, which they now exercise with regard to Portuguese slave-trading ships, of the same kind."

**THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.**—We are happy to pre-entertain the Governor General, in his capacity as Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces, has issued preliminary orders that the use of the Persian language shall cease throughout the districts under his immediate control. We consider this order as tantamount to the final banishment of this foreign language from the British Administration in the East. It is true, that with the general sanction of Government, similar orders, though of a less positive character, were promulgated in the Lower Provinces. It was well known, however, that they were extremely unpopular to some of the most influential members of Government in the provinces; and it was naturally feared, that the language might again creep into our Courts, amidst the rapid mutations to which the Indian Government is subject. But the mature opinion of the highest authority in India, framed after sufficient experience had been obtained of the feasibility and wisdom of the change, must set all these fears to rest. The restoration of Persian is, even a possible contingency, except, indeed, the invasion of India by the Persians, under Scythian influence, should be successful. When the cause of common sense, in the struggle which it wages with ancient prejudices, once becomes lord of the ascendant, its dominion cannot easily be overthrown. We rejoice at this happy consummation for the sake of the Government. Watched, as its measures are, by the wise and good in England with an incessant vigilance; watched, as it is, by a powerful competitor for the sovereignty of this empire, whose agents are perpetually luminating us in the face of Europe, it is no small gratification to be able to point to this honest, wise and equitable measure, and say: We have wiped out another blot from our administration; we have abandoned the anomaly of communicating the people to transact all their public business through a language equally foreign to them and to ourselves; we have thus given an additional pledge that our rule shall be conducted on popular principles. We rejoice still more for the sake of the people, that Government has at length listened to the voice of reason, and taken off the yoke of a foreign language, under which their subjects have been groaning for six centuries.

In a political point of view, the abolition of this language presents a singular coincidence of time. The future history of India will not fail to remark, that the British Government of India, for the period of nearly a century, adopted a line of policy, the most admirably adapted to keep open the way for the successful invasion of India, by the hordes beyond the Indus. Instead of adopting in our administration, those principles which should throw obstacles in the way of the Persians, if they should ever dream of conquering the country, we have followed a course which would enable them to re-occupy the throne of India, with the least possible difficulty. By keeping up the universal use of the Persian language; by perpetuating Mohammedan criminal laws; by striking the coin, in the name of the former dynasty; we have for many years been acting as though we were but temporary residents, prepared to resign the sceptre at the first call to those whose institutions we had so invariably taken for our model. But just at the period when Persia, urged on by the Court of Petersburg, prepares herself in earnest to dispute the empire with us, we have abrogated all those principles of policy, which were calculated to give her an easy introduction into the country. The changes which have recently been adopted, though unconnected with the idea of such a prospect, are more than justified by the course which political events have now taken.

**ASSAM TEA CULTIVATION.**—There is now a fair prospect

that the cultivation of Tea in Assam, will be carried to such an extent, as to give this Presidency a large proportion of the trade in that article. The very high prices which the samples of Assam Tea sent home last year fetched, at the public sale, led immediately to the formation of Companies to prosecute the cultivation of it. The foremost society in point of time, was the Assam Company, with a proposed capital of 500,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* each, of which it was intended that two thousand shares should be appropriated to this country. Two of our most respectable Houses of Agency were constituted the representatives of the Company in Calcutta. But before they had received their commission, a Bengal Tea Association had been formed, with a capital of one lakh of Rupees, and Mr. Phipps, on its behalf, had addressed Lord Auckland to ascertain, whether Government was disposed to make over to the undertaking private enterprise. His Lordship declared his perfect willingness to accede to this proposal; provided there was no monopoly; and to prevent unnecessary delay, he transmitted a Minute to the Supreme Council, with his opinion on the subject. Before this resolution could be brought to a conclusion, the agents of the new London Company came into the field. Some discussion took place, and it appeared at length advisable to merge the Bengal Association in the London Assam Company. A meeting was accordingly held on Thursday last, at the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., when the subscription was completed, and the title of the united body was fixed as the Bengal and Assam Company. The conditions of union are, that the local management be conducted by a Committee of Directors, to be elected exclusively in this country. The shares which had been allotted to this country, have been eagerly taken up; and double the number would scarcely satisfy the eagerness of the public. We hear that the Committee of the Bengal Branch Assam Company have already engaged the services of Mr. Moseley, who was ejected from the Botanic Garden for the share he took in the Griffith controversy; and we cannot but congratulate the Society on having thus secured the first practical gardener at this Presidency.

We hear that the Agents of another London Society are now in the field in Calcutta; and, without encroaching on the sphere of the Assam Company, are in hopes of being able to obtain a good footing in the Hills of Assam and its neighbourhood. There is room for all the enjoyment that can be spared for the enterprise, and for all the labour that can be spared into the field. In fact, the want of hands to cultivate and manipulate, will be much more felt, than any want of capital to stimulate industry. For half a century to come, we have room in Assam for all the redundant population of the European Hills; and shall have none to spare for the Mauritius and Sydney.

The Admiral, it is said, is coming round to Bengal, with a special view to the state of affairs at Canton. We think his presence there cannot but do good, and it will be a pleasure to hear, that Chinese insolence has been repressed by his just measures; but the most effectual revenge we can take on China, is to push the cultivation of Tea in Assam. It is in that country that the arrogance of the Imperial Court can most effectually be conquered.

**ADMINISTRATION OF HEATHEN OATHS.**—We have much pleasure in submitting to our readers the letters of two Correspondents, on the existing practice of administering oaths on the Ganges Water, and other idolatrous symbols. They are from gentlemen of very opposite characters. The one is, we believe, a member of the Civil Service; and the other, a respectable Native Officer of one of the Courts. Both, however, draw one conclusion from their experience and observation.

It is, that the present system keeps truth out of the Courts; and, consequently, impedes the course of justice. We are perfectly satisfied that the fact is so; and would confidently appeal to the whole body of our judicial officers for its confirmation.

It is a happy circumstance, that on this subject the religious feelings of Christian Officers, and Hindoo and Mohammedan sentries and witnesses would all plead for the same measure—the abolition of oaths altogether. What the Christian in the abhorrence of idolatry wishes to have abolished, the Hindoo in his attachment to idolatry equally deprecates. Here, therefore, there is no danger of having Native religious prejudice or partiality, by the indulgence of Christian principles. We find, indeed, that in an article in the *Quarterly Friend of India*, in which we referred some time ago, our revered friend the late Mr. Marshman, maintained that the confirmation of testimony by oaths formed no part of the Native jurisprudence, either of Hindoos or Mohammedans, but in India was a gratuitous innovation, the fruit of English prejudice.—As I had almost said, English barbarism,—brought in on the establishment of our authority in the country. As that opinion was published with the concurrence of Dr. Carey we consider it well worthy of regard. Of its justice, we do not feel competent ourselves to speak.

We see by our English papers, that the proposed for substituting affirmation generally for oaths, has again been under discussion in the House of Commons. The motion was lost by a division of 125 to 93. This, however, is a highly respectable minority; and we trust it is indicative of the progress of public opinion towards that result, which both in reverence for the word of God, and sound judgment, would dictate. It would be a pleasant thing to see the Government of India about about of our English legislators on this point; and the way for them is certainly more easy and open. Here there is neither prejudice nor party opposition to contend with. The course of reason is clear and unobstructed. We shall be exceedingly glad to hear that our Rulers are giving their attention to the matter.

**THE VICAR APOSTOLIC OF BENGAL.**—Our readers may remember that some months ago, an early discussion was carried on in Calcutta, on the appointment of the learned Bishop of Bourges to succeed Dr. St. John, as Vicar Apostolic of Bengal; and it was asserted that, too arrangement was the result of intrigue. Having a full knowledge of the circumstances, we offered our assistance to repel the charges, and to vindicate the purity of motives which had led the Bishop, after so many years of privation and suffering in Cochin China, to accept so responsible a charge, in obedience to the commands of his superiors. We now learn that the subject of those discussions was brought under the notice of those from whom the appointment had emanated; and a letter has now been received from Rome, which places the transaction in its true light, and completely exonerates the present Vicar Apostolic from all those ungenerous insinuations to which he was subjected, in consequence of his acceptance of the office. We are happy to be able to present a copy of this document to our readers.

#### ILLUSTRATION OF REVERENDISSIMO DOMINI,

Accepti epistolam die 17<sup>to</sup> Decembris ab Angli ad me scrip-  
tam. Circa ea verba, quæ in memoratis epistola videntur, nihil  
alio significandum nunc esse arbitror, nisi me redemptor opta-  
re, te tranquillo animo esse, et nichil vellemus gratum con-  
tingisse, te jam Vicarii Apostolici Romulei in interitu consensu  
fuisse exspectare. Quod spectat ad cetera, possum verbi altissima  
vidi a te usque scriptum esse, quod vel p. recordationem, vel  
ad reliquum R. P. M. Leger in officio Vicarii Apostolici perficere  
possit. Insuper verum est erga Collegium Sancti Fran-

laci Xaverii affirmare, calumnias ab eo collegio profectas, P. St. Leger revocationem tribuendum esse; atque illi observantiam Sacre Congregationis debent intinere proferat, veluti si Sacra Congregatio sine auctoritate rerum consideratione ad consilium aliquod insensum perducatur.

Preceat Deus interit in Amplitudinem tuam diu sospitem ac felicem servet.

Amplitudinis tue  
Vni patri Studiosissimo.

J. P. CARDINALIS FRAXSONIUS, *Prof.*

Rome ex Edibus Sacre Congreg.  
de Propa. fide.  
die 24 Martii, 1859.

J. ARCHIEPISCOPUS, Edessensis Secretis.

R. P. D. JOANNES LYDONIUS TABERNI,  
Episcopo Isaurupolitano, Vicario Aposto-  
lico Cochinese, et Vicario Apostolico  
litteralis Bengalensi.

Most ILLUSTRIOUS and REVEREND SIR,

I have received the epistle written by your Excellency, (Ampludo), on the 17th of December. Respecting what you mention in that epistle, I believe nothing new now to be said, except that I exceedingly desire your mind should be at rest, and that it has afforded me very great satisfaction that you have begun to discharge the duties of the Vicar Apostolic of Bengal. As to the rest, I can positively affirm, that nothing was ever written by you which could affect either the recall of Father St. Leger, or his continuance in the office of Vicar Apostolic. Indeed, it is unjust to the College of St. Francis Xavier to say that the recall of Father St. Leger is to be imputed to calumnies proceeding from that College; and it would show a very unworthy regard to the Sacred Congregation; as if the Sacred Congregation could be induced to adopt any measure without careful consideration of the case.

I pray God, in the meantime, long to preserve your Excellency in health and happiness.

As a Father most solicitous for

Your Excellency,

J. P. CARDINALIS FRAXSONIUS, *Prof.*

Rome: From the Palace of  
the Sac. Cong. Prop.  
Feb. 24 March, 1859.

J. ARCHIEPISCOPUS, Edessensis a Secretis.

To the most Rev. P. D. J. L. TABERNI,  
Bishop of Isaurupolis, Vicar Apostolic of  
Cochin China, and Acting Vicar Aposto-  
lic of Bengal.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 29.

Dr. Bird, at Bombay, has been so fortunate as to discover, in the caves of Catura, two copper jars, containing silver and small gold and silver vessel, with an inscription in the ancient character.—The Bombay papers take up the charges brought against the Bombay Post Office, for the delays which occur in the arrival of the Overland Mail; and we think effectually rebut them, by the assertion, that the range of the Bombay post stretches only to Nagpore; that the Mail arrived at that place, without any loss of time; and that the irregularity and detention, of which we so justly complain, occurred between that place and Calcutta, in the route which is under the superintendence of the Calcutta Post Office.—Letters from the army, written before the occupation of Candahar, state that Sir John Keane had superseded Major General Nott, of the Company's Service, commanding one of the divisions of the ARMY OF THE INDUS, and appointed General Willebire to it. A reference will, of course, be made to the Governor General; but such differences are deeply to be regretted, more especially when the army is in the field.—A letter from Simla states, that the number of horses there is at present one hundred; that the aggregate cost is \$3,000 Rupees; that grain, and all kinds of Europe supplies, are cheap. When shall we be able to say the same of Darjeeling?—A beautiful little vessel was launched on the side of the river opposite to Calcutta, and was named the *Lady Wallace*.—A meeting of the Church Missionary Association was held at the Old Church, Boman, on Tuesday last, the Venerable the Archbishop in the Chair, when the Secretary read a very gratifying report of the

progress which had been made during the past year. We believe that the Church Mission in this Presidency, has been more successful in its efforts during the past, than during any preceding year.—The official correspondence between the officers of Government and the Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, are now in course of publication. We call the particular attention of the inhabitants, both of India and Russia, to the following exquisite model of diplomatic writing. "What you write," says Capt. Wade to Runjeet, "regarding the everlasting relations of friendship that distinguish the union of the British and Sikh States, and that they vie with the sun in splendour and brilliancy, is very just and true."—The *Harkness* states, that a Native Officer of Police has been fined by a Police Magistrate, Mr. Patrick O'Hanlon, 32 Rupees, for having obeyed the orders of the Superintendent of Police.—The Docking Company has just obtained a contract from Government, for the repair of the vessels belonging to the State for three years.—A reward of Two Thousand Rupees has been offered by the Chief Magistrate, on the part of Government, for the apprehension of the person who cut the woman's throat, on the 25th of February last, in the lower veranda of Rajah Rajkissen's house.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

At the meeting held yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., a junction was formed between the Calcutta Tea Association, and the London Assam Company.—The transaction, relative to the fine of the Police Officer, for obeying the order of his superior, is more serious and libellous than we had thought. It appears that the Superintendent of Police had informed the Police Magistrate, that the man had acted under his orders, and offered to be responsible for his appearance at any time; but the Magistrate proceeded to incarcerate him, and peremptorily refused to release him, except on bail of 500 Rs. A quarrel among the Magistrates is always a jubilee to the rogues.—The Editor of the *Harkness*, not having the Report of the Committee on Transportation, published by order of the House of Commons, under his eye, has actually, in his paper of this morning, perpetrated the remark, that next to visiting Old England, "we fancy many of our readers would delight in a trip to New Holland," to the *fiction* of the fifth continent.—We rejoice to find from the *Courier*, that the health of Mr. James Princep has been materially benefited by the voyage home; and that on the 15th March, he was said to be completely recovered. May he return among us with renovated health of body and mind to complete his researches into the ancient history of this country.—Accounts from Candahar via Peshawar state, that the Chiefs fled to Peshawar, just as the British troops were ready to storm the place; that the occupation of it had begun to produce a good effect in Afghanistan; that Dost Mahomed had been offered a lakh of Rupees a year, and an asylum in our territory. The Peshwa whom we captured, had nine lakhs a year given him; and if he lives another year or two, (and he has the longevity of a penderer.) will have eaten up one crore of the Company's Rupees.—Runjeet Singh has not advanced his troops towards Calcutta, as he promised us.—The Indigo prospects generally are good, or rather splendid. If the rain will but hold off for a few days, and the rise of the river can be postponed, there will be Indigo enough raised to inundate the market.—The Marine Board has invited tenders for the supply of three lakhs of maunds of Chirra Poonjee Coal, for three years, at eight annas the maund, deliverable in Calcutta.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

The Chowringhee Theatre was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, about one o'clock. The fire appeared to proceed from the stage; and as there had been a rehearsal of the *Pilot* on the previous evening, the conflagration is supposed to have grown out of this circumstance. The place was not insured; and the loss to the proprietors will not fall far short of 70,000 Rupees.—The Mahatma Chieftains of Poona have subscribed two thousand Rupees to the Testimonial, about the raised at Bombay, to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant.—The Bombay papers state, that the *Atlanta*, which is about to start immediately for Suva, is so overlaid with articles for Aden, that there is little chance of a prosperous voyage.—The papers are full of dissensions regarding the suppression of Major General Nott, in the ARMY OF THE INDUS, by Major General Willebire.

But it appears that the complaints of partiality to the Queen's troops, have no existence whatever; and that there is no injustice in the case.—It is stated in the letters which have been received from the Army beyond the Indus, that the disposition of the people of Candahar towards Shah Sojah, has undergone a great change; that the former mistrust has been exchanged for confidence; and that he has been received with open arms ever since his accession became established.—We give, among our extracts, a curious Proclamation by a most Holy Hindoo of Bombay, in reference to the recent conversion of the two Parsee ladies. He states that the religion of the Padrees is gradually gaining ground; and he invites all classes of the Natives to abstain from sending their children to their Institutions.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Full particulars have, at length, been received of the occupation of Candahar by the British troops. Shah Sojah entered it, surrounded by his own troops on the 23rd of April, and was cordially received.—A meeting of the Mechanics' Institute was held on the 31st. About a hundred and fifty gentlemen assembled. The Chairman stated that there was a balance in favour of the Institution, at the Union Bank, of more than 7,000 Rs. It was proposed to raise an additional fund for a building. This gave rise to an angry, and a very creditable discussion, and the question was at length postponed.—Bengal Bank Shares still continue depressed. They may be purchased at 2,000 Rs. premium, including the forthcoming dividend. The four per cents. also continue to fall. The transfer loan, which fetched a premium of sixteen per cent. may now be done at ten.—The Bombay papers contradict the report, that the *Atlanta* has gone out overladen. She has nothing but her coal. The number of covers taken by her on this occasion, amounts to 11,853. The express from Madras, with accounts of the disturbances in China, brought to that port by the *Good Success*, arrived, unfortunately, two days after the departure of the Mail.—Most authentic news has been received, that Ranjeet Sing has lost all power of speech, and that his limbs are become stiff through dropsy. His death is hourly expected. The Maha Rajah, though no coward, has died so many times before his death, that his death, whenever it does occur, will not be credited.—Intelligence has been received to a late date from the Burmese empire; all was quiet; the Acting Resident was on good terms with the Princes and Ministers, and trade at Rangoon was reviving. Every thing wore a peaceful aspect.—Two vessels had lately proceeded to Tavoy, and there obtained good cargoes of rice. This is at present the sole object of export from thence. A new coal field has been lately discovered in the province of Mergal, equal in quality, but infinitely superior in accessibility, to that which was last discovered.—The King of Oude is determined to draw from the obscurity into which they have been thrown, the valuable collection of Persian, English, French and other books, that have accumulated from generation to generation at Lucknow, and to form them into a good library.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

The annual prizes to the students of the Government Sungkrit College, were distributed on Saturday last. The Chief Justice conducted the business of the day. The prizes were all in money; the highest, Two Hundred Rupees; the aggregate, four-hundred Rupees.—A very gratifying meeting was held at Barmahore, on the 28th ult., to further the establishment of a strong communication between England and India. The Native gentlemen, who attended, were induced to subscribe for fifty shares.—Sir Frederick Mailland is coming round immediately to Bengal, in his flag-ship, the *Wellington*. This movement has, doubtless, an intimate connection with the recent affairs in China.—It is stated that the Governor General will visit Lahore, in the ensuing cold season.—Ninety-seven of the robbers, who, a short time since attacked the Malwa Treasury, have been taken. The gang fought desperately, and had about forty of their number either killed or wounded.—Letters from Quetta, of the 21 of May, mention that it was expected that Sir John Keane with Shah Sojah, would leave Candahar for Cabul, on the 24th of May; and that the troops of Quetta would march towards Candahar on the 10th of May.—Mr. J. K. Campbell, who left Calcutta as a passenger in the bark *Eleonor* last month, has re-

turned to Calcutta in charge of a vessel which the *Eleonor* encountered at sea in distress. She had been out two months at sea; was bound to Madras, and the men did not know where they were. They had neither water nor provisions. Mr. Campbell quitted the *Eleonor* and took charge of the distressed brig, and brought her safe into Saugor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

The *Englishman* of this morning contains a letter addressed by Mr. Piddington, to those interested in the Opium trade at Calcutta, Bombay and Canton, pointing out a mode in which the vigilance of the Chinese Government may be defeated, and Opium smuggled into that country. The Opium trade, however, having once put the Tea trade in jeopardy, is now past redemption.—A subscription has been opened in Calcutta, in aid of the Secretary of the Chancery Theatre, and his family, who have lost all their property by the fire. The Lord Bishop has opened it with a liberal donation of a hundred Rupees.—A royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, about 5 p. m. on Monday last, in consequence of the occupation of Candahar by the British troops.—A meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank, will be held this day at noon, for the purpose of finally adopting, or otherwise, the new Bank Deed, and deciding on the propriety of increasing the joint stock of the Institution to one crore of Rupees.—The *Harbuck* of this morning proposes, that the *Enterprise* Steamer be sent to Suva. The first enquiry on such a proposal should be, whether a vessel, whose engines are so utterly inadequate to her size, can perform the voyage at this season of the year.—If, Mr. Miss *Favourite*, has just left Calcutta to take up her station at Moulemein and Rangoon.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:

	Co's Rs. As.
J. Carter, Esq. ....	to Dec. 1838, 24 0
W. N. Garrett, Esq. ....	to June, 1839, 10 0
A. Grote, Esq. ....	to April, 1840, 20 0
W. H. Benson, Esq. ....	to March, 1840, 20 0
C. H. Lambington, Esq. ....	to 15th Nov. 1839, 25 0
Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, ....	to Dec. 1839, 21 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

NUMBER.—A WARNING.

BE PROPRIETORS OF FRIENDS.—The Padrees have hitherto much perverted the faith of Hindoo and others, and the Padrees, now residing in Bombay being more united than any other caste, having heard that two lads have been converted, have been a little incensed. The religion of the Padrees is gradually gaining ground among us, we therefore earnestly entreat all the people not to send their boys to the Padrees' Institution, because the two boys converted the Padrees' have been in the habit of attending the Padrees' Institution, and the Padrees were in the habit of teaching them the religion of Jesus Christ every day, and by exhorting these weak minded children, they got them to embrace their religion, and thus the Padrees ensnare those boys who attend their school, and such will be the condition of those youths attending their Institution, who have not yet acquired knowledge of their own religion, and let all take care and place their boys in a school in which they may learn wisdom and their own religion, so that the boys having obtained a clear knowledge of their own religion, such an overwhelming calamity may never again befall us. Happily some may object that their means will not allow them to give their children an education. We answer them that there are many Government Schools in several places for English, Marathi, Gujarathi, Parsee, &c., founded for the education of the poorer classes, let them send their children thither, but never to the Padrees' School. For this we can give a very weighty reason, viz, that parents desire their children to be educated that they may obtain employment and support them in their old age, so that they may end their days with joy. But if a parent should in this hope, send his son to the Padrees' school, and be disappointed, and his son go away from him, then of what advantage will the boy's education be to his father; again, should the convert have a young wife, with what grief will her father and mother-in-law look upon her, she will be a widow all her life; and will be obliged to continue in that state. How grievous is this!

After all these painful considerations, a stone itself would sweat. The Padrees' schools are the causes of all these calamities; therefore, we warn the people with one mind not to send their children to the Padrees' school.

(Signed)

MIRU BHUT DASHKAR,  
Now residing at Bombay.

—Bombay Gazette, May 20.



## PROHIBITION OF THEATRE.

The destruction of the Clarendon Theatre by fire continues to be a marvellous subject of discussion in most of our town circles. All the world knows and admits that of late the *clerk* of the assembly had several times been heard of kept about;—that the theatre was little better than a collection of dirty rags;—that the warble he was a mass of faded theory;—that the *clerk* of leaked;—that people fed into a habit of smoking cheroots in the house;—that blood and rant and dream the super-natural, had superseded poetry and probability;—that the aristocracy rarely contemplated the performances;—that, in short, the drama had fallen here as elsewhere into the wear and yellow leaf. All the world, we say, knew this, and yet the lamentations over the destruction of the house are almost universal. Better days were in their hoped-for;—things had reached their very worst, and the next revolution in the wheel, would, it was thought, have given us good plays and good actors. Besides, the theatre was, if nothing else, a monument of peace and rights;—it was hallowed, we may say, by innumerable delicious memories. We lose it, therefore, as we should lose a worn out horse, or a scape grace son, with emotions of regret, because it once yielded pleasure—was once an object of affection.—*Exp. Jour.*

THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION AT BHOWANIPUR.—This institution was originally intended for the education of the children of native clerics with a view, if they should give indications of religious as well as mental ability for the work, to their becoming catechists and missionaries in their own countrymen. It still retains that distinctive character, sixteen Christian youths are boarded, clothed and educated at the Society's expense; the managers have been advised, however, making Hindoo and Mussulman youth. The number of scholars has increased so rapidly, that the London Missionary Society, with which it is connected, have deputed one missionary to its superintendence—he is assisted by three competent East Indian Teachers, besides native assistants. A paid religious service is conducted every Lord's Day morning, at which the majority of the people attend,—their number is, we believe, at present, about 400. The gospel is fully and openly taught in this school, and has been from the first, and although it is situated in the very centre of a most Brahminical neighbourhood, and on the high road to *Kala Ghat*, it is increasingly attended, and what is still more singular, the larger proportion of the pupils are Brahmin boys.—*Calcutta Christian Advocate.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—We regret that we were unavoidably absent from the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, which was held in the Old Church House, on the evening of Tuesday, the 25th of May,—the Venerable the Archbishop of Calcutta in the chair. We are happy to hear, however, that the meeting was well attended. From the report we learn that the Society has been pursuing the even tenor of its way during the past year. Both in the scholastic and preaching departments, the same scrupulous means have been employed as in previous years.—We hope to notice the report more at length when it shall appear in print of form. The meeting was presided over by the Venerable the Archbishop—the Rev. Wm. Wyldon, T. Sandys, and Pratt, Messrs. G. Edgry, W. Byrnes, G. Kirby and W. Ryland, Esqrs., and Captain L. . . The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—the meeting:—

Moved by the Rev. T. Sandys, seconded by G. Edgry, Esq. 1st.—That the report next read be adopted and published for general information.

Moved by the Rev. E. Wyldon, seconded by G. Kirby, Esq. 2d.—That the extent and nature of the functions of the Association are such as to justify such a measure of support on the part of the Christian community, as may, under the divine blessing, lead to a confluence in their labours in behalf of the moral and spiritual welfare of the native population of Calcutta and its vicinity.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, seconded by Wm. Byrnes, Esq.

3d.—That the Meeting desires most cordially to join in the

sentiments which are expressed in the report, of dependence upon the divine blessing for success in all such labours as have in view the salvation of the souls of men.

Moved by W. Ryland, Esq. seconded by Captain Long. 4th.—That the Rev. Messrs. K. M. Banerjee, T. Sandys, J. C. Thompson, F. Wyldon; and Messrs. W. Halston, Wm. Byrnes, William Byrne, J. T. Cameron, G. Kerr, J. Kirby, E. Edmund, W. H. Perkins, D. W. Madge, J. Richardson, W. Ryland, and M. D. Rogers, be the Committee of Management. Moved by the Rev. T. Sandys, seconded by W. Byrnes, Esq. 5th.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

We wish the Society much prosperity from the presence of God during the new year on which it has entered.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW EPISCOPAL NATIVE CHURCH, CORNWALLIS-SQUARE.—The new Episcopal Church in Cornwallis Square, W.P., we believe, be opened for divine worship in the course of the next month. It is a very chaste and ornamental building, and together with the parsonage house, brings to our recollection many a scene endured by a thousand delightful recollections in the far away country. It reflects great credit upon the pious founders and on the architect, Mr. Van. May it be said of it in the day of reckoning, "this is and that man was born there."—*Ibid.*

There is a long article in the last Number of the *Friend of India*, on the subject of the connection of the Government of India with industry, which, as it is chiefly in reply to another contemporary, we do not republish. We are quite of opinion, that it was high time the Government should come to derive a revenue from such a source as the pilgrim tax; but if a tax is to be levied, it must, we presume, be levied by the authority of Government, be who will the receivers of it, whether the Dharmu Sahib, or any other body; and in that case, our interference with this fund cannot wholly cease. Suppose a complete sale of misappropriation or of oppression in the collection of it? Why, then, there will be an appeal to the courts of law in the first instance; but what, if they decide, that the Government administrators of the fund have proved dishonest, or are therefore unworthy to trust? Who in that case is to levy the tax? Is it created? The Government, of course, is the paramount curator of all trusts; since the produce of the tax, must be considered a fund collected in trust for, and in behalf of pilgrims resorting to the holy shrines. It appears to us, then, first although it is quite easy and perfectly proper for an enlightened Government to renounce all revenue derived from superstitious rites, it is neither easy, nor in any respect proper, that they should renounce interference of a protective character. The clamour raised against such interference, is, in fact, based upon a fallacy which we have over and over again exposed, but which is ingeniously repeated, in order to gain, by an appeal to passion and bigotry, a purpose which reason could not secure. We mean the fallacy which assumes the Government of India to be a Christian Government. We deny it. The Government of India is neither Christian, Hindoo nor Mohammedan. The Muslim Government may, indeed, be Christian; but there is no law now which renders that indispensable, for a Hindu or a Mohammedan is admissible, in so far as the law is concerned, as a Member of Council. True, indeed, the precious West character of Indian liberty, patting in a double sense with the characteristic pious faith of the party, in declaring all fellow State agents to be Natives, without distinction of religion or caste, keeps open the condition imposed by the Company, with the sanction of the Board of Control, that renders the privilege nominal as higher offices—the condition that the Native must be educated; but according to the declared will of the British Legislature, a Native of any religion is eligible for the highest offices of state, if qualified for them. How, then, can we predicate of this Government, that it is a Christian Government? As we have once observed, we consider the Protestant Church of Ireland an abuse; but even its furious Orange advocates, in its support, admit the principle, that a state religion must be that of the majority of the people; and try to make out their position.

by treating Ireland for the purpose of this argument, as identified with England, though in every thing else, except paying tithes and taxes, they have maintained a distinction between them sufficiently wide and bold; but neither on that principle nor on any other can the Government of India be termed a Christian Government, or called upon to govern the people of this country, as if it were so.

The use of this epithet Christian, as applied to the Government of British India, is indeed most insolent and ought to be exposed and reprobated, when ever it is employed. When those who use it, call upon the Government to legislate as a "Christian Government," to decide on the merits of any given law or measure of policy, not as respects its justice to the people, but its Christian character, we can form a guess how far some of them would go, if the executive only responded to the fanatical spirit they display; but we sincerely trust they will ever make such appeals in vain. We do not apply these remarks to the *Friend of India*, though they are suggested by his use of the epithet to which we object; but to those who carry their zeal much farther. If ever the British Government of India should repulse the principle implied in the epithet "Christian," which certain schools are continually applying to it, then, even if the spirit of the age should be too strong for direct persecution to rear its abominable head in this country, every species of indirect persecution would be the inevitable result. No enlightened ruler, however, ever has been in the *ad hoc* expedient appeals of ultra-reformers, to any such deviation from the main line of justice and good policy. If our empire be indeed an empire of opinion, it is certain, that there is no opinion of the people which tends so much to the security of our dominion as this, that they will ever be protected in the exercise of their religion. However, then, we may and ought to exclude all revenue or profit derived from religious rites or ceremonies, it is utterly impossible, consistently with the principles on which we profess to govern this country, to exclude, for any small amount, the solemn religious and ceremonial observances which, in other words, without any pretence from superstition, there is, indeed, one half of the empire, which our Government, even if the majority of its members were sincere Christians, would do well ever to recognise—that of doing out to others as we would they should do unto us." On that principle, naturally, we shall never withdraw all protection from the religion of the people.—*Edw. A. A.*

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

##### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In the last number of the *Quarterly Review* which has yet reached India, there is an article which appears likely to do much mischief among that class of readers who are willing to accept implicitly the representations of that popular periodical, instead of taking the trouble to read and judge for themselves. The article in question, viz., the review of the "*Life of Wilberforce*," is peculiarly calculated to encourage this insolent spirit.

By its depreciating manner of speaking of that interesting and valuable work; its plausible objections, and its affected candour; its professed respect for Wilberforce, and its real detraction of his character, I believe many lazy readers have been induced to forego the pleasure and profit which they might have obtained from the work itself, and to rest satisfied with the impression given by the *Quarterly*, that it is not worth reading.

There are, doubtless, some literary imperfections in the work; many of the extracts from Mr. Wilberforce's diary, were too unimportant to be given to the public. They were evidently merely memoranda for his own convenience; a sort of catchwords to help his recollection. The mixing up and dovetailing his journal with the conversations of a later period is also injudicious, and has an awkward and perplexing effect. Some of the most important events in his life are noticed in a hasty and cursory manner, which contrasts ill with the dwelling on more trivial matters in other parts of the book. Still, notwithstanding these few defects, it is a most valuable and interesting piece of Christian biography; and its personal ought not to be without profit to all classes of readers. Its merit is like the character of his eloquence,—not so striking at first as that of some other orators,—yet it was of the finest class, because it always worked upon the hearts of the hearers;—on his life and diary show the plain, simple, easy steps by which he attained his eminent faith-

fulness and usefulness, walking really as a child before God, as simple, and as humble.

The Editors were in possession of ample materials, from which they have selected, according to the best of their judgment, whatever appeared to them most desirable; and they have succeeded in giving to the world a most useful and delightful work, though in some few instances, the reader's judgment may differ from theirs. The writer of the article in the *Quarterly*, however, shrewd and clever, is well known as one of the most independent critics of the day. He has been not unaptly termed, "the cobra capella of literature." Perhaps no living writer is more uniformly ingenious in giving an unfair impression of the tendency of a book, or the spirit of a character. The personal of the book is generally the best antidote to the criticism. In the review of the "*Life of Wilberforce*," all the literary defects are studiously brought to notice; the unjust and ungenerous insinuation of its having been written for money is thrown out; all those passages which might have been better omitted, are carefully extracted; every infirmity in the character of Wilberforce is repeatedly commented on; every failing magnified; every virtue depreciated; every Christian grace misrepresented; and, without any direct assertions, the impression is left on the mind, that the work is an ill-written catchpenny, and Wilberforce himself a poor second-rate character; fanatical in religion; vacillating in politics; capricious and unstable in all his ways. Happily, Mr. Wilberforce's fame cannot be really affected by the representations of an anonymous writer in an ephemeral periodical. All the most distinguished of his contemporaries have borne their testimony to his powers; and his own writings and actions; his words and his deeds, are sufficient evidence of the mode in which those powers were employed; and the important measures he was able to carry, notwithstanding long-continued and powerful opposition, are clear and convincing proofs of his eloquence, his influence, his benevolence, his energy and his perseverance. Still, though the reputation of Mr. Wilberforce is above injury, the beneficial effect of his example may be seriously diminished and counteracted by the insinuations and anti-divergences of the *Quarterly*; and it is, therefore, well, to take notice of their unfounded and unsubstantial nature.

The Reviewer's objections to Mr. Wilberforce's religious diary are very comprehensible. Of course, his spiritual conflicts, distresses, and self-reproaches must be most surprising and unintelligible to all who have not experienced that same hidden warfare. The real state of the case is betrayed with much simplicity by the poor Reviewer's exclamation: "If Wilberforce was justified in thus reproaching himself; what terms of self-condemnation are sufficient for common men?" It is much to be wished that the same question may suggest itself to every reader of the work.

With regard to Mr. Wilberforce's political career, though I confess myself to be as staunch a Tory as any *Quarterly* Reviewer in existence, I can, nevertheless, render my unfeigned admiration to the unblemished integrity and unvarying independence which are his noble and rarer public virtues than even political consistency. Dr. Chalmers has long ago ably advocated the cause of political impartiality. His remarks on the subject are, indeed, a complete answer to the strictures of this Reviewer. The entire passage, though well worthy of attention, is too long for quotation; but the following paragraphs are peculiarly and strikingly applicable to the character of Mr. Wilberforce.

After noticing the probable indifference of a Christian to the minor details of politics, partyship, charges of administration, &c., Dr. Chalmers proceeds to observe, that such a man, "if in Parliament, will sit and vote like a conscientious jurymen on the specific merits of every question that comes before him; we believe that, acting on the guidance of such a principle as this, he will, under every successive change of the Cabinet, vote generally with Ministers, and occasionally against them. It is so much more the interest of every Administration to be right than wrong, that it were strange, indeed, if they blundered the matter so systematically, as to be wrong in any thing like a majority of

instances. And, hence, this man of simplicity, who sits loose to the profit, and is alive only to the principle, of our domestic politics, while, by his habitual deviations from the Ministry, he forfeits all confidence as a steadfast and thorough-going adherent of theirs, will, by his more habitual dissent from the measures of Opposition, call down from the other party, a far severer weight of reprobation."

Again: "But after all, it may be asked, of what possible use are such men of simplicity and golly sincerity in Parliament?—men, of whom you are never sure on what side to find them; and whose whole line of proceeding is a constant mockery on the expectations of party. And, were there no higher principle in politics, than those which characterize and mark off the distinctions of party, the question were altogether called for. But there are higher principles. The cause of order and general government is a higher cause, than the cause of any Administration; and often, in periods of turbulence and national distress, this cause is endangered; and it is not the suspected testimony of the partisan, but the testimony of the patriot, that is of any power to still the commotion. It is not the man of thorough-paced devotion to his party, under all the fluctuation of its principles; but the man of steadfast devotion to principle under all the fluctuations of party—it is he, and he alone, who can lift a voice of authority that will be listened to, amid that deafening noise which, at times, is heard to rise, in one appalling outcry of menace and discontent, from all quarters of the land. . . . .

Were this his solitary service, it were enough to stamp upon him a character of far higher value, than any unvarying adherent, either of Ministry or Opposition can lay claim to. But the truth is, that his presence in the Legislature is of daily and perpetual benefit. He bears with him, at all times, an unseen force of control over the motions of Government; and each of the parties, though they may be ashamed to acknowledge it, are yielding him a constant homage, and rendering to his principles and views a constant accommodation. The man who is ever to be found on a higher walk of consistency, than the consistency of mere partisanship, cannot be disregarded with impunity. There is both a moral compulsion in the worth of his own character; and a still more palpable compulsion in the weight of his opinions, over the best and most wholesome part of the community. It is thus that he obtains an unknown ascendancy in Parliament, not visible, in nearly its full extent, to the public eye; but most distinctly and powerfully felt in all those modifying processes under which every bill is shaped and prepared, ere it is brought ostensibly forward. If parties be indispensable to the business of a large deliberative assembly; if the machinery will not work without them; if there be no going on, unless a certain number of hands on each side of the vessel keep steadily by the tackling, at which they are respectively stationed—let the many be enlisted into this needful service, if needful it really be; but let us never want the men of purer and loftier character, who bring thought, and conscience, and moral principle into contact with each specific movement of this great national engine—who make the freshness and simplicity of their own individual worth to bear on all its operations—and who, taking no part in the game of competition between the two parties, but often derided as anomalous by them both, are, nevertheless, of mighty influence in staying both the corrupt encroachments of the one, and the factious extravagance of the other."

Such a man was Wilberforce: such were his principles, and such his power. "The memory of the just is blessed;" and votes from three-quarters of the globe unite to bless his memory. His influence over every good cause in Europe is well known; India owes to him a Church establishment, and the permission for Missionary labour; and Africa, every justice and every benefit which have been accorded to her in modern times. Every attempt to lower the tone of that well-deserved blessing, and to chill the veneration for that honoured memory, must be equally painful to those who know his real character, and pernicious to those who know it not. It is with the hope of lessening prejudice, and strengthening, in some minds, the influence of that bright example, that these few remarks have been thrown together; and I venture to request their insertion in the *Friend of India*, as I feel well assured that the freest tribute to the

memory of Wilberforce, cannot but be welcome to the successors of Carey and of Marshman.

I am, Sir,  
Yours most obediently,  
G.

CHRISTIAN JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES COMPELLING NATIVES TO  
SWEAR IDOLATROUS OATHS.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the papers in your Journal, and in the *Christian Observer*, upon the administration of *Idolatrous Oaths*, by Christian Judges. I am happy to see the subject discussed; it is a great evil, and the remedy appears simple. The experience of public officers in this matter, if given, might lead to suggestions for the re-organization of the system. My own experience in performance of the duties of a Judge and Magistrate is this: I have always considered that the habit of compelling every Native to take an oath, whose deposition is required to be taken in our Courts, tends directly and powerfully to exclude from our tribunals, as witnesses, the most respectable class of Native society. They look upon taking an oath, as a degradation inflicted upon themselves; and a justice requires that the truth of any matter should be elicited, the respectable portion of the community, who know the particulars, and whose testimony could be more relied upon than that of other classes, may be expected to practice every evasion—to say they are sick, or in ignorance of the whole matter, in order to avoid the humiliation of being exposed in our Courts, where they are disgraced by being compelled, in the face of the people, to take an oath which they abhor!

A respectable Hindoo, a public officer of Government, on being asked what he thought of—, one of the Hindoo gentlemen most held in esteem by the Europeans in Calcutta, applied to him a term of contempt, because he had taken an oath in the Supreme Court! Many Hindoos positively refuse to take an oath!

I used often to administer justice without demanding an oath from each witness. If respectable Natives knew that they would escape this degradation, they would be less backward in attending the numerous to attend our Courts.

I have often, without reflecting upon the nature of the proceeding, and following the custom of others, in the exercise of judicial duties, required Hindoos to swear idolatrous oaths by the water of the Ganges, and Noosulmanas to swear by the Koran; though, upon reflection, it is certainly to let down the character of a Christian Judge or Magistrate, to require and to superintend the administration of idolatrous oaths!

It is certainly a most inconsistent process for a Christian Judge, in the administration of justice, to attempt to rear the superstructure of truth upon a foundation of acknowledged falsehood!—unnecessarily to compel witnesses to swear by false gods!—to offend the only one true God, by calling into the Courts of Christian justice, priests of Baal to invoke idols! For a Brahman usual attends to administer the oath!

Nor is there any necessity, politically or judicially, for this honour being paid to idols in Christian Courts of Justice. On the contrary, the demand for such idolatrous oaths is repugnant to the witnesses, and appears distinctly to impede the administration of justice.

If to satisfy English prejudices in the demand for oath-oaths must be taken; the inhabitants of India, high and low, are all, so far as my experience goes, ready to execute what is called a "Hafiz-namah;" that is, to sign an oath, declaring as in the presence of the Omnipresent God, that they will speak the truth. Here no idol is invoked.

I had once occasion to administer an oath to a Nawab of high rank, in a case of much importance, and I did so by his signing this written oath. Why, then, compel men to swear by the Koran? Why, do honour to it, in a Christian Court, by obliging men against their wills, to swear by it as a volume of truth? Is not the name of Almighty God enough to swear by, that we should invoke idols? As an old servant and hearty well-wisher of the Company, I sincerely wish the abolition of heathen oaths.

I have been in the habit of administering an oath, without the invocation of Idols, both to Hindoos and Mussulmans in this effect:

"I swear, as in the sight of the all-seeing and Omnipotent God, who will recompense men according to their deeds, whether they speak truth or falsehood, that the testimony I am about to give, shall be truth, and nothing but the truth."

The *Christian Observer* for this month (May) has the following striking passage:

"It is a token for good to India, when Christian Magistrates begin to question the propriety of being wardens of Satan's Temples, receivers of Satan's Taxes, and administrators of Satan's Oaths—for all Idolatry is of the Devil."

The following passage from the same work is worthy the serious consideration of our Rulers, and of individual Christians, in these days of threatened danger. We cannot, by any possibility, exclude ALMIGHTY GOD from this Government of affairs on Earth. He will rule and direct all things after the counsel of His will—let us not, therefore, venture longer to insult Him, and provoke His high displeasure. He has declared himself to be "A JEALOUS GOD," who will punish iniquity; and has said, "Thou shalt have NOSE OTHER GODS NOT ME." Let us beware how we actually become the stewards and wardens of other gods and their temples. Let us beware how we, as a Government, or as individuals, compel the Heathens to acknowledge other Gods in our very Courts of Justice! What, if God be saying to us, "Shall I not be avenged upon such a nation as this?"

"We fear," says the *Christian Observer* for this month, "that much of the displeasure of Almighty God rests in our administration of this land—upon governors and governed—and upon all concerned in the upholding or executing of a system so hateful in His sight, as swearing by Idol Gods, and other abominations. There is nothing clearer in the whole Bible, than that wherever Idolatry exists, there the anger of God dwells; and that his displeasure was ever hottest against his own people, when they joined themselves with the inhabitants of the land to their idolatrous practices, as we are now doing in this heathen country. Let us, then, take heed lest, by our simple compromise, we bring on ourselves the only evil which the Christian cannot resist, the anger of God.

"We are encouraging the inhabitants of the land in their superstition and idolatry. The justice which we dispense among them—such justice as they never knew before—is not the fruit of false religion; but of true; not of Heathenism or Mahomedanism, but of Christianity. If we, then, transfer the fruits of pure and undivided religion, and connect them with that which is impure and defiled, we hold out all the rightful bounties and fruits of that which is good, in judicial or civil union, with that which is evil. Let us do justice to idolaters, as to all men; but let us not engraft our justice upon their idolatry. These are two distinct things; let us confer upon them every rich benefit of our heavenly divine religion; but let it not be in such a manner, as to make them think that they may have the fruit, without the tree; that Christian justice can grow on the stem of idolatrous swearing. To convey such an impression, is to encourage men in their present base superstitions. Again, we say, let us do justice to all sinners; but let us not seek to engraft the administration of that justice upon any form of their sin."

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRIEND TO JUSTICE, AND A SINCERE WELL-WISHER OF THE COMPASS'S GOVERNMENT.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

MR DEAR SIRS,—A late number of your esteemed Journal had an article headed, "The Administration of Heathen Oaths;" the perusal of which has refreshed my intention of writing a few lines on the subject, which I had in my contemplation, as it is the duty of every individual to afford his assistance in procuring a clear understanding on subjects of public utility. I shall embrace the opportunity afforded by you, to lay before the public the information which I have from time to time obtained on the subject.

2. My firm conviction is, that oaths might be dispensed with

altogether, without, in any degree, detracting from the value of evidence; and much good would result from the measure, and save both the functionaries and the people from droning with, and compelling, to superstitious oaths. But, before advancing farther, I must strive to shew, whether administering oaths do in any way tend to elicit truth. My opinion is, that he who speaks a lie when a witness without an oath, in any important facts, knowing that life and death are in his hands, would not speak truth, if an oath were administered to him; and, moreover, I am inclined to think, that the oath administered in the Courts, is seldom viewed with any degree of awe and reverence by the witnesses, under the plea that an sacredness of the water is preserved, when touched by the *3fathos* (as are Europeans and Mahomedans called); and, therefore, there should be little or no harm, say they, to tell lies in their statements, when, in the presence of, and on the same bed, with the Magistrate and the Mussulman Amlah.

3. Having stated, that administering oaths does not tend to elicit truth, as far as my present means allowed, I now come to show the ill consequences which it unavoidably produces. The Civil and Criminal Courts are deprived of respectable witnesses, who generally put themselves aloof from the Courts, from the dread of being put on oath. Moreover, when the presence of some respectable or rich men is absolutely necessary, and their property is attached by the Court's orders, they persuade some poor ignorant man, and sometimes those who deal in false swearing, to assume their names, and give certain evidence in which they instruct them. What a defect is this in our legislation! Had not it been better to omit it altogether, which would have secured the presence of more respectable witnesses?

4. Now, oaths by habit have become so common, that the men who submit by false swearing, are numerous; so much so, that in the Zillah Courts of Justice, half a Rupee is quite sufficient a remuneration for a *Subditi* (as are those who so far feign to be) and even in the Supreme Court of Judicature at the Presidency, there are a certain class of people who submit themselves in this way, and would accept giving evidence for 2 or 3 Rupees. They are a clever kind of men, and are qualified to play strange ricks when answering questions put to them by the Judges.

5. It would be premature now to speak much of the beneficial results which would accrue from abolishing this custom; which has, instead of being the source of eliciting truth, become a means of great abuse to our existing laws. The operation, when commenced upon, with an order, that the false testimony be visited with the penalties of perjury, will speak for itself. I have, therefore, brought my present article at an end; and will take up my pen again when called upon by my feelings.

I am, my dear Sirs,

Very sincerely yours,  
T. X. SEX.

Chota Nagpore, May 5th, 1839.

## INDIA.

### IMMEDIATE.

Copy of a DESPATCH, dated 8th August, 1838, relating to the withdrawal of Interference with the RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES of the Native of India.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

London, 14th August, 1838.

1. Our Chairman has laid before us a letter, which has been addressed to him by Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated the 1st February last, tendering his resignation of the office of Commander-in-Chief at Madras, upon the ground of our Despatch to you in the Revenue Department, dated the 18th October last, in which we committed in the discretion of your Government, as indeed we had previously done in our despatches of the 20th February, 1833, and 22nd Feb. 1837, No. 4, the settlement of all questions affecting the religion of the natives of India.

2. We transmit copy of Sir Peregrine Maitland's letter for your information, and in so doing, we think it necessary to state, that he is mistaken in assuming that it is our desire to disquiet from our orders, under date the 20th February, 1838. Our object, in addressing you in October last, was to secure to you the unfettered exercise of the powers and instructions which we deliberately conveyed to you in our Despatch of the 20th February, 1833, by eluding proceedings on the part of the subordinate



which, the cohesive principle being neutralised, decomposition is clearly but steadily proceeding."—*Christ. Adv.*

**MARTINIANUS LARSENSEN IN STOCKHOLM.**—It is at length (writes Mr. Scott, under date of Stockholm, Nov. 24,) my happy privilege in communicating that a decision has been pronounced by the Government, granting *all* that we asked in our memorial, and we even noticing the restrictions proposed, and with such valour and persevering importunity urged, by the Consistory of Stockholm. The principal features of those restrictions were to prevent the Wesleyan missionary from conducting divine service in any other language than the English, or on any other days than Sabbath and holydays; as also from extending any kind of religious aid to others than his own countrymen. In the fourth of the 17th, the royal resolution of the previous day appeared, containing the sanction of His Majesty in the request of the Wesleyan Methodists, for permission to erect a chapel in Stockholm for the public worship of God, without imposing any restriction of any kind.—*Ibid.*

**MARTINIANUS.**—A gang of fanatics in Missouri, called Martinians, who pretend to a recent and special revelation from Heaven, have been causing much disturbance in that state. A band of 400 of them have been burning and plundering towns and villages, and committing all sorts of atrocities. They defaced a body of militia sent amongst them, took possession of their small arms and cannon, and were marching to attack the town of Richmond, in Missouri, when the account's left.—*Ibid.*

# SCIENTIFIC.

**AN EXPERIMENT** was made with complete success with one of Donati's galvanic batteries, under the superintendence of Colonel Pabey, of the Royal Engineers, at half-past 2 o'clock on Sunday, off the gun-shaft, Chatham. 2000s. of powder were exploded in about 10 fathoms of water, the length of the wire conveying the electric fluid being 200 feet; it caused a most tremendous explosion. Three smaller ones were afterwards tried, but only one succeeded; there was a loud rumbling subterranean explosion. *The Royal Engineer*, at Portsmouth, understands, and has been up to a similar experiment, and the experiment was a complete success.—*Manchester Journal.*

# MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE PROTECTED BILLS** to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* which, they were sent out by the Bank of England to the United States for acceptance have been paid, with the exception of 50*l.* and of the sum 70*l.* has been again secured, while the balance is now paid, and is now—*Morning Chronicle.*

**BRITISH MISERY.**—By a Parliamentary Paper, just published, it appears that the total expenses for the year 1858 was 1,100*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*, and that the number of persons admitted was 2,000.—*Ibid.*

**REPEATED POSTAGE.**—THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the House of Commons on postage recommended a uniform rate of one penny per half ounce, increasing at the rate of one penny for each additional half ounce on all inland letters, so soon as the state of the public revenue will admit of the making a large temporary reduction; that prior to establishing the uniform rate of a penny, it would be expedient in the first instance to reduce the rates on inland general post letters to a uniform rate of twopence per half ounce, increasing at the rate of one penny for each additional half ounce, reversing all the cases of prices current, the letters of soldiers and sailors, and others, now a penny only now is charged; and of the short inland letters, to be charged on a distance of fifteen miles, according to the following recommendation, viz.:—That, considering the weight of concurrent evidence on the evasion of the postage payable between neighbouring towns, and also that the present system of Penny Posts is partial and unequal, a uniform rate of one penny per half ounce ought immediately to be established for all distances not exceeding fifteen miles from the Post Office, where the letter is posted, the payment being made in advance through the medium of some kind of stamp; and that the charge when not so paid in advance should be twopence.—*Ibid.*

**DR. ELLIOTSON,** the late Professor of Medicine at University College, and who resigned in consequence of a stoppage put by the council to his magnetic proceedings, has addressed a long farewell letter, consisting of thirty-five pages, to the students, which he transmitted through Mr. Hoffmeister, one of his pupils. Mr. Hoffmeister called a meeting of the students, which was held on Tuesday last, when Mr. Hoffmeister stated, that he had read the document which Dr. Elliotson had entrusted to him, very carefully, and that "he had felt it to be his duty to return the letter to Dr. Elliotson, in order that he might get some other person to make it public. His (Mr. Hoffmeister's) had been compelled to resort to this proceeding, in consequence of the reflections which it contained on the character and conduct of several of Dr. Elliotson's late colleagues and friends of the college. He yielded to a man in respect to Dr. Elliotson, but he also respected the Professors, and he could not, consistently with that feeling of respect, read the letter." Dr. Elliotson, it is said, intends to print it.—*Ibid.*

**EXPERIMENT OF DEATH.**—The following is the copy of a paper now widely circulating in Ireland, on the subject of Capital Punishment:—"Christianity Struggling Christianity."—Peculiar exercises may be regarded as the most solemn of murders. Without the gratification of revenge, the impulse of passion, or the madness of drunkenness, one man is employed to strangle in cold blood another man, or boy, woman, or girl; thousands are involved to witness this murder. If no watch sufficiently destitute of fanaticism be obtained to commit the homicide, the Sheriff takes, if one of the leading men of the county) must become the murderer. The clergy are brought forward in the solemn tragedy. In general, either from repugnance, or from some other signs received as tests by the spiritual attendants, the criminal is believed to be one for whom there is hope in eternity. So then, one Christian (for the hangman is also acknowledged as a Christian) is employed for a few shillings to strangle a Christian brother or sister, or in the presence of many thousands of Christian brothers and sisters; a guard of Christian soldiers is arrayed to prevent any possibility of aid from without; and sometimes the Christian comes about with savage delight when the body of the dying Christian is convulsed with the pangs of expiring nature. If the wretched felon be not acknowledged as a Christian, then he is hurried by Christians into the presence of God with the cry of his sin upon his head. Truly the bloody records of British criminal jurisprudence, though it is the most civilized country in the eyes of other nations, viler for refinement, humanity, or enlightened policy.—*Ibid.*

**REINTEGRATION.**—At the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, Mr. Holcher, the Prussian Consul, attended by Mr. Holcher, appeared with forty-three natives of Prussia, to conclude of a transaction for which they had been induced to leave Germany for London, and were thence to be shipped as labourers to Demara. It appeared that Dr. Stricker had made a bargain with these men on behalf of Mr. Abraham Green, of Moor-gate, merchant, to serve him in London for one year; and had obtained passports for London. On arriving in this country, however, it appeared that their real destination was Demara; and the Prussian Consul refused to give them passports, as they had not leave from the Prussian Government to emigrate. It did not appear why passports to go from England to Germany were necessary. After a good deal of conversation, the Lord Mayor declined to interfere, except to recommend that three of the Germans, who objected to go to Demara, should be sent to their own country; and Mr. Reeve willingly consented to pay their expenses back again.—*Christ. Adv.* Dec. 17.

**PARAFFINITE SKILL.**—A single pound of pig iron, which costs one penny, can be manufactured into watch-springs of the value of 3*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*

**TRAVELLING.**—It appears from a Parliamentary paper, that 1,500,000 less persons travelled by stage-coaches in 1858 than in 1845; and 14,400,000 more persons by railway in the same period.—*Ibid.*

**THE LATE PUBLISHER OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE** underwent a final examination on Thursday, before Messrs. Teyford and Minshull, the sitting Magistrates, at Bow-street, on a charge of embezzling disbursements, the amount of Mr. Evelyn M. P., and was committed to Newgate for trial. The amount embezzled, according to the evidence, was about 100*l.*—*Ibid.*

**BISHOP'S PALACE REVENUE.**—The building of the bishop's palace at Ripon is to be immediately proceeded with.—*Hull Times.*

**DR. SOUTHWELL,** the laureate, after remaining in town two or three days, for the purpose of examining some curious manuscripts in the British Museum, relating to the lives of Beaumont and Fletcher, and his favourite poet, Spenser, on which Southwell has been for some time engaged, has taken his departure for the west of England, where he is to be married, at the end of the week, to Miss Bowles.—*Ibid.*

**TRUST-AND-WATER.**—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, (said Mr. Beaumont, at the last annual meeting of the Bradford Medical Society,) I am not unwilling to obey your call upon me for a toast and a speech, on condition that I am allowed to do it in my own way. I have to request, therefore, that every gentleman will follow my example, by filling his glass with water, instead of wine; and then I shall be most happy to propose a sentiment, and will attempt an address. All the gentlemen present instantly filled their glasses with water; and thus was effected a novel combination of toast-and-water.—*Christ. Adv.*

**TYLES.**—A Quaker, villifying the pertinacity of his sect in refusing to give titles to men, gave this whimsical account:—"I had the honour," said he, "one day to be in company with an Excellency and an Honours. His Excellency was the most ignorant and brutal of his species, and his Honours measured just four feet eight inches without shoes."—*Ibid.*

**THE NEGAR TRIP.**—It seems that the vessels which bring freight from British North America to the British West India Islands, in order to land back with sugar, do not lay on sugar there, but take it there, and go to Cuba, Porto Rico, or other foreign islands, where they can get it cheaper. British sugars

Dr. Elliotson, the late Professor of Medicine at University College, and who resigned in consequence of a stoppage put by the council to his magnetic proceedings, has addressed a long farewell letter, consisting of thirty-five pages, to the students, which he transmitted through Mr. Hoffmeister, one of his pupils. Mr. Hoffmeister called a meeting of the students, which was held on Tuesday last, when Mr. Hoffmeister stated, that he had read the document which Dr. Elliotson had entrusted to him, very carefully, and that "he had felt it to be his duty to return the letter to Dr. Elliotson, in order that he might get some other person to make it public. His (Mr. Hoffmeister's) had been compelled to resort to this proceeding, in consequence of the reflections which it contained on the character and conduct of several of Dr. Elliotson's late colleagues and friends of the college. He yielded to a man in respect to Dr. Elliotson, but he also respected the Professors, and he could not, consistently with that feeling of respect, read the letter." Dr. Elliotson, it is said, intends to print it.—*Ibid.*

are thus in a course of rapid exclusion from the British North American market. This state of things is giving rise to a universal effort among our West India colonies to obtain a high discriminating or prohibitory duty on sugars of a foreign growth. All foreign sugar of the western world (with the exception of Hayti, an island which we should wish to see excepted also from prohibitory duties) is *slave-grown* sugar, whereas that of our own colonies is now the produce of free labour. To prohibit foreign sugars, therefore, (with the exception above mentioned) would be to prohibit slave produce in favour of free labour produce, and thus to strike a blow of the heaviest and most effective description at slavery itself. The sugar-growers of the United States have taken alarm at the first mention of the subject, as one which "concerns them much more than any thing which has been done for the blacks." The subject has already been taken up by the central committee, who have adopted and presented a memorial to the President of the Board of Trade. We should be very happy if this should be the first step towards the entire prohibition of slave produce in British markets.—*British Emancipator*.

**STUDENT.—FEMALE PRISONERS.**—The demand for the women recently arrived was unexampled. Miss Newman, being a very accomplished young woman, was applied for by numerous families, but Miss Excellency has ordered her to continue for some time in the factory. Mr. Spoule, the principal superintendent, has given public notice, that in order to accommodate all, as far as the supply will enable him, he can only permit one servant to a family; several have applied for more than one. None now remain disposable.—*Sydney Gazette*.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

### ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 22nd May, 1889.

Messrs. F. A. E. Dalrymple and W. Strachey, Writers, are reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. F. A. E. Dalrymple and W. Strachey, Writers, reported qualified for the Public Service, the former to the District Division of the Presidency of Fort William and the latter to the North Western Provinces.

Captain Vetch, Principal Assistant at Luchimpore, received charge also of the Political relations with the Tribes and Chiefs of Upper Assam, on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. H. Ingalls, Assistant to the Political Agent in the Cooch Behar, resumed charge of his Office on the 4th March last.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain Lumsden, the Chief Officer at Secpore, to be Post Master at that Station.

II. T. PHINSEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 14th May, 1889.

Mr. F. L. Beauffort has been appointed an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Moorshabad.

Mr. C. H. Hakes has been appointed an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sules.

Lieutenant J. S. Phillips, Revenue Surveyor in Zillah Tipperah, is invested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1855, for the purpose of defining boundaries.

The 21st May, 1889.

The leave of absence, for one month, granted to Bahadur Domanachurn Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1855, in Zillah Dacca, on the 10th April, is to take effect from the 25th of that month, instead of from the 15th idem.

With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the Deputy Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. Lee Warner to be a permanent Judge, and Messrs. A. Dick and J. F. M. Field to be temporary Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat.

Moulvie Abdul Sumud, Principal Sudder Ameer at Midnapore, and Moulvie Abdul Cader, Principal Sudder Ameer at Balasore, have been at the recommendation of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, promoted to the higher grade of Principal Sudder Ameer. In succession to Moulvie Cume Mohammed Mahomed, and Baboo Roy Purnasath Roye resigned.

Bahadur Issamany Dutt has been appointed, from the 1st instant, Third Commissioner of the Court of Requests, vice Mr. J. W. Alexander resigned.

The 22nd May, 1889.

Mr. C. W. Brice, Senior Commissioner of the Court of Requests, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for ten months, to commence from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his office.

Mr. J. Ward, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Houghly, has obtained leave of absence for two years, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. The leave to date from the sailing of the ship *Boharts*.

Mr. F. Stauffer has been appointed Additional Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. H. Atherton has been appointed Magistrate of Beerbhoom.

Mr. W. Bell has been appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malah.

Mr. R. Sturt has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. G. Leach has been appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Berrow.

Mr. A. Littlejohn has been appointed to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Sylhet.

Mr. D. H. Ferguson has been appointed to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Dacca.

DEPT. OF THE SECRETARY General to the Govt. of Bengal

### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Sindh, the 26th April, 1889.

The Appointment on the 8th ultimo, by the Envoys and Minister at the Court of Shah Shajah and Shahzade, of Captain J. D. Bean, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and Commanding 1st Regt. Shah Shajah Force, to the Political charge of the Shewl Province, has been confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India as a temporary arrangement.

Sindh, the 6th May, 1889.

Captain G. B. Mitchell, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding Infantry Regiment Sindh's Reformed Contingent, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 22nd April to the 15th November next, to proceed to the Hills North of Deyrah.

Sindh, the 6th May, 1889.

Lieutenant H. M. Dunscombe, 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has been permitted, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Sulebary Hills for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from his duty for that purpose until the 30th June next.

Lieutenant W. H. Sclodetz, 20th Regiment Native Infantry Acting Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Oude Auxiliary Force, has been appointed Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Shaw.

Sindh, the 13th May, 1889.

Lieutenant W. Lowrey, of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Assistant to the officiating Political Agent at Shool. T. H. MADDICK, Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govt. Seal.

### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Sindh, the 24th April, 1889.

Mr. H. Tustin to officiate as special Deputy Collector of Meerat, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Kishore on leave, or till further orders.

The 24th April, 1889.

Mr. A. U. C. Phowien, Collector of Government Customs at Azra, on Medical Certificate, for six months, from the 1st proximo, to visit the Hills north of Deyrah.

The 25th April, 1889.

Mr. C. Grant, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Meerat, to officiate as Deputy Collector and Collector of Dhalpur, during the period of Mr. A. H. Dhalpur, from the 1st proximo, to the 1st April in that quarter, or till further orders.

The 26th April, 1889.

Mr. G. H. Clarke, Assistant in the Magistrate and Collector of Bahly, is invested with the special powers described in Section 2, Regulation III. of 1821, and Section 8, Regulation VII. of 1851.

Khatim Husein Khan, Senior Ameer of Cawnpore, on his private duty, for two months, from the 1st instant.

F. CURRIE, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. Genl. N. W. P.

## MILITARY.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, the 26th May, 1889.

No. 79 of 1889.—Captain A. Bacie, Sub-Commissioner of Armoyn, detained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 29th ultimo, leave of absence for six weeks, on Medical Certificate, from the 10th idem, the date on which he left the Province; and Captain D. Wilson was appointed to officiate for that Officer until his return.

Lieutenant J. H. Abbott was transferred in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 30th ultimo, in the Office of Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Armoyn, from the 25th August 1889, the date on which Lieutenant A. C. Bailey was appointed Assistant to the Political Agent at Subabon.

22nd May, 1889.

No. 101 of 1889.—Ensign William Mercer, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

24th May, 1889.

No. 61 of 1889.—Ensign William Mercer, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, the 27th May, 1889.

No. 62 of 1889.—The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased, in the Revenue Department, to revise, that the provisions of General Orders No. 204, dated 22nd December 1886, granting to Mill Owners, under certain circumstances, the amount of Toll paid will be reduced, the following rule substituted in lieu thereof.

Every Officer or Individual, of whatever class, attached to the Army who passes the Toll House at those places, or in Talley's Nullah, shall, the first instance, pay the Toll according to the regulated rate of charge. In such cases as may fall under the former rule of exemption, or to which may hereafter be established, the amount of Toll paid will be reduced, on pre-emption, to the nearest Pay Master, of a contingent bill vouchered by the Collector's Certificate, or that of the Superintendent of Canals, showing the sum that has been levied.

The only exemption to this rule is the release of an officer proceeding in Command of Troops, and the officers on duty under him.

No. 63 of 1889.—The undermentioned officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain, by leave, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

60th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Wm. Aiston, 20th May, 1889.  
50th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Bryan Wm.  
Durand Cooke.....  
42d Regiment N. I. Lieut. Charles Campbell.....  
60th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Eustace Thos. Erskine.....  
64th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Wm. Frederick Campbell.....  
30th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Jas. James Macdonald.....

23d Ditta.

No. 68 of 1888.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to confirm, as a temporary arrangement, the Division Orders issued by the officer Commanding the Dinapore Division, dated the 18th February last, permitting Captain Beesley, of the 2nd Regiment N. I., to supercede in Dinapore and take charge of the office of the Peshwa Pay Master of Naxos Javalia, consequent upon the absence of Major Goldie, on Medical Certificate.

No. 69 of 1888.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Wm. Dunlop to be Colonel, from the 15th February 1888, vice Colonel (Major General) John Staples Harbord deceased.  
Major Stephen Davis Riley to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Wm. Dunlop promoted, with rank from the 15th April 1888, vice Lieutenant Colonel John Thompson deceased.

2nd Regiment N. I.  
Captain James Glencairn Burns to be Major.  
Lieutenant William Charles Hicks to be Captain of a Company.  
Lieutenant Gerald Augustus Frederic Hervey to be Lieutenant.

25th Regiment N. I.  
Lieutenant Robert Stuart to be Captain.  
Lieutenant Samuel Thomas Alexander Gual to be Lieutenant.

2nd Regiment N. I.  
Lieutenant Samuel Arden to be Lieutenant, from the 23d July 1887, vice Lieutenant Mahomed Wilson retired.

25th Regiment N. I.  
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Tyler to be Captain of a Company, from the 4th March 1888, in succession to Captain Edwin Thurston (resigned).  
Lieutenant William Rende Hilderston to be Lieutenant, from the 20th May 1888, vice Lieutenant Gordon Shaw retired.

25th Regiment N. I.  
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Oliver William Spun, published in General Order No. 34, of the 11th March last, is confirmed.

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last, to Captain Downing, Commanding the Jodhpore Legion, is to have effect from the 16th inst. of the 1st February 1890.  
J. STUART, J.A. Col. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mty. Dept. with the R. H. H. the Govt. Genl.

# GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

No. 194.—The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir J. Nevill, K. C. B., to the following officers, is confirmed:  
13th Light Dragoons.—Assistant Surgeon Clarke, M. D., to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant J. H. H. Boston, on private affairs, and Lieutenant G. Kennedy, ditto, on Medical Certificate.

47th Foot.—Brevet Major V. Y. Donaldson, to England, for 18 months from date of embarkation, for the purpose of residing on Half-Pay.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir J. F. McDermid, K. C. B., to the following officers, is confirmed:  
1st Foot.—Brevet Major V. Y. Donaldson, to England, for 18 months from date of embarkation, for the purpose of residing on Half-Pay.

11th Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. H. H. Boston, on private affairs, and Lieutenant G. Kennedy, ditto, on Medical Certificate.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 235. Vol. IV.]

SERAPMORE: THURSDAY, JUNE 27TH. 1839.

Price 3 Cols. Rs. 10, 15, or 20  
Rs. quarterly, if paid in advance.

THE NEW MAGISTRATE ACT AND THE HURKAR.—The *Hurkar* of Friday last has devoted two columns to our remarks on the draft of the new Act for removing the cognizance of suits for petty larceny from the Supreme Court, and vesting it in a Justice of the Peace. In this article various inconsistencies are laid at our door in a strain of impassioned argument, which is prefixed by the assurance that the opposition of the writer will be strenuous, but not intemperate: To exemplify that temperance of language which he has determined to adopt, we are informed that the Act under consideration is "an abortion of Government, concocted in the lust of despotic power, and brought forth like other bastards without a bluish." The whole article is penned in the same strain, and exhibits a fresh instance of the difference between promise and performance.

The Editor is displeased at the representation which we drew of the broad farce of trying a larcenous oozle for trifling thefts in the Supreme Court, and indulges in censure which we shall not imitate, but which, considering the promise of moderation with which he set out, will not fail to amuse the public. The Editor appears, however, to have forgotten that the picture which we drew of the farce, was "sane and lifeless, compared with that which he had drawn, in the previous numbers of his journal. On the 22d of December, the Editor said, "the absurdity of putting such vast machinery in motion, in order to try a poor naked wretch for stealing two old slippers, most probably overvalued at six annas, is not greater than the injustice of keeping a poor wretch in prison for such an offence, perhaps three months before trial, and then awarding him an additional month or two after trial. We have, over and over again, offered our suggestions for remedying this nuisance to judges, nuisance to juries, cruelty to the innocent, and excess of severity to the guilty."

And so late as the 23d of April, the Editor who resents our representation of the ridicule thrown on British jurisprudence by the admission of these contemptible suits into the Supreme Court, adopted the following language on the same subject:

"It never can be well, to expose the gravity of the judicial function, and the solemn tribunals of criminal judicature, to ridicule; but there is scarcely to be found, in the wild customs of Hood's fancy, any thing more absurd or preposterous, than the spectacle of a Judge, with an annual salary of \$8,000 per annum, a tribunal, that altogether may cost a crore or two, one grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, another jury of twelve gentlemen, taken from arduous and important affairs, a sheriff, a deputy sheriff, a clerk of the court, a crier of the Court, &c. &c. all, set in array, to try a poor, naked wretch, whom *mulesada fumes* has designated to the crime of pilfering a tin shaving pot, overvalued at three annas. We defy either poet or painter, to invent any thing more absurd, than all this. The romance of real life, is said to be more strange than that of fiction; the absurdities of real life, put fiction to the blush. How poor and commonplace, are the extremes of Hood's "innagings," compared with the solemn mockery of the Supreme Court, with all its pride, pomp, and circumstance, sitting in judgement upon a naked wretch, charged with stealing—a tin shaving pot valued at three annas."

To defend our statements, therefore, we have only to ap-

peal from the present views of the Editor, to those which he has presented to the public during the last six months.

"But it is incredible," says the Editor, "that the *Friend of India* should advocate the propriety of taking advantage of the ignorance of the natives to put them without the pale of the constitution of the country that rules them, and of which India is its right arm;" and this is represented in the preceding sentence as "being an abominable idea." But how does it happen that the gift of the British constitution has been limited to the natives living within the Mahratta Ditch; and that the community on the other side of this imaginary line has no participation whatever in it? If it be so abominable an act to deprive the natives in the city of Calcutta of these inestimable rights; that is to say if it be so abominable an act as to deprive the poor naked wretch,—we adopt the language of the Editor himself on a former occasion—of the right of being tried by a jury, for stealing two old slippers, probably overvalued at six annas, in what terms shall we describe the criminality of the British Government which has continued to deprive a hundred millions of its subjects of this right, for so long a series of years?

That the punishments awarded by the Supreme Court have been much more severe than those awarded by the country courts, has long been a subject of astonishment to the natives. At the same time it cannot be said that the poor native who is brought up before that Court to be judged with all the pride, and pomp and circumstance of Justice, has any greater facilities for making a defence there, than he enjoys in an ordinary tribunal. All the notion therefore, he can have, of the right of being tried by a Jury, is that it carries with it, the risk of a heavier punishment than is awarded to his more fortunate brethren who are endowed with no such right. Before we are charged with inconsistency in extolling the Act, which introduces a simpler, milder, and more expeditious procedure, it might be as well to enquire in what degree of estimation the prisoner himself holds these rights. To talk of the trial by jury, in reference to the natives, as a *time honoured institution*, is only a waste of words. An Act of Parliament conferred this right on the native within the Mahratta Ditch; and the exercise of it was but lately described in the *Hurkar* as being a nuisance to judges, nuisance to juries, cruelty to the innocent, and aggravation of severity to the guilty; and the sooner it is abrogated, the better for the cause of humanity.

It is affirmed, that this new Act was concocted in the lust of despotic power. But why should the Editor so soon forget the importunity, with which he assailed Government, and we think with great reason and justice, for some change in the existing law, when on the 22d of December last, he said that "something, if only experimentally, must be done before the next Session; and we hope that our both Judge and Jury feel the mischief, something will be done?" The public has not forgotten the reiterated request of the Grand Jury, that the cognizance of such causes might be removed from the Supreme Court, and lodged in a *Magistrate, or in a Quarter Sessions*. If the Legislative Council has at length listened to the arguments of the Editor, and to the entreaties of the Grand Jury, why should the act for which the community has called with so unanimous a voice, be deemed an abortion, concocted in the lust of arbitrary power? We thought the lust of despotism had altogether left the Council chamber with the departure of that incomparable despot,

Mr. Macanlay, whose love of liberty was so ardent, that not content with his own share of that blessing, he was incessantly plotting how he could rob others of their also.

The Editor calls this Journal a demi-official organ. We have not the slightest pretensions to such an honour; nor indeed can we conjecture upon what the assumption is founded, except that we happen to find the measures of Government to be praiseworthy, somewhat often than our contemporary. But how will the Editor reconcile the character of a demi-official organ with another article which appeared in the same number of this journal, which he characterizes as one of "severe reprehension?" Would such an organ venture, as he says to "launch a great deal of virtuous indignation," on an omission of the Government of which it was the tool?

The Editor invites our "attention to the solution by enquiry or investigation of another doubt. Whether or not the contemplated Act, as repending an Act of Parliament, be legal or not?" "We tell him," says he, "that it is not." We have long been engaged in investigating this subject, which is one of curious interest, and we feel grateful for his summary solution of the difficulty; but he must excuse the obtuseness of our unbelief. We were the first to raise the question, whether the Local Legislature possessed any such dispensing power. The first occasion on which it was exercised,—the augmentation of the duties on articles imported from England beyond the Parliamentary scale—was one which very closely touched the pecuniary sympathies of the people of England, and was, likely, we thought, to bring the question to an early issue. But no one at home mattered a single complaint at this assumption of power. Year after year, has the Legislative Council stretched forth its unhalloved hands to other Acts, substituting "without a blush, its hasty obstructions," as the Editor describes our Local Acts, for the healthy, legitimate, and noble offspring of the Imperial Legislature. The subject has been mooted in Parliament, and hints have been thrown out that its Omnipotence is daily falling into disrepute in India; but its indignation still slumbers. What are we to infer from this quiescence, but that the Legislative Council possesses the power which it has assumed?

We have defended the present Act, because we believe it will be advantageous to the Judges of the Supreme Court, to the grand and petty Juris, and to the community at large, and beneficial to offenders. The former it will relieve from an intolerable burden; from a nuisance; while the culprit will be exonerated from a protracted imprisonment. Whether the power of awarding punishment shall be assigned to one or two magistrates, or whether there shall be an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, is not germane to the argument between us and the *Herbivores*, whether the Cooly has an indefeasible right to the time honoured institution of a jury. Though the Editor affirms, that we are determined to "go to the extreme, in our approval of unconstitutional power in the hands of a single magistrate," yet he will find in that same article, a recommendation that two magistrates should assemble to award punishment, if the power be deemed too great for one. If the necessity for an appeal to the Quarter Sessions can be established, let the larcenous cooly have it by all means; any thing, in short, but the old "nuisance."

In a public question like the present, the Editor should avoid all approach to personal allusions. He says that he is startled by seeing such sentiments paraded by any one connected directly or indirectly with the Church, and he proceeds to quote a passage from Clarendon, "that the clergy as a body take the worst measure of affairs of any class of men who can read or write." The author of the article was a layman.

CHINA.—The *Rob Roy* has at length brought us intelligence from China, to the 5th of May. It relieves our anxiety regarding the safety of the European community at Canton, but confirms the fears of those involved in Opium speculations. The Opium had been gradually delivered up to the Imperial Commissioner, under the official superintendence of Mr. Johnston, to the extent of about seventeen thousand chests, and the Chinese authorities have permitted the trade to be resumed, with some trifling restrictions. Sixteen of the Gentlemen most deeply concerned in the Opium trade were, however, to be detained at Canton until the whole business was settled; all others were at liberty to retire to Macao. Capt. Elliott, the Superintendent, had chartered a clipper, the *Drift*, to take his despatches to Aden or Suez, and in so doing the return of orders from England; and it was reported, that he intended, as soon as the Opium negotiation had been brought to a close, and all the Europeans had been finally released, to leave Canton and put an entire stop to the trade, until he could receive advice from home. It is also confidently stated, that the merchants in China had determined to abandon the trade, and had written to their Correspondents to suspend all commercial operations with China. Three of the most eminent merchants of the place had been despatched to England, to enforce the claims of the community for an indemnity on the British Government. H. M. S. the *Larion*, the U. S. Frigate, the *Columbia*, with her tender, had arrived at Macao. The Chinese Government had also resolved that after a certain period, the officers and crew of any vessel importing Opium should be punished with death, and the British Superintendent together with the American and Dutch consuls had been required to sign bonds to this effect; a demand with which they had peremptorily refused to comply. Such is the substance of the intelligence brought by this opportunity from China.

It is difficult to bring the mind to so calm a consideration of these unexpected and astounding occurrences, as to be able to form any correct notion of the position and prospect of affairs. One thing alone is perfectly clear, that the trade is entirely done up for the present; that no relaxation is to be expected of the vigilance of the Chinese, and that no sooner Government closes its Opium establishments, and its merchants relinquish all connection with the trade, the latter appears that while the Opium was in the course of delivery, some intemperate Europeans endeavoured to renew the smuggling, and Capt. Elliott put forth a proclamation, denouncing such conduct in the severest terms, as placing in jeopardy the lives of all the Europeans there. We think, therefore, that a strong case is made out against the approaching public sale of Opium, which, as the Commissioner Lin has begun to read our English periodicals, will not fail to reach his ear, and to embarrass the future negotiations with Capt. Elliott. Government cannot be supposed to be so pinched for money, as to require the scanty supply which it may produce. A gradual private sale, appears to be required as much from motives of prudence as from those of economy; for to expose so a large quantity to auction under existing circumstances, is in fact to sacrifice it.

It is not improbable, that Capt. Elliott, may put his threat into execution, of laying an embargo on all British trade, until he can obtain directions from home. This would, of course, occasion much individual inconvenience, and entail great loss; but it may be questioned, whether it would not after all be the most prudent course which could be adopted, and whether it would not make a deep and beneficial impression on the Chinese mind. It is impossible that the present outrageous conduct should be passed over without notice. We cannot act, as though these occurrences had never happened, without such a compromise of our character as will entail the most ruinous effects. Wil-

out a clear understanding with the Chinese authorities, no safe intercourse can in future be held with them. The impunity of the present outrages, will lead, if it be looked up, to a repetition of it, in a more aggravated form. We have seen that the Chinese authorities made no distinction between those who were innocent of any connection with Opium, and those who were engaged in the trade; and none between nation and nation. All the foreigners at Canton were involved indiscriminately in the measures pursued against the English; and the English residents will, in like manner, be exposed in future to all the risks arising from the smuggling of Opium by other nations, over whom they have no control. Some decisive step must be taken to vindicate our character, and to place our future intercourse upon a secure basis. Of course, the idea of any recurrence to force must be the very last to be entertained. Perhaps the Chinese Commissioner may find that in imprisoning the British Representative, and furiously extorting from him, not only all the Opium which had arrived, but that which was on its way to China, he has incurred a heavy responsibility; and if this be followed up by no decisive demonstration as the suspension of all intercourse for six or seven months, the Chinese may be brought into a mood for a more equitable arrangement than any which their pride has hitherto allowed them to make.

TRANSLATING BY STEAM.—Our worthy contemporary of the *Commercial Advertiser* has indulged in some very facetious observations on the manufactory of translations by steam at Serampore. We remember to have seen a letter in one of the Calcutta papers some eighteen years ago, stating that marriages were performed by steam at Serampore, under a Royal Licence; and the Governor, at the time took it so much to heart, that such a suspicion should be cast on the settlement, that he offered a reward of Three Hundred Rupees to any one who should discover the slanderer. Since that period the Steam Engine has been confined to its legitimate province of turning logs into paper. We have heard much of late of the universal applicability of the Steam Engine to all the purposes of life: but its employment in effecting translations from one language into another is an unexpected addition to its power. The idea does infinite credit to the ingenuity of the Editor, and, in these days of economy is well worthy the attention of the public authorities. Babbage has invented a calculating machine, and why should we despair of a translating machine to be worked by a high pressure steam engine. It will scarcely admit of a doubt, that if with the assistance of the *Commercial Advertiser*, such a machine could be added to the steam establishment of the new Mint, and translations could be coined with the same ease as money, it would prove an inestimable blessing to the country. It is a brilliant and original thought, and the imagination kindles at the prospect of those vast and salutary effects which may be expected from the discovery. It will not long continue to be confined to this country, or to the mere manufacture of Native versions of the Company's Regulations. It will pass from clime to clime, and become at once the greatest auxiliary to the spread of knowledge of which the mind has ever yet formed a conception. The curse of Babel, will be deprived of more than half its banefulness. Civilization and improvement will spread with unparalleled rapidity through the world. The heralds of knowledge, with a steam engine and a translating machine, will be enabled instantly to transfuse the intellectual treasures of Europe, into the languages of India and China, and Kamachika. The march of intellect will be expedited into a grand gallop, and the name of the inventor will be wafted to all quarters of the globe, and transmitted in grateful remembrance to the successive generations of mankind. It may also be expected that improvements will be added to the steam translation machine, and that at

no distant period, it will be successful in the manufacture of editorial articles, and thus save us and our brethren a world of vexation. In short, there is no limit to the intellectual application of the Steam engine,—when once it begins.

We thank our contemporary for his allusion to the Translator-hip. There is no probability of its being offered to the individual to whom he alludes, namely, to one of the Editors of this paper; and if it were, it would be respectfully but distinctly declined. Circumstances render such an arrangement impossible. If we had entertained the remotest idea of any such offer we should not have taken so indelicate a step as to urge the appointment of a translator with so much importunity. We take no credit to ourselves, when we say that motives of a character very different from those which run in the head of our contemporary have induced us to press the resuming of the translations, and the publication of a Bungalow Gazette. The generous aspirations for the office of translator, have nothing, therefore, to fear from any competition at Serampore. What they have chiefly to dread, is lest Government should adopt the more expeditious and advisable course of effecting the translations by steam, and sending the business to the New Mint.

COLONEL MORRISON.—The *Englishman* is offended with our remarks on his article relative to our late Governor. "Does the *Friend of India*, by speaking of the language usually adopted regarding setting lunaries and rising suns, mean to say that the *Englishman* has shown itself guided by the supposed moon system, in giving its estimate of public characters at the proper season?" No. We do not mean to say that the writer of that article would have shrunk from the publication of his sentiments at any time; still it cannot be denied on the one hand, that the character of a setting lunary is often depreciated by the press, or on the other, that an article of this character did appear in the *Englishman*, as Col. Morrison laid down his office. Over this coincidence of facts we have no control, and we do not intend to offer any comment on it. The article in the *Englishman* appeared to be written in a tone of such undesigned severity and contempt, that, in common with the friends of the *Englishman*, we deeply regretted its appearance. If Col. Morrison's career in Council has not been marked by any measure or popular exertions, there is the less necessity to "conduct him to the shades of oblivion, with all the pomp of criticism." His career as Governor of Bengal was too brief, and his authority too limited to afford him the opportunity of impressing the stamp of his own character on any great public measure; but we must not forget that his influence, since his accession to the Chair, has been invariably thrown into the scale of liberality. As to his share in the so called Black Act, it may be easily forgiven, when we remember that Sir Charles Metcalfe, whom the press fulgurate with no less warmth than justice, was described by one of our contemporaries, as having had more land in it than Mr. Macaulay. Whether an acquiescence, in what is called "the Macaulay system generally," in which of course we must include his warm advocacy of the liberty of the press, be a vice or a virtue, must be left to the decision of posterity.

LETTERS FROM THE RED SEA, EGYPT, AND THE CONTINENT: BY JAMES ENSDALE, M. D.—These letters were written before Miss Martineau had instructed the world "how to observe;" consequently they belong to the era of nature, rather than to that of philosophy and art. Yet the author seems to be perfectly unconscious of his disadvantages, in visiting strange lands, without the *Vade Mecum* which is now at command, for helping any noodle to play the scientific observer of human nature in all its variation. And it would

be cruel to disturb his self-esteem by any attempt to show how unmethodical and unskilled his observations are, compared with what they might have been.

Dr. Esdaile was one of four gentlemen who embarked in the Arab Ship *Fyzeroobazee*, towards the end of January 1836, to make their way by the Red Sea to England. On the 15th February they put in to Allepie for water; on the 4th March passed Socatra; entered the Straits of Bab-el-mandel at noon on the 11th; and on the 18th, arrived at Judda. Parting from his companions here, Dr. Esdaile embarked on the 24th March, in one of two Buggalows bound to Cosseir with coal for the Steamers; and this voyage of 400 miles he made at the rate of sixteen miles a day, with abundance of discomfort. On the 30th April he started from Cosseir, on a camel, and at day break of the 24th, reached the margin of the inundated land of Egypt, and soon arrived at Genneh on the Nile. From the 26th April to the 3d May, he was employed in an excursion to Thebes, 25 miles up the river, and hastily surveyed the wonders of Luxor, Karnak, Gurnou, the Memnonium, and Medinet Habou. On the 6th May he embarked in a boat to descend the Nile, and in the evening visited Deudera. The Pyramids of Sakharah came in sight on the 15th, twenty miles off; and on the 17th he reached Cairo. We find him in Alexandria on the 30th; and on the 3d June he embarked in the Steamer for Malta. The passage took seven days, and then followed confinement in the Lazaretto till the 1st July. The voyage from Malta to Naples was made in a Neapolitan Steamer in two days; and this point of his progress was gained on the 10th of July. On the 30th he is at Rome; and on the 15th August at Florence, from whence his last letter is dated. His readers he desires to go and see for themselves, Pisa, Genoa, Turin, Savoy, Switzerland and the Rhine, by which he made the remainder of his route home. On the whole, he was seven months on his way, and spent £200.

In these seven months, our author passed through scenes that might well occupy as many years. But he does not fall into the mistake of presenting his observations to the public, as an adequate description of what is to be seen in the range of his travels. He simply records the impressions he received, in order to invite others to go and enjoy the same pleasure he has himself experienced. And his impressions are worth knowing. He has a quick eye, a correct taste, and sound good sense. His language too is natural and spirited. We could have wished he had been more sparing of his puns and small wit; that he had avoided jesting with even the profanations of sacred things; and that he had not put it on record, that he could, on an occasion, vent his passion in an oath. It appears singular, too, that he could pass through the marvels of Egypt without being struck, as so many have been, with the confirmations and illustrations they afford of the Mosaic Records. But, notwithstanding, in his Letters, he is a very pleasant travelling companion; and we are very much obliged to him for his conversation.

On leaving Bengal he gives his Correspondent in Europe the substance of his experience of India. It is upon the whole just, but shaded rather darkly with the feelings of an invalid. When off Cape Comorin, at the extremity of our Indian empire, he takes his survey of the whole together; and his judgement, respecting what we are ourselves acquainted with, affords the best means of knowing what credit we are to give him, when he treats of places and things of which we are ignorant. In the beginning of 1839, he would scarcely have used the language he did in 1836. The affairs of India, both at home and abroad, are now quite sufficiently disturbed to furnish as much excitement as either

rulers or quidnuncs can reasonably desire. But thus Dr. Esdaile expresses himself:

"I believe that no country in the world gives its rulers so little trouble as India. The affairs of India from Cape Comorin, to the Himalayahs, give less trouble than Ireland. There is an absolute dearth of political excitement here; the machinery of this great empire going on like the routine of a counting-house. If internal peace, and freedom from external aggression were signs of good government, then are our subjects in India, the best governed people in the world. But "one swallow does not make a summer," and if the country is now freed from plundering Pindarries, and marauding Maharrats, it is still kept poor by the heavy exactions of a strong, and irresponsible Government, and by the grinding of the poor by the rich. It will take centuries of such enlightened Government as Lord Bentinck's to do justice to India. He is almost the first Governor who seems to have thought that India was given us for some higher purpose, than to act as a milch cow to suckle English gentility, and thought that this great country ought to be governed on other principles, than the right of conquest. Believing that general education, and the introduction of our arts and sciences are more likely to prolong our sway to an indefinite period, than great armies, a contemptuous treatment of the natives, and the exaction of taxes from places of trust, and emolument. The separation arising from the progress of knowledge will be slow, and gradual, effected at a very remote time, and friendly when it does come. But while might, is our only right, it is impossible to foresee errors; as we have risen by accident, so it is likely that we may be as suddenly depressed by some popular conclusion, on the appearance of some lucky adventurer, having behind us no better men than our predecessors, Alexander, Timur, and Nadir Shah. But a better name for us, and brighter days for India have now dawned, and if the principles of government promulgated by Lord Bentinck, viz., general, and scientific education, social, and legal equality, and the admission of native talent and worth to places of trust and emolument—if these be carried into effect by his successor, I doubt not that India will become not only a great, but a learned country. For the natives have great quickness of apprehension, wonderful application, retentive memories, a natural love of business, are very curious, and make rapid progress in our language, and knowledge when their minds are directed to a rational course of study. They will excel, I think, in the more abstruse branches of science from their inveterate patience, and perseverance. The Hindoo youths in Calcutta are now greedily learning English, for teaching which, there are now schools all over the country, and we have in Calcutta numerous papers, "Enquirers," "Reformers," "Hindoo Pioneers," &c. all written in English by natives, and edited by the Hindoos, and very creditable they are, both in matter, and manner, and English poetry, written by Hindoos, and would often be very superior "Annual" writings. It is remarkable that the Hindoos have taken the start of the Mahometans in the career of improvement. The latter still retain the contempt of conquerors for peaceful employment, and learning, and will not condescend to enter upon a scramble for eminence, to be attained only by industry, and talent, and not by their sword, and spear, or through hereditary privileges, and prescriptive rights. They think that the "wisdom of their ancestors" excuses their present ignorance, and expect riches, and power through their works of supererogation. Out of the fifty youths who have entered the new Medical College, there is not one Mahometan: even the Brahmins, urged by the "March of Intellect," are laying aside their divine right to indolent enjoyment, at other people's expense, and are seen in various capacities earning servants' wages."

We shall now leave the shores of India, and accompany Dr. Esdaile to the Red Sea; which having to describe as it really very blue, and almost black, he has occasion, like the Sailor whose doggerel we noticed last week, to quote the learned example, *locus a non locudo*. Whether from his own observation is not said; but he gives the specific gravity of the Red Sea as 1.035, and that of the open ocean as 1.028, and by this pre-eminence in saltness, accounts for the deep colour of the water: on what principle we are now aware. The Red Sea is one thing, however, at its entrance.

and another towards its head; and our author's voyage in the *Beggalo* gave him ample opportunity of observing it. At this farther stage of his progress he writes: "The coral reefs of the Red Sea are its great peculiarity, they stud both sides of it thickly, for ten or twenty miles, and even in mid channel there are numerous islands. They are in such numbers that we pass several hundreds daily, of all sizes, at all depths below the surface; and some are well raised above the water, and covered with low brushwood. They are as beautiful as dangerous, and give a very singular aspect to the sea. A halo, of almost prismatic colours, surrounds each island. The deep blue of the Sea is suddenly converted into a vivid green on the sides of the rock, which gradually passes into red, brown, and white tints, according to the depth of the coral below the water; this repeated in large and small patches, as far as the eye can reach, gives the sea a very gay, and unique appearance, to which the white breakers over the shoals greatly contribute." \* \* \* \* The sea has originally flowed at the foot of the mountains which bound it, and still does so in some places; but generally, there is a low beach of from two to six miles composed entirely of reclaimed coral reefs, and the debris of shell fish. Numerous creeks and basins intersect it; into one of which we ran, at sunset, and anchor for the night. The leeward of a reef is equally safe; for the water is there quite smooth, though a heavy surf may be outside." In such situations, the tedium of the voyage was a little relieved by fishing. The fish are abundant and excellent, and contrast advantageously with the "animated mud" of India, as Dr. Edulji calls the inhabitants of our rivers, with too sweeping a condemnation.

The casual ride across the desert was not at all to the taste of our author. He had nearly finished the journey, and been almost jolted to death, before he learned to accommodate himself to the camel's motion; but like a good Christian, he gives instructions to those who may follow him, to save them from similar miseries. His fauques seem to have put him out of tune for a traveller's great occupation of sight seeing; for when he gets to the Nile, and the wazels of Thebes, some time is required for him to gain the feeling that there is any thing very marvellous about them. But at length he catches the spirit of the place; and here is a sample of his descriptive power:

"20th April.—I have been busy all to-day, and yesterday, in exploring the temple of Luxor, in which I live. It occupies two hundred, and eighty-two paces; in length, and the front is seventy-one in breadth, along the bank of the Nile, the front looking down the river, and the other extremity overlooking a slow bend of the river. The front is two-thirds buried in sand and consists of two great oblong, square towers, separated in the middle, by a door way. These pyramidal moles are twelve paces thick, (say yards) and are surrounded by a hanging cornice—the masses are at present unconnected, the lintel of the gate way having fallen in. On each side of the door, is a huge sitting Colossus, of blue, lightly polished granite; one is hurled to the middle of the breast, the other is clear to the knees, on which the fore-arms rest. Half the faces have been vertically struck off, but the bodies, and great extinguishers they both wear as caps, are perfect, and the polish not in the least eroded; a flat back-board runs up behind each, and is covered with hieroglyphics. They are of one stone, but I cannot speak of their exact size; it will give some idea of it, to say, that when standing on a level with their chests, my head touches the chin of one of them. They are lumbering affairs, and only surprisingly big. A little in advance of them, stands the remaining obelisk. There were two originally, but the other is now in Paris. I do not greatly admire the figure of an obelisk, but this is beautifully tapered, and is a very fine object, independent of its wonderful size, and the highly finished deep hieroglyphics, with which it is covered on all sides. Its state of preservation is marvellous, the surface is as fresh, and

the polish as smooth, as if it had been finished last year, instead of three thousand years ago. I suppose thirty feet are exposed, one third being probably buried. It is likely the French thought this, the finer of the two, as it has been cleared to some depth, but they have desisted on laying bare a great gap in one of the angles. The image-breakers were welcome to the images, if they had spared the obelisk. What we see of the front of the temple is not very imposing; apart from the size of the materials, nor do I think it could ever have been very grand. The most interesting part are the figures with which both sides are covered. This being the side most exposed to the prevailing wind up the Nile, carrying quantities of sharp granite dust from the Desert, the figures are not so sharp in their outline, as elsewhere. But where the enemy's, or the faustic's chisel has not been at work, to destroy the record of former defeat, or the objects of religious abhorrence, all is quite distinct, and where figures tell the story, intelligible enough. The left side has suffered least from these causes, and after two deep lands of hieroglyphics running all along below the projecting cornice, we have a field of figures filling the rest of the front. Of hieroglyphics I will say nothing, because I know nothing, though I can distinguish a "hawk, from a head-saw;" and by the way, two ankhs, one certainly of a hawk, and the other, uncommonly like a hand-saw, occur very often. The figure story is a tale of war, and victory on the side of the Egyptians. The troops of both sides, fill each a half of the field, and are represented marching to meet in the centre, where the great scene of action is. The soldiers are charioteers, spearmen, and swordsmen, and each regiment is preceded by a vapouring person carrying a shield like a bass fiddle. The figures are about a foot long, awkward, and angular in outline, and stiff jointed like wooden dolls. The profiles are very various, and finely executed, and are a study for the physiognomist. In former days, when an officer tested the discipline of his troops by trying if they could wink, when he shook his cane before their eyes, these troops would have been called "highly soldierlike in appearance," as their hair is soaped, and tied back to admiration.

"The Egyptian general leads on his army, standing conspicuous, as large as life, in his war chariot drawn by two prancing horses. He bends his bow, (a true English Yessau!) in good Robin Hoodlike fashion, the grey goose feather nodding the tip of his ear, and the smiles are conveyed all round him. But somehow has already declared in favour of the Egyptians, the enemy is in full retreat before the hero, and his chariot is surrounded by heaps of upset chariots, dead horses, and dead men, lying in most admired confusion like so many tops shaken out of a bag. The vanquished survivors are on their knees, begging quarter from the Egyptians, who answer with a threat, and a "down I down!" &c. One part off, the advancing enemy marches swayed by a great serpent, perhaps to show that their fate is already decided; an "ex post facto" prediction doubtless, but confidence, is rewarded by success. For we see the same band again repeated, bound, and captive within the deadly folds of another serpent; and the captives will probably be sacrificed to it; for somewhere, a row of kneeling captives is seen, and an executioner is striking off their heads in rotation. On the other half of the front, the same subject is continued. The conquering hero is seated in triumph, and troops of bound captives are led to his feet. He is again repeated, looking the other way, and standing in his war chariot, dealing his winged death, like an Apollo, and scattering the enemy by his single prowess. The crowd before him has been industriously chiselled all over, perhaps by the enemy, at least uppermost, who took this mode of making their friends, "fere white." But we cannot "dream to lasting fame" the perpetrators, for Arabs, Persians, Greeks and Christians have succeeded each other, as conquerors, and have been equally barbarous to Egyptian art. At the sides of the door-way, the happy hero is being presented by Isis, with what looks like two oranges—a very grateful offering, I should think, after his labours in the dusty plain, and the most agreeable part of the affair to my mind. Passing through the gate-way, a narrow stair-case pierces each side of the front, and leads up to the top of the temple; there is some difficulty in squeezing past several large blocks of stone, which have fallen down. Arrived at the summit, you see

the great size of the stones of which the building is composed, and that the disappointment in this respect, in viewing it, "en face," is from the ends of the stones being presented to view—a decided oversight for effect. The stones are two and a half yards in length, and one and a half yard in width, and thickness. From this point of view, some idea of the extent of the former city may be formed, for there is not a vestige of it remaining, but these temples, and palace temples, on the other side of the river. The city has reached from mountain, to mountain, filling the whole width of the valley, about six miles broad here, and from what I saw, and passed through coming here, and from what I saw, and passed through coming here, I should be disposed to give it ten miles in length—scope, and verge enough, even for the "hundred gates of Thebes." But these gates are supposed to mean the gate-ways of the different temples, as Thebes had no walls, at least no trace of them remains."

Here we shall close our notice for the present; and next week we shall leave the antiquities, and give our attention to Dr. Esdalla's observations on existing men and things.

**BURMESE AFFAIRS.**—We have devoted rather a large portion of our space to the re-publication of a journal kept by the American Missionaries at Ava, during the memorable period when Tharawaddie was mounting the throne. It records circumstances as they arose, and bears every indication of simplicity and impartiality. We think it will amply reward the labour of the reader, and give him a clearer view than he has yet had of the events of that period.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

##### THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Strong suspicions having been long entertained, that the late king of Oude had not come by his death honestly, an investigation has for some time been conducted at Lucknow by orders of the Supreme Government, and orders have just been issued to the Resident of Lucknow to arrest four persons suspected of the murder.—The draft of a New Act for the regulation of Bills of Exchange has just been published by the Legislative Council.—The subscription among the gentlemen of the Medical Service for Miss Emma Roberts, in consideration of her having advocated their interests, amounts this day to One Hundred Rupees.—Intelligence has been received from the *ARMY OF THE INDUS* at Candahar, to the 10th of May. The troops had not experienced that plenty which they had expected on reaching this city. Provisions were still enormously dear, and the troops were still upon short allowance, nor was there any immediate prospect of relief. The crops then on the ground would not be ready for the sickle for a month. On the 8th of May, the ceremony of installing Shah Soojah took place, when all the troops were paraded before him. Few of his own subjects attended on the occasion.—The rebel sirdars had not made their submission, as was previously reported, but having sent off their wives and children, had taken refuge in Girik, a strong walled town, about seventy-three miles on the road to Herat. A small detachment of Europeans and Natives, and Artillery, was ordered to proceed against the place on the 12th of the month.—The *Englishman* of this morning gives, what he considers, more authentic intelligence regarding the health of Rautjee Singh than has yet been obtained. For four months he has been without the power of speech, and carries on the Government entirely by gesticulation. The consequence is, that the administration of affairs has fallen into the utmost disorder, and to this cause is to be traced the refusal of the troops to advance into the Khybur Pass without payment from the British Government.—The change consequent on the elevation of Sir William Cassement to Council, are, the appointment of

Lieutenant Col. Stuart to be Secretary to Government, of Major Cebit to be Deputy Secretary, and of Capt. R. H. Birch, to be Assistant Secretary.—A serious accident has just befallen the new Parsee temple building by the followers of Zoroaster in Calcutta. The portico gave way yesterday morning, when one man was killed, two were wounded, and three severely injured.—The soi-disant Rajah of Bardwan, Purnea, Chanda, has just presented a petition to the Court, which has sentenced him to a fine for false personation, praying for a new trial, on the ground chiefly that in the trial at Hooghly he abstained from bringing forward all the evidence in his possession to prove his identity.—The prospectus of a new Cathedral, put forth by the Bishop, has been sent to the various papers. We have transferred it to our own columns. His Lordship makes the magnificent donation of one-half his allowance, for fast years, or 10,000 Pounds Sterling.—The Police fines during the last year, amounted to 13,620 Rupees.

##### FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

At the last meeting of the Landholder's Society, Baloo Taraknath Sen offered to undertake the translation of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat's Circulars, and requested the Society to submit his application to Government, upon which the Society came to the resolution that its objects were not such as to permit their interference in the matter.—It is confidently stated, that the report of the Municipal Committee is completed, and that the draft of it is now before Government.—Yesterday at noon, a Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, to announce the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne.—A piece of ground exceeding an acre in extent, it is said, been purchased by Government for the purpose of being converted into a burial ground.—The Court of Directors have, it is said, determined to allow a limited number of annuities to be granted to the members of the Civil Service, at a quarter of the value of full salaries, as long as the Assets of the fund will allow it.—A Correspondent of the *Englishman* states, though we know not on what authority, that a proposition respecting the abolition of the Military Orphan Society, is now under the consideration of the Army at large. If this be a true statement, it is much to be regretted, that an institution of so useful a character should have been brought to the ground.—The death of the Rajah of Cooh Behar is announced in the papers. He died at Calcutta, and hence, though his style of living was not that of a Hindu, he is sure of impunity in the next world. The number of his wives amounted to 1200. His whole life was passed in the zenana, and all business was left to his ministers.

##### SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

The city of Calcutta was visited on Thursday night, with a thunderstorm of the most awful description. The thunder and lightning exceeded any thing within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Strange to say, the surrounding country was passed over unharmed. The casualties occasioned by the electric fluid were truly appalling. A sloop filled with jute, was struck with lightning, and the cargo set on fire. The vessel drifted, and got among the shipping, threatening them with destruction. One vessel burned blue lights, another fired guns, and thus the vessels in the port were put on their guard. After she had brushed by two ships, the boats which were sent to her assistance, succeeded in towing her across the water, when she burned down to the water's edge. The cargo belonged to that ill-fated ship, the *Beugal*, which has twice returned from sea in distress, and on the last occasion, transhipped her cargo into the schooner, instead of landing it; and it has now been totally destroyed by fire.—According to the calculations of the Bombay papers, we shall yet be obliged to wait another week for the next overland Mail.—A conspiracy to destroy the English authorities at Poona, has

not been discovered and detected. Information was given to one of the officers, that at night fall, four thousand men within the city were prepared to attack the English, and to cut the throats of every man who wore a neckcloth. Immediate preparations were made to resist the attack. Ammunition was served out to the troops, the guns were drawn out, and an express sent to Kierke, for the cavalry. While these preparations were in progress, four men were caught in the act of offering four or five thousand Rupees to the gun-lascars to spike the cannon. They were secured; the troops were under arms all night; the readiness which was manifested, destroyed the schemes of our enemies. We may soon expect to obtain further particulars.—In the latter death of news which prevails in Calcutta, the papers are engaged in discussing the character of a prodigiously wonderful clock, which has just come out from England, and may be seen at Pinar and Co.'s, for nothing.—The *Indian Journal of Science*, of the present month, contains a Memoir of the Rev. Henry Fisher, the Senior Chaplain of this establishment, in which Dr. Corby informs the public, that the Cathedral has not fired, though it contains an exquisite picture by Zoffani, and that the Old Church is always full, though it has no pictures at all!

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

The papers confidently announce that orders have been sent to increase the advance on shipments to England, by six crores of Rupees. Other accounts state, that in consequence of the failure of the Opium revenue, Government will be constrained to open another loan.—During the storm on Monday night, the *Jellying dat*, which is constructed of iron, was struck with lightning, which was attracted by the mast. It is said to have done little damage.—The number of American vessels likely to visit Calcutta during the present season, will, it is said, exceed to an enormous extent, the number of the next year; that it will, in fact, be forty per cent. more the occupation of the country.—The report that Col. Young had resigned the Secretaryship of the Union Bank, which was confidently reported last week, is now tacitly retracted.—A rumour has gained ground, that the wisest and most prudent dealers in Opium, are pushing a strenuous contest in England for the restoration of the trade, and that there is some little probability of their success.—Comet Chapman, who contrived to swindle so many of our tradesmen, and to evade his escape, was subsequently seized and placed in confinement. We now hear, that he has again made his escape, by giving the sentinels drink, in which he had infused an opiate.—The Chamber of Commerce of Bombay has addressed the new Governor, soliciting a continuance of that valuable assistance and support which they had experienced from his predecessor. Sir James Carnac replied, in the most affable terms, that in every thing that concerned the commercial affairs of the community, he should be happy to receive the suggestions of so experienced and intelligent co-association.—The pilot who took out the *Lutworth*, has been taken to Madras, that vessel in consequence of foul weather having been unable to make the pilot station.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

The official returns of the Magistrate's office at Agra show, that the number of children carried off by wolves in the months of April and May, amounted to one hundred and forty-four. The number of wolves killed during that time was only thirteen.—Surgeon Hombesberger, the physician of Lumsingh, has sent a letter to the *Agre Chikhar*, contradicting the reports of his master's death, and stating, that there was no immediate danger to be apprehended.—The last accounts from Joudpore appear to be of a more decisive character than usual. Four times has Col. Sutherland repeated negotiations with the Rajah Man Singh; but having failed in bringing him to reason, he has now finally quitted his terri-

torious and cruel. There is no alternative now, but the sword which must be unsheathed. A vigorous line of policy in Rajpootana is likely to do no little service to the British interests there.—The latest letters from China mention, that the Company's agents, Messrs. Axtell and Taylor had removed their office from Canton to Macao, where they will be secure from the violence of the Commis-sioner Lin—H. M. S. *Cowsey* sailed on Saturday last, for Trincomalee, where she will wait the Admiral's orders. It is understood, that she takes treasure to Madras.—The *Englishman* states, that if there should be any operations for the British troops to the west of Candahar, it is probable that the Governor General will not return to the Presidency this year.—A rumour is abroad, that a case of breach of promise of marriage is likely to attract the attention of the Supreme Court. The charges, it is said, is brought by the Gentleman against the Lady.—The *Ganges* steamer has recently made the voyage from Calcutta to Chittagong in the incredibly brief period of two days.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

The account of a daring robbery at Vishim is given in the Bombay papers. A band of fifty men, fully armed, proceeded to the house of a wealthy Native and having overpowered the police and overcome all opposition, carried off property to the amount of 800 Rupees.—Domschur Setti, the successful student of the Medical College and was recently appointed to the office of Sub-assistant Surgeon at Agra, has reached that Station.—At the date of the last accounts, Col. Wade with the Sikhs had not yet got through the Khyber Pass, and Native reports state, that it is strongly defended by a son of the late Mahomed Khan. The Colonel is of opinion that the death of Ranjeet Singh, would immediately lead the Sikh army advancing against Cabul to retrograde. The *Agre Chikhar* reviewed this morning, states "most authentically" that he has lately become worse, and lingers without a hope of recovery. Sir Francis was his health, that his European officers were not allowed to visit him lest they should observe it.—A report is come by way of Bombay, that the troops sent against the fugitive Candahar chief at Girk have met with much treatment; but the number of killed and wounded on both sides is stated with so much exaggeration, that the whole story appears apocryphal.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India.

Cn's Rs. A.

Dr. John Dummer, ... .. to Dec. 1859, 20 0  
Lieut. W. Baker, ... .. to May 1860, 20 0

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—Presuming that your columns are open to any one who has no subject in view, but that which appears to permeate your paper, and that, however opinions may differ, there can be no objection to the proper expression of such, when there is the "sensus communis recti," I beg leave to request your insertion of the following observations, imperfect as they may be deemed.

Monotonous as events both Eastward and Westward may be considered, interlarded as our politics are, Asiatic and European, it strikes me that too much alarm is occasionally felt in regard to the information, which, through various sources and by various means, travels through this great Empire.

I believe Sir J. Malcolm was of opinion, that there never was a time when a more or less of a confederacy did not exist. In troublous times like the present, we may well expect advantage to be taken of circumstances by third-disposed to our prejudice.

I think the moral power we possess is far in excess of any antagonist one that can be exercised by any classes anxious to deride themselves upon our ruin;—and with this impression, I would rather that any such case that might even exist, were unacknowledged. For one, I doubt the existence of the case, and therefore, am opposed to the exercise of any harsh measure towards suspected enemies.

"Too honests quot sententia" cannot be ever disputed—and I think the expression of the latter is preferable to their suppression, does regard being had to the mode and time of their appearance.



Should what has been thus hastily thrown together meet with any attention, I propose from time to time to transmit occasional reflections on passing and probable events. Your paper is of course open to all—I think even evil opinions had better be expressed than concealed, as the antidote is always at hand, though I hope not to find such, as I have but thus cursorily expressed, so considered.

Leaving it to yourself to give publicity to the foregoing, as you may deem most advantageous,

I remain,  
Yours very obediently,

بازیل ق و شش

S. Lathi, 1859.

#### POETRY.

"*Evil be thou my good*."—MILTON.

By JOHN H. MERRILL, Esq.

"*Evil be thou my good*"—in rage

Of disappointed pride,

And hating vengeance at his God,

The epitome Angel cried.

"*Evil be thou my good*"—repeats,

But to a different sense,

The Christian taught by faith to trace

The scheme of Providence.

So deems the hermit, who abjures

The world for Jesus' sake;

The Patriot midst his dungeons bars,

The Martyr at his stake.

For he who happiness ordained

Our beings only end—

The God who made us, and who knows

Whither our wishes tend,

The glorious prize hath station'd high

On virtue's hallow'd mound,

Guarded by toil, beset by care,

With danger circled round.

Virtue were but a name, if vice

Had no dominion here,

And pleasure none could taste, if pain

And sorrow were not near.

The fatal cup we all must drain

Of mingled hills and woe;

Urania's cup would tasteless be,

Or quite forget to flow.

Then cease to question Heaven's decree,

Since Evil, understand,

Is but the tribute nature pays

For universal Good.

#### INDIA.

##### PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING A NEW CATHEDRAL.

*Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, June 18, 1859.*

1. The Bishop begs permission to submit to the Gentry of Calcutta, of the Stations in the Bengal Government and the Upper Provinces, and to the friends of religion in India generally, both here and at home, the following statement, with the view of ascertaining what aid he may calculate upon in erecting a Church on the Esplanade of Calcutta, in a manner worthy of British India, and such as may hereafter be constituted, if circumstances should permit, the Cathedral of the See.

2. It has been long felt and acknowledged, that a Church of considerable magnitude is most urgently needed for the inhabitants of Chowringhee and its neighbourhood. But it may not perhaps be generally known, that the last of a succession of private plans formed during the space of fifteen years, for building such a Church, has just been laid aside, chiefly from the difficulty of procuring subscriptions for the purchase of a site, as well as for the erection of the sacred building itself.

3. The Bishop, under these circumstances, has applied to Government; and a fine, commanding site has been granted him for this purpose, on the Esplanade, near the point where the Chowringhee and Circular Roads unite, and about a mile and half South East from Government House.

4. This site is amongst the very best Government could be-

low, in consistency with the regulation that no building should be erected within a certain range of the Fort. It is a most convenient also in itself, with reference to the necessities of the Christian population in and around Calcutta.

It is very near the centre of a circle embracing Calcutta on the North; and Ballygunge, the neighbourhood of the Marine Parade, Tollygunge, part of Entally and the Circular Road, Alipore, and Garden Reach, on the East, South, and West; where the multitude of European Residents, distant from two to four miles from Calcutta, would surprise any one who had not lately visited the several localities. Indeed, the southern part of Chowringhee alone, crowded as it is with houses of itself demands a Church.

This site is also likely to increase every year in relative importance. For as the City of Calcutta becomes more and more occupied by offices and houses of merchandises, which the increase of its commerce in consequence of steam communication is already rapidly occasioning, it is probably that Chowringhee, taken as a centre point, will become the spot around which the main body of the whole Christian Community of Calcutta will be collected.

At the same time, it is near enough to Calcutta, itself to accommodate, during the cold weather, the numerous Gentry who arrive from England, or who flock to it from all parts of Bengal and the Upper Provinces, and indeed from every quarter of India, and who are now incapable of obtaining accommodation in the existing Churches.

For nine months out of the twelve, in fact, the distance of Chowringhee and the neighbourhood from the Churches in Calcutta, exposes even those who have regular pews or sittings in them, to the greatest inconvenience—which the dubiousness of the actual attendance in the hot season, compared with about two of the main sittings in every one of the Churches are let, sufficiently prove.

5. This seems, accordingly, the very spot for erecting a sacred Edifice, capable of becoming the Cathedral of the Metropolis of India. Nor is there any place in the world, where every facility for attending public worship ought so much to be afforded as in Calcutta, where the oppressive nature of the climate, the imperfect health of the Christian population, and the danger from the least exposure to the sun, concur with want of that Christian sympathy and association which prevail at home, to make the habits of attending Church languid and unstable.

6. It is proposed, therefore, to erect a lofty, spacious, airy Church—in the Gothic, or rather Christian, style of architecture; unencumbered with galleries; with an ample chancel or choir; with North and South transepts, and a square tower about 200 feet in height from the ground, should be added, to give the whole a becoming and customary Ecclesiastical aspect.

7. In correspondence with this necessary magnitude of the body of the edifice, it is designed that the exterior of the building should bear some relation in its architectural character to the interior; and that an appropriate spire, somewhere about 200 feet in height from the ground, should be added, to give the whole a becoming and customary Ecclesiastical aspect.

8. It was indeed, the unavoidable extent of a building, which could at all meet the actual wants of the case in a climate like Bengal, that first suggested the idea of erecting it in an open and beautiful spot, and of such a style of architecture, as to form a prominent object from every point of view on the Esplanade, within the fine panorama of Calcutta; and thus constitute the greatest ornament of what has not been unduly termed, the City of Palaces. And it was thought there are few who would not willingly make an additional effort, if we once determine to build a new and large Church—to give it all the advantages, which the progress made of late years in sacred architecture can secure, so as to render it fitting to be the rival of the most magnificent Cathedral erected to the honour of God in India.

9. The present is, moreover, a critical moment. A site in every respect eligible has been most handsomely granted us by Government, for which our warmest acknowledgments are due; but if we do not now erect on it a Church which shall unite the supply of our local wants with some regard to the requirements of Calcutta, it is hardly possible that the opportunity should recur; as private plans will undoubtedly be framed with a view to local and personal interests and thus the probability of possessing a Cathedral be lost for ever.

10. In fact, it has long been a subject of reproach, not only to the good taste but to the piety of the greatest Empire in the Eastern world, that our Government House, our Mint, our Town Hall, our Custom House, our Bridges, and even our Churches, as say nothing of our official residences and private dwellings—should be upon a scale in some measure correspondent with the position we hold in India, whilst our Cathedral is mean, inappropriate, and incongruous. The Churches which are set apart for Cathedrals at Madras and Bombay, are beyond comparison finer than the one which is so designated in the splendid and wealthy Metropolis of our whole Asiatic Dominion—CALCUTTA.

In truth, from the time of the first erection of the See of Cal-

So Mr. Britton terms it.

ette, now twenty-five years since, a Cathedral has been urgently wanted, and has been thought of and projected, again and again, by the friends of our Protestant Church. The objections made from home to the one proposed to be built in 1818 by the Marquis of Hastings, and for which magnificent plans had been drawn, were entirely independent of the sacred project itself. The difficulty from that time has been to find another favourable opportunity. At length the long wished for occasion has presented itself in the demands of the new Christian neighbourhood around Choorwaring. Who will not be backward in recording a sacred structure, of such a character as may testify our gratitude to that Almighty Being who has given us India, and our sense of the obligations we are under to provide for the celebration of His holy worship, in a manner becoming the greatest of the Protestant nations?

11. It will be amongst the important advantages of a fine, spacious Church, that on the occasions of Lectures during Ecce, and the solemn seasons of Visitation, Ordination, and confirmations, there will be room for the crowded audiences that then assemble, —not to say that opportunities may arise, as Christianity advances, for collecting together, as at home, the numerous Christian Schools of Calcutta and its neighbourhood for anniversary celebration: whilst the conveniences of Native Schools and Converts schools may be ultimately incorporated. It is possible also, if a Church at all worth of Calcutta should be built, that endowments may be made by pious and well disposed individuals, and public bodies here, and at home; and our protestant services be duly celebrated, and various pious and benevolent labours amongst the surrounding Native Population be prosecuted by a body of Missionary Clergy.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA—for such is the name designed for it—thus becomes a centre of light and grace to the Heathen and Mahomedan as well as Christian Population around.

Not is the subordinate consideration to be entirely overlooked that its styles and entrances will be adapted to admit such appropriate Christian memorials to the piety and learning of the departed, as the beautiful monument to Bishop Heber by Sir Francis Chantrey, lately come out from England,—and which there is positively no spot in any of our present Churches to receive with advantage.

12. The expense is, however, the great difficulty—though not, it is presumed, an insuperable one. No good design has ever yet failed in India, from mere want of funds—and it will be strange if this should be the first. For if the subscriptions continue, as it is proposed, during the three or four years necessary to build the Church, with the payments being made by monthly or annual instalments by those who may prefer,—and if contributions be elicited from all classes of the Community all over India and at home, there is not the slightest fear of ultimate success. Small donations multiplied will soon amount to something considerable; whilst the largest will, on the other hand, come in to accomplish the extensive undertaking. Nothing is required but a spirit of determined effort; and no one surely will be wanting to the next age, by neglecting to seize the present unexpected and remarkable juncture.

It is hoped that the gentlemen who subscribed conditionally about 80,000 Rupees in 1820, and those who again contributed between 40 and 50,000 in 1838 to the private plans alluded to, will be pleased to transfer them to this noble and more adequate public object. This will be a good commencement.

13. The expenses cannot, indeed, at present be exactly ascertained, but it is supposed that something like two lakhs or two lakhs and a half of Rupees may be sufficient for the most indispensable objects in view; though the ornamental parts—the enclosure, the organ, the furnishings, painted windows, and a chime of bells, a clock, stand for carriages, &c.—will require a considerable sum in addition. But if of endowment is found practicable, the whole ultimate outlay must be carried still higher.

14. The Bishop is himself so impressed with the grandeur of the occasion, that he will cheerfully devote more than one half of the revenue of his See for four years—a lakh of Rupees in the whole—to this object. With this amount he is determined at least to begin instantly. He will advance at once the whole subscription and more when that is given. He has no fear of being deserted. Designs are already preparing by the most scientific Engineer Officer of the Service in this department—the same indeed, and designed the beautiful plans twenty years since under the Marquis of Hastings; and the works will be commenced without a day's unnecessary delay.

15. The seal for Church Building at home is one of the brightest features in the present aspect of our national affairs, and is a favourable omen of what we may expect here. Already has the flame spread to India. Already have more Churches been begun by private bounty in the last seven years, than in the seventy years preceding. Already has the munificence of an individual Military officer in rearing a beautiful Church at Delhi, entirely at his own charge, taught us how to connect ourselves with the civilisation and illumination of Hindoostan.\*

Indeed there is nothing that can so permanently incorporate

our affections with this country of our sojourn, as taking a part in the houses of that Christian faith which will never fade away. All else is transitory, changing, uncertain. India affords us no firm footing. We are passing through it as strangers and pilgrims. But a great opportunity is now afforded us of acquiring an abiding and permanent interest in the land, which Providence has almost by miracle committed to our care; and from which many of us have derived, for so many years, such advantages of honourable maintenance, and such prospects of future retreat at home. Surely every one will start forward with readiness to take his share in rearing this solid and enduring monument of the Christian faith and clarity of British India. No subscription list will be published—each one will be left at entire liberty to contribute what he may judge right for the glory of Christ, and the good of souls—but a record of the names of those who come meekly forward to help the Bishop in this emergency, will be laid up in the archives of the diocese.

16. The Reverend Chaplains and Missionaries, and other friends in each Station, are respectfully requested to submit these proposals to the Civil and Military Gentry and the Community of every class; and to transmit the list of Benefactors to the Reverend J. H. Pratt, M. A., the Bishop's Domestic Chaplain, or to R. Molloy, Esq., Registrar. All the monies will be placed in the Bank of Bengal; and an account rendered of them from time to time.

The sooner the names of those who intend to contribute are sent in, the better, as the amount of probable support may materially affect the details of the Bishop's plans. The first stone will be laid if it please God, before the Bishop goes up the country in October next.

DEO SOLA GLORIA

BURMAH.—JOURNAL OF MR. SIMONS, MISSIONARY AT AVA, DURING THE REVOLUTION THERE IN 1837.

*Reduction of Ava by the king of Mokecho.*

April 2, 1837. Lord's-day. This has been to many here a day of great anxiety. Public worship omitted. Some of us engaged in packing our things up, and others in sending our trunks to the boats. The king of Ava's forces, having made a good retreat, evacuated Sagging, and crossed the river, to defend the royal city. The city walls are crowded with soldiers, and heavy logs are being slung on the outside. These are to be cut loose, to fall upon the enemy, when attempting to scale the walls. Towards evening an advance party of the king of Mokecho's troops, under Bouda's son, arrived at Sagging. At night, they set fire to an old house on the river side, to light, it is supposed, the troops on the Ava side. This was accompanied with a successful yelling, which they continued some time, frequently calling out the names of the queen and her brother.

3. The part of the king of Mokecho's army under Tishbyu, one of his sons, arrived at Sagging this morning.

4. The advance troops of the part of the army coming to the west gate, have arrived within a mile, and the villagers are coming toward the city, in great fright. Some have run off with the little property they could carry with them. One thousand of the king of Ava's troops occupy the elephant trap, near our house, and they are making a ditch and breast-work from the residency, to the entrance of the trap, forming a semi-circle.

5. The Mekara prince, and the pongthees have returned from Mokecho, and made their report to the king. It confirms what Col. Bury had previously informed him; and the king of Mokecho requires thirteen of the principal officers of the government to meet his son at Sagging, and then he promises to cease all hostilities, and come himself to Ava. The Colonel fears treachery, and has mentioned the name to the king. He and the officers seem to have confidence in the promise of the king of Mokecho, and are willing to go over the river, but with the Colonel. The Colonel went, and saw the king, and the officers were appointed by the young prince Tishbyu, to meet them. The young prince and his men behaved very well.

7. Thah Oung, one of the young men who accompanied brother Kinead up the river, returned this morning. Immediately after Mr. K. had been taken and stripped by the robbers, this young man was called off by one of the chiefs. He acted in the capacity of a servant, and was obliged to saw his master wherever he went, and witness all the dreadful deeds of plunder and murder, which were committed in the surrounding towns and villages.

The taye-ko,\* who is the commander of several hundred soldiers in Ava, is said to have offered his services to the king of Mokecho, to set fire to the city. The salen-men† has been put in front of the city, and all have been robbed. To-night 1500 men, belonging to the taye-ko's army, have been turned out of the city, and are encamped on the plain in the rear of our house. The Colonel hearing that the men had no officer with them, sent to the lot-dan to request that a responsible officer should be sent to take charge of them for the night. This being done, we all felt less anxiety, and retired to rest.

\* Tishbyu a short time ago ordered a general massacre of men, women, and children, at Pagan.

† The queen's brother, and premier.

\* Colonel James Skinner, C. B.

8. The king of Mokesobo arrived at Saguing. He has not brought his family with him.

9. Lord's-day. Public worship as usual. As it was my turn to preach, spoke from 1 Sam. 30: 6. "David encouraged himself in the Lord his God."

Last night a respectable ponghee, who lives in one of the monasteries on the plain, was robbed and cut with a knife very severely. He was brought to the king's this morning. The officers who went over to Saguing are yet in town, and sent back to the common jail in Ava. Others are to be seized and acceded in the same manner.

Tittingyi, the second son of the king of Mokesobo, has entered Ava by the eastern gate, with 2000 men, taken charge of the lot dan and palace, and separated the queen and her daughter from the king, and placed them in the inferior apartments of the place. Twenty-five officers are put in prison, the seven men's wife and daughters, and others, seized and tortured in prison, to make them confess where all their money and jewels were concealed; the men-don-men\* imprisoned, and his property confiscated, and the yakobok, in trying to make his escape, was speared and killed.

The kyedan, a man whose name has often been mentioned in our journals, as one of our friends, called on us to seek shelter. He is a kind of steward to the men-don-men. He remained a short time, and returned home, undetermined what he should do.

10. Col. Burney, accompanied by Mr. Kincaid, visited the king of Mokesobo at Saguing. He declared himself to be king, insisted on his right to do so as placed with the officers in prison, and mentioned his desire to destroy Ava, and to make Mokesobo his capital, and that he should encourage the intercourse with foreigners, and allow money to be exported from the country. He ordered a guard to be attached to the residency, and six or seven men from it to be stationed every night at our house, to protect us.

This day we removed our families, and most valuable baggage from the Colonel's house to our own. We have occupied the lower part of the Col's house since the 23d of March, and have been kindly invited to take dinner and tea with his family during the time. We feel much indebted to Col. Burney and his lady, for their kindness to us. Col. B. has exercised himself in a noble and praiseworthy manner, to prevent bloodshed as much as possible, during the civil war, and has succeeded beyond his expectation.

11. Having heard early this morning that the females belonging to the officers in prison were being severely tortured, by flogging needlessly under their finger nails, and by other cruel means, Col. B. and Mr. K. visited the lot-dan, to intercede for them. Tittingyi and his officers prouided to behave better towards them. In the meanwhile, they were told it was the only way by which they could be made to confess where their money and jewels were concealed. They visited also the prisoners, and found them destitute of any kind of food. They obtained permission to feed them. All prisoners are either supported by their friends, or obtain their subsistence by begging. Owing to the families of these state prisoners being also in prison, they have no one who dares give them any thing. Were any of the Burmans to come forward to their assistance, they would be immediately suspected of being of their party, and would probably be seized, especially if they were known to have property.

In the afternoon, brethren Kincaid and Weeh, and myself went over to Saguing to see the king; but, owing the gate-keepers' insisting that we should put off our shoes, where it was not customary to pull them off, and walk some distance on the hot sand, we returned home without seeing his majesty. The streets were crowded with people.

At sundown, five men were brought to the place of execution, and beheaded. They were brought from Mokesobo, and said to be robbers. I arrived at the spot when the executioners were fastening the heads to the ground in a row, with short stakes drove through the mouth, leaving the face upright. The bodies were afterwards dragged to the same place, and piled one on another; they then remain there exposed for three days, and then to be interred. I was astonished to see so little feeling exhibited by the crowd, at such a melancholy sight. The man with the spotted face, with a cigar in his mouth, seemed to be as indifferent in handling the ungodly bodies, as any other persons would be in ordinary work.

12. Lieut. Bessar arrived to-day, with sepoy, to relieve the Resident's escort. He men with scarcely any difficulty in coming up the river. He met the king's army on their way to Bangoon. An officer attempted to stop him, but he came on without minding him.

13. Mr. E., the Resident's clerk, visited the king on business; found him in quite a melancholy mood. He said, he was tired of being king—he wished he was dead—he was formerly happy in his garden—he wished he had been left to remain there in quietness.

16. Lord's-day. Brother Kincaid preached. Some of the state prisoners have been released.

17. Col. B. and Mr. K. have visited the king, but nothing special was said. Both of them were allowed to walk through the gate to the steps at the entrance of the lot-dan, without pulling off their shoes.

21. The deacon's wife came in great haste this morning, to inform us that her son, Moung Tou, and her nephew, Moung Na Gas, had just returned home. She said her husband sent her off hastily to inform us of their arrival; and as she had no talk with them, she could not say where they had been, nor how they found their way home. These two young men are members of the church, and were with Mr. Kincaid when he was seized by the robbers. There is another still absent, but he is an elderly man, and well acquainted with the country. He will, no doubt, make his appearance soon.

Visited the ponghee who was stabbed by the robbers on the night of the 8th inst. On asking why they behaved so to him—a priest—a priest—he replied,—he replied, "They supposed I had money, or knew where some was hid; and because I had nothing for them, they cut me with their knives, as you see."

Near by where the priest was staying, I saw a crowd of Burmans around three Hindu fakirs. One of them was swinging, with his head downwards, from a rope fastened to a living tree, and was crying every morning, and says he has done so for some years, and is to continue a few years longer, before he will have attained that degree of purity to which he is aspiring. I spent some time in talking with them through an interpreter, of the fully of such practices, and then told them some plain truths respecting the true God, and his son Jesus Christ, and what he required Burmans, Mohammedans, (a Mohammedan fakir was in company) Hindus, and all other people to do, in order to their becoming truly good. I have seen as many as dozens of these fakirs in Ava at a time. Among them is one, whose left arm is always up, and the finger nails are about five inches long. These men travel all over the countries of Burmah and China, without the least interception. A short time ago, several of them left Ava, in company with some Kachyaus, for the purpose of going to India in some sacred stream which rises in the country in the north, inhabited by wild tribes. In their way they fell in with some wild Kachyaus, who are said to have killed three or four of them, and the rest fled.

It is reported, that an officer recently appointed at Amarapura, was crucified a few days ago. A celebrated robber Kyau, (great thief), was condemned by the king of Mokesobo, for killing, in a moment of passion, some soldiers belonging to the army, before Ava, but one of the king's sons obtained a pardon for him. This is supposed to have been asked, and granted, on account of the important assistance which this robber chief rendered to the king during the late civil war.

22. Col. Burney and Lieut. Bessar have visited the king. A man who formerly belonged to the seven-men, and who has been some time taking shelter at the Col's house, being anxious to approach the king with a proposal, accompanied them over to Saguing. By the king's order, he was seized and put in the stocks. Some think he will be decapitated.

23. Lord's-day. Last night we experienced a heavy storm of wind and rain, which drove our boats from their anchorage to the shore, where we had much trouble in the very midst of the storm, in trying to keep them from going to pieces. Our boatmen all our trunks, and the other part of our baggage. After the storm had abated, we were employed, until two o'clock this morning, in fastening the boats to the bank, securing some boxes which were likely to get wet, and stopping up the leaks. The boat which had the trunks was a new one, and did not get much injured, but the other would have sunk before day-light, if it had not bailed some of the water out, and stopped the principal leaks. As it was, we were obliged to keep two men at the pump throwing out the water. This morning as early as seven o'clock we found, we had the leaky boat unloaded. Gratitude worship omitted.

*Foreigners traversing the interior objected to—Yandabo treaty not recognized by the new king.*

24. Col. Burney went to the lot-dan; but there being no one then disposed to attend to business, he returned home. He informed me that Woodcock Moung Kan ya, and an officer formerly under the queen's brother, were strangled in prison. It is said, their feet were in the stocks, and they were made to recline on their backs, when a rope was fastened round their necks and drawn tight by a windlass, until they were dead. Towards evening, Col. B. received a letter from Dr. Richardson, who has been exploring the country north of Mandalay, inhabited by the Red Karens, and some tribes of Shyans. His route has been long and very difficult. To save both time and trouble, he wishes to return by Ava, to Mandalay. The Col. went over to see the king, and have some Burmans sent on to protect him from robbers through the wilderness. The king was in an ill humor, and refused to allow Dr. Richardson to come on to Ava. The Col. said he was within six days' march of Ava, and surely the king would not send him back so near the rains would soon commence, and be and his people, who are merchants, would be exposed.

\* A half brother to the king, and son-in-law of the seven-men.

\* See Mr. Kincaid's journal, when appearing at the lot-dan, p. 39 vol. 11.

passed to make him. The king replied to this, "If he were at Amara, he should go back; he had no business to come such a way as that, from Alaungmye." The Col. said it was to improve the trade between the two countries, and the treaty gave merchants a right to go any where to trade. The king instantly caught at the word *trade*, and said he had nothing to do with it; the Col. must go to the people who made it. After a great deal of talk of this kind, the king told the Col. that as he was his friend, if he asked his permission for Dr. Richardson to come on, as a personal favour, he would allow him, but not on account of any treaty.

25. Mr. E., the Resident's writer and interpreter, was sent for by the king. He appeared pleased, and talked of making presents to Mrs. B. and her three little sons. He intimated to Mr. B. that he wished Col. B. to acknowledge that Dr. B. had done wrong, ask his pardon, and promise he should do so no more. He would then give the royal order for Dr. B. to come on to Ava. A writer was requested to put this on a Burman bank book, in the form of a petition, for Mr. B. to carry to the Col. for his signature. A letter was now presented to his majesty from the Col., stating, in as mild and respectful a way as possible, his regret at having heard that his majesty had broken the solemn promise made to him to serve the interests of all the officers of the late government, by causing two of them to be strangled in prison; and he wished to know the cause, that he might state it in his report to his government. The king, after reading the letter threw it from him in a rage, and said, "My kingly prerogative! Have not kings the right and power to kill as many of their subjects as they please? Yes, and I will; and more are you of this mind, and I will send you to the gallows. In a month, when I ascend the throne, the black attorney shall be executed, for he deserves it. After fifteen or twenty minutes, he became calm, and requested Mr. E. to go to the Col. with the writing, and if he consents to it, Dr. B. shall be set free immediately.

26. Early this morning, Mr. E. was sent over to the king to return the writing, and to express, verbally, that the Col. could not sign such a petition, for Dr. B. had been sent with merchants, by Mr. Mundell, at the request of the Governor-General, for the purpose of improving the trade between the two countries, according to the treaty made by both; and he could not, therefore, say, that Dr. B. had done wrong, by coming the way he had. But, if the king thinks he has done wrong, and will give him his wishes in writing, to forward to the Gov. General, that hereafter no person should come into the country, except by Baungone, without first obtaining his majesty's permission, he will do so. The king was much displeased with his reply, and said, "The Col. has already assented that Dr. B. has done wrong and why should he now want to make difficulties with trades. If he wants the treaty to be in force, let him go to those who make it; let him not think that I am like those fools of the former government. I give my word, and it shall be as I say."

The people are reporting in the city, that there are difficulties between the king and the Col., and that the former has threatened to outlive the latter.

30. Lord's-day. Br. Webb preached from John 1: 1-6. Col. B. went to the 100-dan and conferred with the officers concerning treaties, and returned them to one made by the Burman government with China, which remains still in force. They proceeded to go early in the morning to beging, to see the king, and obtain the royal permission for Mr. Richardson to come to Ava, as a favour to Col. Burney. Heard that the ex-king is to be removed from his palace, to a place in the south part of the city, near the splendid pagoda which he has recently built. During the day, the ex-queen and the other queens had to walk to the *thungdan* barefoot, to take the oath of allegiance to the new king.

May 1. This evening the ex-king was removed. He was carried in a palanquin, the ex-queen walked on one side of it, and her daughter on the other. Tikeitgyi, the present king's son, with some officers and attendants in the front, and the three other principal queens with their followers in the rear, made up the procession. It is supposed that the king will be present.

5. To-day the king visited the elephant trap. He came in a long, narrow, gilded, royal boat, seated on the prow, having a man behind, holding a gilded umbrella over him. Several other boats of the same kind came with his sons, and others of government. The elephant which was brought in to be caught, happened to have some spots about him, the king considered it a good omen on his coming into power. He was much gratified, and made presents to the governor of the wild elephants and his men, and ordered them to take particular care of the animal, and surround it with the emblems of royalty. A white canopy was hung over it, a bamboo fence made round its shed, and pots of flowers hung on the fence.

As is usual on such occasions, many people crowded to our house, and received the scriptures and tracts, and some staid in our yard and verandah, and heard the truths of the gospel explained.

Palace of the ex-king—Capital Punishments.

A few days ago the king told the Colonel that he might go and

see the royal palace, lately the residence of the ex-king and family, and take the American teachers with him. This morning we all went. Before entering the palace yard, we had an interview with Tikeitgyi, one of the king's sons, who is now premier. He was living in a neat bamboo house, near the palace gate, surrounded by the officers of government. We left this place, accompanied by the attorney, Thakun Shway-thakun, who had been requested by the king to show us around the palace. On arriving at the palace, we pulled off our shoes and left them with our umbrellas until we returned. The apartments of the king, his head queen, and three other queens, the young princes, the thirty concubines, the king's three sisters and their numerous households, with the open passages leading to them, gave the place the appearance to us of a little city. All the most of the occupants had been removed, there was very little to be seen besides the empty rooms. In one of the king's apartments were some large mirrors, by means of which his majesty could hear, when he wished, a full view of himself from head to foot. In the young prince's apartment were a variety of pictures and playthings, which were packed up ready to be removed. The thrones were at the east, west, north and south ends of the palace, and one in the centre. At the east throne the king and his wives, and at the west the queen and her attendants. Sometimes the king and queen appeared together on this throne. The throne in the centre was the grandest, and was used by the king only on particular occasions. Not far from this was a large room, enclosed with grate work, into which we were told the king usually retired to be alone, when he was very angry. Several holes remained undisturbed in a corner of one of the rooms, where the king performed his devotions. The furniture was very different from the images of Gandama which are now made. There was nothing remarkable about the thrones, excepting a number of images, of the size of children a year old, in a kneeling posture, with their faces towards the throne, and their hands joined together, and raised to their foreheads, as is the custom with the Burmans in the act of worship. The palace is built of wood, excepting one apartment which had been finished for the young prince. The walls were of brick, plastered and beautifully polished. Adjoining this was the young prince's garden, containing rosebushes, and various other choice flower trees. This was level with the floor of the palace, which is some feet from the ground. After having seen all the apartments which had been so recently occupied by the king and his numerous attendants, we were taken to the apartment still occupied by his eldest sister, she was seated on a throne, surrounded by a number of females, and seemed pleased to see us. Soon after we were seated, a younger sister, the widow of Prince Ma, came and took part in the conversation. They had many questions to ask concerning the ladies—what their ages were—whether they were married or single—what their husbands were, and what their professions—how long they had been in the country, and whether they could talk the Burman language. We (missionaries) were not prepared for the serenity of the royal ladies. When they were told that we were religious teachers, one of them said, she thought that teachers always dressed in black. It so happened that we were all dressed in white, it being more comfortable than black, when exposed to the hot sun of Ava. After sitting on the floor till we were all tired, we rose and took our leave. On arriving outside of the palace yard, we were called to see the king's son again. He presented both of the ladies with a ruby ring, (there were five in company,) and said he pitied them, because they had to return in the hot sun; but as to the gentlemen, they could endure it. We then rose from the bamboo floor, took leave, put on our shoes, and returned home.

7. Lord's-day. Services performed in the usual way.

9. This evening two men were beheaded, and another, with his arms and legs stretched out and fastened to a bamboo grating, was embowelled. One of the men who were beheaded was a very fine looking man, had been an officer some time, and was more successful than any other officer in checking the robbers above Ava. It is supposed the reason for his being beheaded, was his faithfulness to the former government, and togethly the execution of some chiefs of banditti who were very active in the late disturbance. The executioners respected him very much, and begged his pardon for what they were about to do. The poor man trembled. One of the men with the spotted face cried out, "You are a man—are you not?" He stooped down, bowed his head forward, and instantly it was off. The bamboo to which the man who was embowelled was tied, were upright, and drove falling into the ground. It appears the persons justiced in this way are left to die a painful, lingering death. This man, entrusted the executioner not to do so with him. He received one stroke with the Burman sword, which entered the left side, below the ribs, and reached the heart. He died instantly. He will remain exposed until there is nothing of him left. The men who were beheaded will be interred in three days. The man embowelled was formerly an officer at Pagan, but having lost his situation, he informed the officers of the king that the Pagan prince was collecting arms to assist her brother in a revolt against the government. On this information the officers acted, and brought on the crime much sooner than it was expected.

11. Eight persons executed at Saguing. One was a town writer, and, living near the prince's house, had taken some of his favourite pigeons, and killed them—for which he was decapitated. Another was the gate-keeper, who, it appears, hesitated to open the gate when the king ordered to Saguing. Another, the head man of the village, had given information to the government. Another, a goldsmith, was obnoxious for having some of the salesman's jewels. These were also decapitated. The fifth was a woman, who had given information concerning some hidden property. She was killed by a blow of a stick on the back of the neck. The sixth was a doctor, who gave medicine to the king to make him love the queen. He was tied up and sawn in two from the head downwards. The two last were a butcher and his wife. The man was accused of having killed a calf belonging to his majesty, and his head was split open with a hatchet. The only fault of the woman was the presentation of a petition to the king for the release of her husband. She was struck on the neck with a stick until she was dead.

14. Lord's-day. Brother Kinsaid preached. Heard unpleasant news this afternoon. We were in hopes that the king would let us alone—but no. Mr. E. having visited him to-day, he said, "Tell the American teachers that they must not give away any more of Jesus Christ's books." This makes us feel sad, but not to despair. I trust we all know from experience, that it is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes.

15. Mr. Bayfield and Dr. Griffiths have arrived. The latter came overland from Sadiya, and met Mr. Bayfield somewhere above Mogaung.

16. The king came over from Saguing with his family and attendants, and visited the lot-lau; but to the astonishment of all the people, he did not ascend the throne—he merely bowed to it, and tied pieces of white muslin in several places about it, and also to his own gilded umbrella. He dispenses for the present with the white umbrella. What his motives are for doing so, no one knows.

#### Interview with the king—Departure for Rangoon.

20. Accompanied by Kinsaid to see the king. We took with us, as presents, a map of the world, the first volume of the Child's Book on the Soul, a Burman and English primer with cuts, a bottle of cologne water, and a ball of fency soap. He was interested most with the primer and map. The Resident, Mr. Bayfield, his assistant, and Dr. Griffiths, were present also, on a visit. During their stay the king sat on his cushion, and was principally engaged in conversation with them. On their leaving, as we were teachers, the king rose up and came to us, and, stooping down, familiarly shook hands with us—would he had not seen to for some time—he remembered us during his trouble, and now it was all over he was glad to see us again. He ordered two gold watches to be brought for us to look at, which had come from the palace. He asked us if we intended to go away when Col. Burney did. We told him that we should, as the country was in an unsettled state, and he and his court were going to Kyauk-Mying, and probably to Mokesbo; but we should return again in a year, when the country would be settled. "Yes," said he, "I shall go to Mokesbo. In a year or so the country will be quiet; come back then." Now I stood erect, and with a keen eye, full of meaning, he looked towards the princes, noblemen, officers, and attendants, who were all bowed down before him, and said, with a full voice, "Little teachers, you must not give away any more of Jesus Christ's books. Formerly I could see such things done, and take no notice of them; but now I am the defender of the faith, and protect my religion." To this we made no reply, but bowed to him, to let him know that we listened to him. We then informed him, that when we returned, we designed to bring with us a printing-press, and to print books on sciences. "Yes," said he, with a strong and firm tone, "come, and print, and give away as many books on sciences as you please." Our business with him being now finished, we respectfully took leave of him and returned home.

21. Lord's-day. Dr. Webb preached. This evening a young man was brought to us by a brother who was his tutor, and embowed, and was taken to the place where the remains of his brother are. "Truly the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty."

22. Reports say, a woodcut, by promising to get some of the state prisoners released, extorted from one 500 tials, another 300, and another 1000. For a short time their irons were knocked off, and they were set free. This was boasted of before the king as an instance of cleverness in the officer.

24. Lieut. Smith arrived from Manmaia. He was sent by the Commissioner, Mr. Blundell, to ascertain the situation of the Resident and family.

26. Lord's-day. Services as usual. Lieut. Smith returned to Rangoon.

\* He has always called us "little teachers;" and others who log to honour us, call us great teachers. We endeavour to improve on the minds of the natives—members of the church or not—that it is wrong to make distinctions among the religious teachers; and particularly inform them, that they must not call us by the name Great Teacher, but simply teacher; that the name, Great Teacher, belongs to Jesus Christ, the son of God; and no religious teacher ought to be called by that name. If they are members of the church, we read to them Matthew xiii. 4.

29. Dr. Richardson has arrived.

June 4. Lord's-day. Dr. Kinsaid preached. This evening a man was brought to the place of execution; but his relations paid some money to have him released, and he was carried back to prison.

6. This evening, hearing that the poor man, who was to have been executed the evening before, was brought out again, I accompanied brethren Kinsaid and Webb to the place of execution to see him. He was a man about 40 years old, and had a very intelligent and respectable appearance. He was kneeling on the grass, with his hands tied behind him, having the spotted face executioners, with their swords, on each side of him. He seemed very unconcerned, said nothing to any one, but continued singing betel-nut. A great many people had collected around him. His only fanit appeared to be his faithfulness to the former government, as a military officer. His mother, wife, and children were near by, in a small hut, waiting anxiously the arrival of the royal pardon. The sun had gone down, and nothing came. The poor man was certain his fate was sealed. At eight o'clock he called his family to him to take the last farewell. At twelve o'clock he was beheaded; and this morning his head lies in the street to the ground, close by the man who was embowelled.

7. Accompanied by Kinsaid to see the king. We gave him the Three Sciences. He appeared very pleasant to us, and ordered his treasurer to give br. K. the money due to him for his losses up the river.

10. The king and court left Saguing and came to Ava, for Kyauk-Mying, a town on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, where the king intends to remain until he removes to Mokesbo, the ancient city of Alompra, which is about fourteen miles in the interior.

It is said that the state prisoners were taken from Ava to Saguing, and made to walk in procession to their boat, in presence of the king, each one having a large white talle in his hand, to remind them that they had been stirring up strife. A large oahoon was fixed at the head of the boat, into which the ladies were put.

17. Having our baggage in readiness, we took leave of the native brethren, and embarked on board of our boats, to go to Rangoon, or some other place, until the country becomes settled. Six of the brethren accompany us, besides Mr. Shoun and a Karen. There are in company about twenty boats, containing the Resident and family, Messrs. Bayfield and Richardson, Messrs. Edwards and Good, and Lieut. Bayor and his wife, and their baggage.—*American Baptist Missionary Magazine, August, 1889.*

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY COLLECTION.—The appropriation committee finally agreed to the following scheme:—

1. For two Institution Houses, and general purposes, of the common Institution Fund	£35,000
2. For Missionary and Centenary Premises	32,000
For various other Missionary purposes, such as missionary Superannuations, Widows, Orphan, Chapels, &c.	21,000
3. For Missionary Polytechnic Ship, Purchase, &c.	3,000
For Outfit, Stores, Insurance, Expenses, &c.	3,000
4. For Chapel Loan Fund, England	35,000
For Irish Chapel Fund	2,000
5. For Kingswood and Woolhouse-grove Schools Debt	5,000
6. For Auxiliary Fund Debt	1,500
7. For the New Auxiliary Fund, as explained above	9,000
8. On account, towards expenses, &c.	1,500
	£160,000

Thus the committee at once appropriated the whole amount of Subscriptions now promised, being double the amount of the first appropriation to meet the claims of the original objects. The surplus is, however, yet expected to be very considerable; in anticipation of which, after making a reserve of 10,000, for the remainder of expenses, and for contingencies, &c. &c., and of 10,000, for effectually securing the great objects of the 19th and 20th Manchester resolutions, the Committee agreed to the two following grants:—

1. For a Centenary Monumental Chapel in Dublin, in lieu of Mr. Wesley's Chapel in Whitefriar street, built in 1732, the lease of which is nearly expired, and the site of which the Episcopate are anxious to secure for their new Catholic premises	£5,000
2. To the Wesleyan Education Committee for Wesleyan Day Schools	5,000

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE VICAR OF LEEDS.—About a fortnight since, the patrons of the church at Kirkstall assembled to elect a successor to the lamented Rev. Richard Hodgson, when the successful candidate was the Rev. John Ware, vicar of Christ Church, Meadow-lane. The unsuccessful candidate was the Rev. John Clark, one of Dr. Hook's on-

ness, in whose favour the vicar exerted all his influence on that occasion. Among the individuals who recommended Mr. Ware to the patron, the Rev. Wm. Sinclair was one; and, in doing so, no doubt he thought himself perfectly justified by the fact that Mr. Ware had proved himself a martyr of true piety. Such a fact, however, was deemed by Dr. Hook no sufficient ground for a recommendation opposed to his wishes, and consequently the Rev. Mr. Sinclair was surprised in no ordinary measure, a few days back, by receiving a note from the vicar, stating, that as he had thought proper to act in such a manner, he must take notice that on a certain day (either in March or May,—we are not sure which) the pulpit at his own church (St. George's) would no longer be his, but the vicar would then take possession of it himself. Mr. Sinclair is stated to have expressed in reply, his surprise at such a communication having been sent to him because he had thought proper to make the recommendation already named, and to have desired, after taking legal advice, the power of the vicar to do what he had determined on,—viz., to expel him from the pulpit of St. George's. On this, he received a second epistle, which is said to have been couched in such distasteful terms, that he declined to allow it to the trustees of St. George's, though requested,—and the ground he did not wish to expose the vicar. Dr. Hook however, is understood to have announced that he too is acting with legal sanction, and will carry out the purpose stated in his previous note. The trustees of St. George's Church are, as may be conceived, most indignant at this proceeding of the vicar's, and are resolved to maintain, by every means in their power, the manly decision of their minister to resist so tyrannical a mandate.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**SOCIALISM.**—We have felt some hesitation in deciding whether we should set more wisely in drawing the attention of our readers to the new type of licentious atheism that has assumed the name of Socialism, thereby giving additional notoriety to what is perhaps better left to ripen, rot, and rotify in its native darkness, or in alluding to its existence as we have hitherto observed respecting it. The alleged rapid growth and extensive spread of this evil pest,—the connexion at least to a certain extent between the system of the Socialists and the political dogmas of the Chartists,—the alarming statements put forth in some recent publications,—and the deplorable effects of ascertaining the real facts,—have at length induced us to offer a few remarks upon the subject.

And first, as it is probable many of our readers may require to be informed what Socialism is, as "a religious theory," (if the term religious may be applied to the notion of all religious sects, current or principle,) we may refer them to two publications in which it is exposed in all its intellectual absurdity and moral deformity. The one the title of which we give below,\* by the Rev. J. EVERTACK GILES, of Leeds, is a very masterly analysis and extensive refutation of the licentious system, as propounded by HENRY OWEN and his fellows or followers. It was originally prepared to be delivered as a popular lecture, but is much too valuable to be considered as a production of ephemeral interest. Mr. GILES has been at the pains of wading through Mr. OWEN's principal publications; and his account of the impious and licentious doctrines which they contain, are supported by references at the foot of the page to the passages in which they occur. Mr. GILES entered upon the disgusting task with a prepossession that they would be found to be "the productions of a mind somewhat sceptical and visionary, yet incapable of a malignant hatred to religion, and by no means unfriendly to good morals." The perusal soon undeceived him; and awakened his detestation of the depravity betrayed in the wickedness and mischievous tendency of the theory. Charged by the Socialists with having misrepresented their sentiments, he has since repeatedly reviewed their system; but in each examination has only strengthened his impressions of its unqualified wickedness. The points are under no small obligations to Mr. GILES for the self-denying toil by which he has rendered himself competent to present this full-length picture of "Socialism" in all its hideous characterisation; and his account will probably serve permanently as the best analysis of the system. At the same time, the powerful reasoning in the pamphlet is adapted to satisfy any persons open to conviction, who may be in danger of being misled by the specious sophistry of the would-be philosopher, and to reinforce the better principles of any untaught mind. The extreme cheapness of the publication will, we hope, facilitate its wide circulation.

The other publication† (already in the second edition) is of a less elaborate, but popular character; and its circulation has been, we are happy to find, attended with the best results at Bliston, the town in which the Author resides. Socialists there, we are told, "if now left to itself, is likely to die a natural death." Yet the progress of the system there appeared at one time so threatening as to excite the fears of all classes; and it was gaining such

a hold on the minds of the ignorant and uninformed, as to cause the "Social Missionary" (alias the apostle of Socialism) to report to his friends, "Bliston is all our own." Bliston is a township containing upwards of 12,000 souls. The above statement is important, as indicating that the "mushroom growth" of error of this portentous kind is often fostered by an apoplexy of day. In another part of Staffordshire, the Pottery district, Socialism made its appearance, but, happily, not finding a neglected and vicious population to work upon, and being "left to itself," it speedily shrunk into obscurity. The Rev. Mr. BICKERSTETH, in a recent tract, "On the Dangers of the Church of Christ," represents the progress of Socialism as rapid among the middle and lower classes. We can scarcely believe that the middle classes have been infected by it to any extent. Many persons, he says, "are little aware of the rapidity of the rise and spread of this evil spirit in our own land. Associations are formed at thirty-one of the principal towns in different parts of the country by it, and valuated missionaries are sent to all parts of the land. They have periodical publications and a great number of abominable tracts. There is hardly a large town which the infidel missionaries do not visit; but the towns enumerated have regular Associations, with what they pompously call charters." Without questioning the accuracy of this statement, we should be glad to know upon what data it rests. As Bliston is not named among the thirty-one places, nor Wolverhampton, the enumeration is at all events imperfect. As to the persons who compose these Societies, Mr. MATTHEW says, "It is notorious that the great bulk of them are young men and women, who are seduced by the pleasures and amusements which are there held out to them; and the remainder consist either of persons of bad moral character, or men of untaught religious views, or atheists, unbelievers, Swedenborgians, the followers of JOHANNES SMITH, &c." Among those who have joined them, mention is made, however, of "a clever lecturer, who was once a Baptist Missionary," but is now of "most abominable character of another propagator," who was once a local preacher among the Methodists, and of a third, who had belonged to the same body. But in each of these cases, and scarcely without an exception in all similar ones, the apostates have been persons whose practice did not accord with their Christian profession. It is inconceivable, indeed, that so clumsy and gross a system should present attractions to any individual, not interested in feeling a speculative apology for practical infidelity, or philosophising in defence of his secret libertinism. We do not wish to underestimate either the extent to which these soul-destroying doctrines have spread, or the social danger arising from their prevalence, especially when connected with the political dogmas of the Chartists. Still, our present impression is, that the infernal zeal and diligence with which their Missionaries have been seeking to gain converts to Socialism, have not been so successful as to afford much ground of alarm, though abundant matter for melancholy reflections. Like the cholera, this moral pest may have traversed the length and breadth of the country, making fearful ravages in some localities, but without becoming permanently endemic any where, so that it soon spends itself and disappears. We do not say that it is better in all cases to leave it to itself, for such judicious efforts as those of Mr. GILES and Mr. MATTHEW must be useful in checking its progress, and in shaming its advocates into silence. We are pleased too to be announced, a new cheap periodical, entitled "The Beacon," and edited by one of the most pleasing writers of the day, the Rev. CHARLES B. TATLER, now Rector of St. Peter's, Chester; which has been undertaken, we are told, "on purpose to meet, with God's help, the profane and daring impiety of the Owenites and other infidels of the present times. Every well-intended effort of this description deserves public encouragement. From a glance at the only Number that has reached us, we should say that there is rather a preponderance of the imaginative in the shape of fictitious narrative, and that, to meet infidelity, articles of a more argumentative and informing character must form a prominent feature of the publication. Truth should be presented with its proper evidence.—*Pat.*

# SCIENTIFIC.

**EARTHQUAKES, Feb. 6.**—At the Geological Society, a paper, on 'A probable cause of certain Earthquakes,' by M. Louis Albert Necker, was read. Mr. Necker is of opinion, that the falling down of the roof of caverns, made by the solvent or sive powers of a underground bodies of water, may account for some of these earthquakes which have no apparent connexion with volcanic action. The effects, he conceives, may be in part produced by the blow of the detached mass on the subjacent solid strata, and partly by vibrations in the air, contained in the cavern. He mentioned, on the authority of M. Viret, an instance of a shock, similar to that of an earthquake, felt in a coal mine, by the giving way of some subterranean works, at the distance of a quarter of a league. He also noticed instances of effects exhibited on the surface of the ground, by the sinking in of ancient mines; and has expressed a wish, that records of such events should be preserved and published, for the sake of comparison with other phenomena. Mr. Necker referred to several printed lists of earthquakes, and showed that some of them were

\* Socialism, as a religious Theory, irrational and absurd. The first of Three Lectures on Socialism delivered at Leeds, in the Chapel, Leeds, by John EVERTACK GILES, Minister. 8vo. pp. 48. Price 6d.  
† Socialism exposed: or the Book of the New Moral World examined. By Joseph MATTHEW. 12mo. pp. 36. Price 4d.

felt in districts, which, on account of their geological structure, may contain vast energies. Among the documents of this nature, he included that of M. Rion. On comparing the dates of the shocks experienced near Nice with those of renewed energy in Etna and Vesuvius, he found that some of the earthquakes preceded by very short intervals powerful eruptions; but that in a great many instances they appear to have been quite independent of volcanic action, and that a considerable number of periods of activity both in Etna and Vesuvius had no effect on the country around Nice. He, therefore, thinks it is not improbable that that town may be placed within the influence of Etna and Vesuvius, and may have experienced earthquakes due to volcanic operations, but that standing on deposits which may contain caverns, many of the shocks may have resulted simply from internal subsidences; he is further of opinion, that some of them may have proceeded from an union of the two causes, the undrained surface having rendered perceptible slight volcanic operations, which would not otherwise have been felt. M. Necker, from these and numerous similar data, concludes, that there are three classes of earthquakes; one due to subsidence in the earth, another in volcanic action, and a third to the union of the other two—*Athenaeum*.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th June, 1890.

Lieutenant Percy Eld, Assistant to the Political Agent at Manipore, has obtained leave of absence from the 18th July to 18th November next, for the purpose of visiting China on private affairs.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 26th May, 1890.

The leave of absence granted by the Commissioner of the 12th or Bhagulpore Division to Mr. G. F. Hamilton, late officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda, for one month, from the 16th instant, on Medical Certificate, has been renewed.

The 1st June, 1890.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Macanah, attached to the Civil Station of West Burdwan (Burdwan), has been appointed Registrar of Deeds under Act No. XXX. of 1887, in Burdwan.

The 11th June, 1890.

The annexed portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Abercrombie Dick, under date the 12th January last, has been cancelled from the 1st instant, the date on which he took his seat as a Temporary Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nazam Adawlat at the Presidency.

Mr. G. W. Hatry has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Noida, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. P. Sibbel, on until further orders. Mr. Hatry will make over charge of the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moulga to Mr. R. Lantour, who will officiate temporarily in these offices.

Mr. G. F. Hamilton has been appointed to officiate as Collector of Patna.

The 14th June, 1890.

Mr. W. Travers, Special Deputy Collector of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 12th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Mr. A. W. Maier will officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Cuttack until further orders.

Mr. W. Bell, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda, has obtained leave of absence, in extension for twenty-five days, from the 18th ultimo.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, 27th May, 1890.

Lieutenant W. J. H. Cluerter, 45th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to be 2d Subaltern of the 2d Regiment of Infantry Caste Auxiliary Force.

The 30th May, 1890.

Major T. Sandys, Principal Assistant at Namer, has obtained one month's leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 12th proximo. Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Hume will direct in his absence for that period during his absence.

Simla, 3rd June, 1890.

Captain E. Clutterbuck, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, took charge of his appointment of officiating Junior Assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore, on the 9th ultimo.

Captain H. W. Trevelyan received charge of the Harrowly Political Agency from Captain Ludlow on the 25th proximo.

T. H. MADDOCK, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.

#### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Simla, 4th May, 1890.

Mohammad Yusuf, Sudder Ameer of Jounpore, is to be Additional Principal Sudder Ameer of Mirapore, in the room of Fandi Pertab Narain, deceased.

Mr. H. Burgess, 2d Moon-off of Shahjehanpore, to be Sudder Ameer of Jounpore, in succession to Mohammad Yusuf promoted.

The 10th May, 1890.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock, Magistrate and Collector of Mirapore, on Medical Certificate, for 9 months, from the 17th ultimo, to enable him to proceed to sea, with permission to remain at Simla, till the commencement of the ensuing rainy season.

The 17th May, 1890.

Mr. H. S. Ravenhau, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Faizpore, on Medical Certificate, for 6 months, in extension of the leave obtained by him in orders of this Office.

The 26th May, 1890.

That portion of the leave of absence granted to the Reverend R. Everett, Chaplain of Delhi, on the 26th February last, which extends from the

1st of March to the 15th of April last, the day on which he quitted his station for the Hills, is cancelled.

Mr. F. A. Head, Settlement Officer of Zillah Pilibhit, on Medical Certificate, for 11 months, from the 20th April last, for the purpose of visiting the Hills. He is authorized to neglect his Settlement duties, during the period of his absence from the station.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. A. Dmbar, M. D., to be Civil Assistant Surgeon at the Station of Aizacpur.

The 21st May, 1890.

Mr. G. Edmondstone, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mirat, is invested with the Special powers described in Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation III. of 1901, and Section 21, Regulation VIII. of 1901.

F. C. HILL, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, N. W. P.

### MILITARY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 18th June, 1890.

No. 94 of 1890.—In conformity with instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, published in General Orders, No. 77, of the 22d ultimo, authorizing an augmentation to the Corps of Engineers, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions. Date of Commission—June 20th May 1890.

Corps of Engineers.  
To be Major.

Captain William Neil Forbes,  
(Rever. Major) Archibald Irvine, C. B.  
Edmund Sweetnam

To be Captain.

1st Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Henry Crompton.  
Alexander Henry Edmondstone.  
Paul Wynn Willis.  
George Burdett Tremereers.  
William Henry Graham.  
William Mathew Smith.

To be 1st Lieutenants.

William Abercrombie.  
Joseph Alexander Weller.  
John Nixon Sharp.  
James Roger Western.  
Henry Bickley.  
Thomas Henry.  
George Hickson Fagan.  
Lawrence Hill.  
Henry Siddons.  
Edmund John Brown.  
John Trill.

Supply, 2d Lieut. Thomas Henry Sale.

Alexander Cunningham.  
John Leitch Doyle Stuart.  
Norman Chester Macleod.  
James Spence.  
William Jones.

The following Supernumerary Officers are brought on the effective strength of the Corps, as 2d Lieutenants, with their present dates of rank, their standing with reference to the transfer in this Presidency of the 2d of the Supernumeraries in the Corps of Engineers at Madras and Bangalore as may avail themselves of the option given them, will be in the order in which they stood at Addiscombe, as directed in the Honourable the Court's Instructions—

Supernumerary 2d Lieut. Charles Lewis Spitta.

Stephen Pitt.  
Robert Pigg.  
James Nathaniel Broadbent.  
Charles Becher Young.

WM. CASEMENT, M. G., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

Fort William, 17th June, 1890.

No. 95 of 1890.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for June 1890, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Wednesday, the 19th proximo.

No. 97 of 1890.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments, consequent on the accession of Major General Sir William Caseement, K. C. B., to the Supreme Council of India.

Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Major William Cubitt, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Captain R. J. H. Birch, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Major Cubitt, Deputy Secretary, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart in attendance on the Right Honourable the Governor General, or until further orders.

No. 98 of 1890.—The boundary disputes and other matters at issue between the Sikh Rajah and State of Nepal, having been as yet adjusted as to render it unnecessary to retain an officer of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Liqut on that Frontier, the Honourable the President in Council, in concurrence with the Right Honourable the Governor General, has been pleased in the Political Department, under date the 25th instant, to place the Lieutenant Colonel's services at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

No. 99 of 1890.—Her Majesty's 21st Regiment, or Royal Scotch Foblers, having been transferred from the Establishment of Fort Saint George to that of Fort William, to be encountered attached to this Presidency from the 25th April last, the date of the arrival of the Head Quarters in the Madras House.

No. 100 of 1890.—The undermentioned officers of the Artillery and Infantry are promoted to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

58th Regt. N. I., Lieutenant Raymond } 18th June, 1890.  
Harry McLennan, }  
18th June, 1890.





show, and receive charge of the ordnance depot at that station, from Sergeant Major Reid, (acting temporarily as a Sub-Conductor) who, on being relieved, will rejoin the head-quarters of the 2d battalion of artillery, to which he belongs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

- 41st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J. K. Phillips; from 23d April to 30th April, to enable him to join his regiment.
- 42d regiment native infantry—Captain A. McKean, from 3d June to 30th June, in attendance on medical certificate.
- 44th regiment native infantry—Sergeant J. H. Palgrave, from 1st June to 30th February 1890, on medical certificate.
- 45th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J. G. Caulfield, from 23d April to 23d October, in visit *Misawari*, on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 19th March last.

#### Head Quarters, Madras, 24th May, 1889.

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed:

The 2d battalion of the 30th ultima, directing an extra dooly with a set of beavers, to be supplied for the depot hospital of Her Majesty's 10th Light Infantry at Kurnaul.

The Prospective station order of the 29th ultima, directing Captain H. W. Farrington, of the 2d regiment of native infantry, to take charge, and superintend the construction, of all the public buildings at the station, from the 1st of May.

#### Head Quarters, Madras, 26th May, 1889.

The Allahabad Garrison and cantonment order of the 4th ultima, permitting Captain G. H. Dyke, Commissary of Ordnance, to proceed to wards the hills, in attendance of leave, direct Lieutenant G. G. Chaudhary, of artillery, to receive charge of the magazine, as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed, under the authority of Government.

The Nizam station order of the 16th ultima, directing Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., of the 4th regiment of native infantry, to receive medical charge of the artillery division at that station, and appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Dolgoff, of the 30th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the left wing of the 5d head horse, in the room of Assistant Surgeon J. Murray, M. D., proceeding to join the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul station order dated the 29th March last, directing Veterinary Surgeon J. Purves, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, to afford professional aid to the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is confirmed.

Lieutenant S. J. Sumner, doing duty with the Hurdianah light infantry battalion, is, at his own request, permitted to rejoin the 41st regiment of native infantry, to which he belongs.

Ensign Edward Forbes, of the 20th Bn., at his own request, removed to the 11th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Conductor John Graves, at present attached to the arsenal of Fort William, is posted to the expense magazine at Dum-Dum, vice Spencer.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 11th November last, to Sub-Conductor J. H. Dwyer, of the army commissariat department, is cancelled at his request, from the 11th instant.

Gunner George MacCall, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the 1st company of the same battalion, to vacate a vacancy in the non-committed staff of the carriage of Fort William.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

- 55d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord H. Gordon, from 26th May to 26th December, in visit *Misawari*, on medical certificate.
- 39th regiment native infantry—Ensign R. H. D. Tulloh, from 12th April to 1st August, on private affairs, to remain at Dinapore.
- 71st regiment native infantry—Ensign I. Strangways, from 12th April to 1st August, on private affairs, to remain at Dinapore.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,  
J. R. LEMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

##### MARRIAGES.

- June 11. At Cawnpore, by the Rev. R. P. Brook, Major Moody, commanding 7th Regt. S. I., to Mary Faithfull, eldest daughter of Brevet Major Holmes, of the same Regiment.
- 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Gush, to Mrs. J. McCally.

##### DEATHS.

- May 26. At Jhansd, the Lady of Captain Sandeman, 35d Regt. N. I. of a daughter.
- June 6. At Simla, the Lady of Captain R. Colclington, D. A. Quarter Master General, of a son.
- 8. At Poona, Mrs. James Morris, of a son.
- 12. At Lucknow, the Lady of Major J. B. Smith, 63d Regt. of a son.
- 15. At Dinapore, the Lady of Captain Flinks, Officiating R. Officer, of a son.
- 17. At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. A. B. Campbell, of a daughter.
- 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. D'Souza, of a son.
- 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. B. Campbell, of a daughter.
- 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Andrews, of a daughter.
- 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Bork, widow of the late Mr. John Bork, of a daughter.
- 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. A. Rieky, of a son.

##### DEATHS.

- May 19. At Buxar, Sarah Emma Cox, the beloved daughter of Sergeant Major Thomas Cox, 20th Regt. S. I., aged 1 year and 6 days.
- June 3. At Madras, Mrs. Richardson, the beloved wife of Mr. John Richardson.
- 5. At Trepore, Assam, Mr. George Frederick Brownlow.
- 15. At Calcutta, William Finlay Dalrymple, the infant son of Mr. Alexander Gibson, aged 10 months and 10 days.
- 16. At Calcutta, John, the only son of Mr. James H. Dunn, aged 9 years, 1 month and 16 days.
- 16. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Bagnall, junior, aged 8 months, and 11 days.
- 16. At Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. B. Burgess.
- 16. At Calcutta, Mr. John Shefford, Mother, aged 29 years.

June 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Currieh, wife of Mr. John Currie, son of Messrs. Maccherson and Co. aged 21 years and 3 months.

- 19. At Calcutta, the infant child of L. J. Cockburn.
- 19. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Linton.
- 19. At Calcutta, at the Police Hospital, Mr. D. Mendes, aged 40 years.

20. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. M. Lopes, aged 10 months and 15 days.

- 20. At Calcutta, Mr. John Crawford, aged 44 years.
- 20. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Wright, aged 29 years.
- 22. At Calcutta, Master Edward Liores Perle, aged 1 year and 3 months.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVALS.

- June 16. The English Ship *Thames*, D. McKean, from London 16th/17th Doves 20th February.
- The English Brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, from Penang 31st May.
- 18. The English Brig *Archibald Campbell*, H. Cooke, from the Mauritius 16th May.
- 19. The English Brig *Charles*, G. F. Andree, from Madras 4th, and Vinsagapattam 15th June.
- 21. The English Ship *Mary Ann* Webb, L. Lloyd, from Liverpool 4th March.
- The English Brig *Asia*, H. Patterson, from the Cape of Good Hope 28th April.
- 22. The English Ship *Esther*, H. Heron, from Liverpool 19th February.
- The English Ship *Loose Family*, S. Rowland, from Bombay 27th May.
- 23. The English Brig *Robt. J. Mackinnon*, from Calcutta 11th May, and Singapore 6th June.

##### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

- For Calcutta from Madras.—P. J. Phillips, Esq. and Messrs. Smith and Burns, Mariners.
- For Calcutta.—Mr. Coriappa.—Mr. Adlam, Mariner.
- For Calcutta.—Mrs. Blanchard and Child; Miss Fraser, and Lieut. J. H. Blanchard, 63d Regt. B. N. I.

##### DEPARTURES.

- June 19. The *Scora*, H. Wake, for Bombay.
- The *Mailand*, John Baker, for London.
- The *Cushman*, M. G. Warren, for the Mauritius.

##### STEAMERS.

- The *Matlabunga*, in tow of the *Nagar*, arrived at Calcutta on the 16th instant, with the following passengers:—  
From Alahabad.—Captains J. W. Hamilton and E. Milner.  
From Benares.—Mr. W. Skinner.  
From Bhagalpore.—Miss Dun.

The *Scora*, in tow of the *Thames* steam vessel, for Allahabad, left Calcutta on the 22d instant, with the following passengers:—  
The Hon. Mr. Fisher and Lady; Mrs. Brister, Mrs. Wood and child; C. W. Brister, Esq.; Mrs. Major and Miss McQuhan; Dr. Hale and Lady; W. Sweeney, Esq.; Ensigns Chapman, Mallin, and W. H. Smith; Messrs. G. Lehman and De Ma.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF HORTICULTURAL SECURITIES.

	June 25, 1889.	7s 5d.	7s 5d.
Second Five per Cent. Loan, according to the minutes from 1280 to 15280.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent. Premium.	
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	3 00 Pm.	3 40 Pm.	
per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1800-80.	15 00	14 00	
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 00	5 00 Dis.	
Second ditto.	5 00	5 20 Dis.	
Third and Fourth Ditto.			
Bank of Bengal Shares.	2000 00 Pm.	3100 00 Pm.	
Union Bank Shares.	225 00	350 00 Pm.	

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The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following Donations:—  
From A. Trotter, Esq. Co's. Rs. 50, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

### For the Serampore Native Hospital.

Nagar Gaa, Sir W. Richards, & Co. Rs. ....	50
Rev. G. Pakenham, ....	25
A. and G. Apear, Esqrs. ....	15
R. Smith, Esq., ....	16
E. Gray, Esq., ....	10
P. O'Brien, Esq., ....	10
J. M. Mann, Esq., ....	10
Edwin Beaumont, Sen., ....	25

THE NEW MAGISTRATE ACT.—The Editor of the *Harkara*, in his remarks on our article respecting the proposed Magistrate Act, expresses a hope that we will record him in keeping the subject before the public. Considering the narrow point to which the discussion has been contracted, this task is one of no ordinary difficulty. The Editor states, at the conclusion of his observations, that "it is too, most germane to the question, whether the Cooly has an indefeasible right to the time honoured institution of a jury; rather we should say, it is the question itself; for if we admit the legality of an arbitrary power, we deny the right. We suppose that the *Friend of India* will admit that the larcenous Cooly is a subject. We prefer that word in his most important proposition; "has the subject an indefeasible right to the time honoured institution of a jury." We answer, Yes! indefeasible by any power but the three estates of the realm." The only point at issue, therefore, between us, is, whether the Cooly of Calcutta, as being a subject, has an indefeasible right to the time honoured institution of a jury. With every respect for the authority of our contemporary, we must use the freedom of withholding our assent from his doctrine. If, from the mere circumstance of his being a subject, the cooly has acquired this indefeasible right, then have all the ninety millions of the Native subjects of the Crown in India, the same right; and it is no less nefarious to have so long deprived them of this right, than it is to deprive the Native subjects of Calcutta of it by the proposed enactment. But it is a fact, that this indefeasible right the wretched subjects have never enjoyed, and never claimed; and it is equally a fact that the withholding of this right from a tenth of the human race has never been brought forward against Government by those whose not backward in censuring its measures. Are we not justified, then in concluding, that the Native subjects of the Crown possess no such indefeasible right; that the trial by jury which is called the birth-right of Englishmen, is not the birth-right of the Native; that the right was given to a limited number, and confined to a limited circle, by the free will and mere sanction of the British Parliament; that it was given for benevolent purposes, and that if it appear that greater benefit to the prisoner would accrue from the abrogation of it, it may be taken away from the same motive, and by the same power, by which it was conferred? Whether it can be taken away by any power short of the three estates of Parliament, is a question which depends on another question, viz. with what

degree of authority over the arrangements made by Parliament, the Local Legislature has been invested, and this question can be determined only by Parliament itself.

The Editor states that the charges he brought against us of having treated the subject with levity of style, and of having spoken with contempt of the lower orders, remains intact, though we brought forward pregnant examples from the columns of our contemporary, to show that he had used much stronger language on this subject than we had. We, of course, admit, that if there was any impropriety in our language, it was no justification of our conduct to show that the *Harkara* had used language still more improper. But we deny that the language used either by our contemporary or by us, was in the smallest degree improper. We did not speak in terms of unbecoming levity of a grave subject. We both treated a subject in itself pre-eminently ludicrous, in the language of ridicule; neither was our language stronger than the occasion required. If the Editor is prepared to deny that the trial of a larcenous Cooly with all the pomp and circumstances of the Supreme Court, for purloining a lota, was not a subject fit for the pencil of Hogarth, then may he charge us and himself with undue levity. Still we are unfounded in the charge, that either the *Harkara* or we, in our description of this legal farce, treated the lower orders with contempt. So far was this from being the case, that the predominating motive which led both the *Harkara* and us to advocate the removal of these cases from the Supreme Court, was benevolence; benevolence to the Judges and the Jury, but, above all, benevolence to the poor culprit. If either the *Harkara* or we had supposed that the change of jurisdiction would have been an act of injustice to the larcenous Cooly, or that it would not have been an act of Christian benevolence, we never should have dreamt of advocating it.

To our correspondent X, we beg to say, that though we have not the Statutes at hand to consult, we are certain he will find, that the scale of duties, which the Legislative Council modified and increased, was one which had been settled by Act of Parliament. We are not so bold as to affirm that the Council possess the disposing power they have assumed; but we say that they have exercised it far more openly, extensively, and with impunity. Would not our correspondent draw the same inference from this course of procedure which we do?

The document he alludes to, is not to be found in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of Dec 30, 1837.

INSURRECTION AT POONAH.—The accounts received from Bombay last week, state that a conspiracy had been discovered at Poonah, to murder all the Europeans there, and to restore the Maratta Government. The timely discovery of it, and the energetic measures adopted by the public authorities, appear to have disconcerted the plans of the conspirators, and restored security. The insubordinate spirit, of which so many indications have lately been exhibited in various parts of the country, naturally leads to reflections on the character of our rule. Sir John Malcolm affirmed, as one of our correspondents stated last week, that there never had been a period in the history of British India, in which there had not existed, more or less, of a conspiracy against us.

When public opinion, usually, and our government stands without opposition, this feeling is smothered; but when the political horizon is darkened, and there appears a distant hope that the subversion of our authority may not be impracticable, it breaks forth in acts of unequivocal resistance. But, however tranquil the surface may appear, there is always an under current of opposition to our supremacy. From the moment when we raised our standard in India, and commenced our career of dominion, we might naturally calculate on the inextinguishable hate of those whom we deprived of all political importance. We have placed the grand prizes of human ambition totally beyond their grasp, and reduced them all to one common level of insignificance; and it would be idle after this to look for any feelings of gratitude, or even of complacency. Their hostility is irrespective of the character of our administration; it is based on the simple fact of its existence, and of the consequent exclusion of ambitious Natives from those commanding stations they enjoyed under the former regime. If our Government had been mild, beyond all example, in its scheme of taxation; equitable above praise, in its administration of justice; if it had been conducted upon the noblest principles of national regeneration, this would have formed no recommendation in the eyes of disappointed ambition, and would have produced no mitigation of the bitterness of its feelings. On the contrary, it is not improbable that the virtues of our government would have exasperated those feelings; and that the more popular our administration was rendered in the eyes of the middling and lower classes by its mildness and equity, the more unpopular would it be with the higher classes; partly because this would have been a prelude to its stability, and partly because it would have tended to separate more widely the interests of the two orders of society. It is true that we have treated the conquered with a degree of deference and generosity, of which society in Asia has never before had an example; but this has only gilded the pill which they have been obliged to take, without mitigating its bitterness. Even our condescension towards those from whom we have wrested the sceptre of power, carries with it the remembrance of former consequence, and the consciousness of present inferiority, which can scarcely fail to irritate the mind. These feelings we cannot hope to eradicate; in fact, the Natives would be less than men, if they did not bitterly feel a change of administration which has destroyed those golden prospects of power and consideration, which the human mind cherishes with such eagerness in every stage of society. Their feelings must be left to the progress of natural decay. The remembrance of former independence will gradually become more faint, and the Native mind be recruited to the prospects afforded by our administration. Since the days of Lord W. Bentinck, a strenuous effort has been made to diminish the interval which separates the conquerors from the conquered, and to associate the Natives with us in the higher responsibilities of authority; and there can be little doubt, that in the lapse of time, as the sphere of ambition is enlarged to the Natives, the inextinguishable aspirations of their minds after distinction, will be associated with the stability of our empire; and not, as at present, with the prospect of its subversion.

**STATISTICS OF CRIME IN BENGAL.**—However revolting the inquiry into the character and extent of national crime may be, its importance cannot be questioned. Without it we should legislate in the dark, and carry our laws into effect without knowing whether the execution of them was doing good or harm. We suppose our rulers are sufficiently enlightened of so plain a truth as to keep before them

the returns of their judicial officers, and have them comparatively thrown into a comprehensive table, by which the social condition of every part of India may, at least, be guessed at. Otherwise, it is not easy to see how they can be properly aware of the exigencies of the community, or have it in their power to remedy them. But whether they enjoy this advantage or not, the economy of our Government denies it not only to the public, but even to the officers of the Courts. As our Councils have but little to occupy their leisure with, might it not be advantageous to invest them with the character of a Committee of Enquiry, in order that they might select from the mass of official documents, which are poured into the bureaux of the Secretaries and Registrars, such of them as it would be advantageous to the State to have generally made known, either in whole or in abstract, and might prepare them for publication? It would certainly be the means of engaging many minds in the examination of important points, respecting which the benefit of their intelligence is now lost.

In the meantime, we will use our best endeavours to obtain as much information as we can, on the subject with which we began, the state of crime in India. In the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Prison Discipline, we find statements by the Magistrates of Baruaet, the 24 Pargunnas, Hooghly, Bardwan, Jessore, Naddea, and Midnapore, of the convicted prisoners in custody in those districts in the month of December, 1836, which appear to us to be of great value. As, however, the statements are given separately, and without any attempt at uniformity in their details, they neither afford an easy comparison of the several districts in respect of crime, nor a distinct view of the aggregate amount of crime in the portion of Bengal which they embrace. We have, therefore, thrown the whole of these statements into one table, and have added the population of the different Zillahs, as it was estimated by Mr. Adam in his Education Report, at the time to which the returns of the Magistrates refer. Our table will afford materials of thought to every intelligent reader: and we trust its uses will be so manifest that our friends in all parts of the country will be stimulated to send us more ample returns, from which we may compile something far better, and therefore more useful.

In judging from this table of the state of crime in this part of Bengal, it is to be remembered, that all criminals doomed to capital punishment and banishment, and, we believe, the most of those sentenced to imprisonment for life, are omitted. The table does not, therefore, exhibit the full extent of crime, and especially of its most aggravated forms. Neither do the crimes specified appear always to reach the same thing. Thus the returns of murder in Bardwan amount to the enormous number of 80; but there are not so many perpetrators of distinct murders, for there are between twenty and thirty of them apparently grouped in one condemnation. The fact is, we imagine, that under this head are reckoned in Bardwan, a number of cases, which, in other districts, would have been returned as affrays with murder. Similar discrepancies will be found in respect of other offences.

In considering this subject, there are two inquiries to be prosecuted, of prime importance. To what causes are the prominent crimes to be attributed, and how, therefore, may they be abated or prevented? And what are the crimes known to exist extensively, and injuriously to the public welfare, which our system of jurisprudence is unable to lay hold of and subdue? At present we shall simply leave these questions to the consideration of our readers. They are of grave importance.

STATEMENT OF CONVICTED PRISONERS IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICTS OF BENGAL, IN DEC. 1886.

	Barnett. 24-Pergana.	Hooghly.	Burdwan.	Jessore.	Nadwa.	Midnapore.	Total.
Population.	1,025,000	1,000,000	1,444,487	1,200,000	800,000	1,800,000	7,569,487
CRIMES.							
Murder, ...	1	9	17	80	5	14	181
Attempt to murder, ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
Accessories in murder, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Privity to murder, ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Concealing murder, ...	...	...	2	...	11	...	13
Child exposure, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Administering poison, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Suspected of killing a child and stealing its ornaments, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Administering intoxicating drugs, ...	...	5	...	2	...	...	10
Homicide, ...	...	12	2	17	...	5	35
Beating, contusion, or maiming, ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wounding, ...	...	3	...	16	16	...	36
Rape, ...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4
Attempt to commit rape, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Assault, ...	...	16	22	21	20	6	158
Assault with Murder, ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Seizing ornaments from the person, ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Highway robbery, ...	...	7	2	19	...	14	42
Burglary, ...	3	33	21	69	45	86	258
Theft, ...	13	55	49	47	81	61	316
Dacoity, ...	1	35	33	245	96	423	892
Dacoity with Murder, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cattle Stealing, ...	8	18	...	12	52	...	90
Stealing boats, ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11
Plundering, ...	...	...	...	40	2	1	43
Kidnapping, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Selling a child, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Attempting robbery or burglary, ...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6
Attempting theft, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privity to dacoity or burglary, ...	...	1	...	...	...	15	16
Receiving Stolen property, ...	...	13	9	8	16	1	69
Arson, ...	...	...	...	6	4	...	11
Affray, ...	3	43	64	23	64	66	263
Affray with Murder, ...	...	4	...	...	60	19	97
Affray with Homicide, ...	...	...	31	...	10	...	41
Riotous Convention, ...	4	...	1	...	5	...	10
Selling smuggled salt, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Oppression, ...	2	...	...	3	...	...	5
Abduction, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rescue of husband, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seduction, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5
Bad character, ...	27	73	1	13	61	23	300
Gambling, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fraud, ...	3	2	...	...	...	3	8
Embezzlement, ...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6
Escaping from employment, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Forgery, ...	...	3	2	6	3	3	26
Counterfeiting Coins, ...	...	2	...	...	...	4	6
Forgery, ...	10	3	7	5	3	12	41
Artery, ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
Contempt of Court, ...	...	...	...	14	2	...	16
Resistance of process, ...	6	...	8	...	6	...	20
Fake Complaint, ...	1	...	10	7	12	...	30
Suaborn witness, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Wearing a badge without authority, ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Escape from jail or custody, ...	2	...	...	...	6	...	8
Refusal of duty (in police officers), ...	6	29	38	10	4	44	141
Mischief, ...	...	24	...	2	9	1	46
	104	410	348	808	623	472	723
							5,988

**SOT-DISANT PERTAUB CHAND.**—The trial of the pretended Pertaub Chand having now been brought to a close by the decision of the Court of Final Appeal, the press is at liberty to offer its opinion without impropriety; and we proceed to exercise a privilege, of which our contemporaries have freely availed themselves. We think the fact of his being an imposter has been established by the most irrefragable testimony; indeed, we have seldom seen a larger or more decisive body of evidence brought forward in the establishment of a fact, than on the present occasion; and seldom has a prisoner possessed a fairer opportunity for sustaining his case in the Native Courts. He enjoyed, above all, the pre-eminent benefit of having his cause conducted by two barristers of great legal requirements and talent. In his petition for a new trial, the only substantial objection which he brings against the trial at Hooghly, appears to lie in the fact, that the witnesses summoned on his behalf, were not bound to stand under the same sanctions as those summoned by the prosecution. How far this was the case, or how far it operated to the exclusion of material evidence, we have no means of knowing, except from his allegation; but as far as it is true, it is greatly to be deprecated.

The evidence which was adduced on both sides from ancient recollection as to his identity with Pertaub Chand, must, we think, have appeared to all, as the least important portion of the testimony; and as having needlessly encumbered the case. A certain number of persons swore, to the best of their recollection, that he was the Pertaub Chand whom they had known twenty years ago; and others swore, on the other hand, that he was not. No man saw, we think, trust to his recollection of a countenance at the distance of eighteen or twenty years. In the case of Natives, in whose features the change induced by time is greater than in the case of Europeans, any evidence drawn from such remembrance must be extremely fallacious. In regard to the prisoner, moreover, who having lived in ease and affluence for thirty years, passed, as he says, twelve years amidst the hardships of a wandering and ascetic life, the change of features must have been such as to stagger the recollections of those who were best acquainted with him. To the great body of evidence relative to the death and cremation of the real Pertaub Chand, and which constituted the real strength of the prosecution, no contradiction whatever was offered. It remained totally unrefuted that Pertaub Chand died in the presence of many individuals, and was burned in the presence of thousands in a position in which it was impossible for him to have escaped from the pile, without observation. The very improbable story of his escape was not substantiated by a title of proof; neither did he attempt to explain the incredibility of his forsaking such possessions as he then enjoyed, without leaving a single memorandum, which might substantiate his claims on his return. If the strong body of evidence brought forward against him, had been shaken in the smallest degree, his case would have assumed a different character. It was said at the time, that he voluntarily withheld some very material evidence, in order not to lay open the whole of his case, to the insinuations of his opponents, who might, with the clue afforded them, have taken steps to defeat his suit for the recovery of the estates. If he was really in possession of evidence of a more satisfactory character, it was highly injudicious in him to have so carefully concealed it from the Judges who were to decide upon the great question of his identity, in a criminal suit; which decision, if given against him, could not fail to prejudice his interests in the civil suit he proposed to institute. Whether the Nizamut Court will grant a new trial, must rest with the Judges; but of this we are certain, that the decision they have passed accords

with the convictions of nine-tenths of the most respectable inhabitants of the country.

As it regards the decision of the Judges, we cannot but consider it a gratuitous assumption, that they were influenced by the wishes of Government. Next to the charge of bribery and corruption, the deepest charge which can be brought against a tribunal, is a perversion of justice by an undue leaning to power. No proof whatever has been adduced to substantiate an accusation, which, if true, would render them unfit for their situations. Such conduct on their part appears, moreover, to be altogether without a motive. The Judges of the Court of Final Appeal in Calcutta are virtually as independent in their position as the Judges of England. They enjoy the highest salaries which the Local Government can bestow, and there is no higher place open to their ambition, but a seat in Council, which is a special gift of the Court of Directors. They have nothing, therefore, to hope from subservience to the executive authorities; neither, indeed, have they any thing to fear from the honest discharge of their duties. Were the Executive authorities to remove them from office for any cause, which might be traced even remotely to the independence of their decisions, such is the present state of affairs, owing to a vigilant and not over-friendly press in this country, and the feeling of interest, if not of mistrust, which is beginning to gain ground at home, relative to our concerns, that the Council Board would be overwhelmed with a storm of indignation. Until, therefore, the charge can be sustained by a reference to substantial facts, or even by the exhibition of adequate motives, we are bound to consider the decision, however adverse to the wishes of some, to be the result of a conscientious and equitable principle.

So far as we have been able to comprehend the character of this case, we are constrained to dissent from the opinion of our contemporaries concerning the expediency of the reference to the Native Law Officer. Two charges were brought in appeal to the Sudder Nizamut Court; the first related to the fact, whether the *sot-disant* Pertaub Chand was an imposter or not; the second had reference to the riot at Calcutta. Of this latter crime he was found guilty, for want of sufficient evidence; on the other hand, the force of testimony led the Judges to the conclusion, that he was an imposter. The Court is bound to administer criminal justice according to the precepts of Mahomedan law. The Judges, therefore, enquired of the officer appointed to explain that code, whether, in the eye of the Mahomedan law, such an assumption of the name and title of a deceased Zemindar, with the view of obtaining possession of the Estates, was a crime or not. The officer replied, that it was a criminal act; but that the punishment was discretionary, and was to be apportioned according to the circumstances of the case. This appears to be the plain unvarnished version of the transaction. The precept of the Law Officer may possibly be open to ridicule; but the absurdity consists primarily in the adoption of the Mahomedan code; and we cordially join our contemporaries in beseeching Government to relieve the administration of justice from the possible recurrence of such absurdities in future. But under existing circumstances, the Judges had to choose between the absurdity of putting such a case, as the illegality of deciding without putting it, and they wisely preferred the former course. There can be little doubt, that the case laid before the Law Officer, and his reply, would furnish a rich field of ridicule to the *Examiner*. Fontblanque is familiar with legal absurdities from his long habit of noting the proceedings in Westminster Hall; and he would find no difficulty in applying to the present case the same caustic wit and withering satire which he has so long been in the habit of dealing out to the diets of English Lawyers.

The translation of the query and the precept, appears to have been made by some novice unacquainted with the genius either of the Native or the English language. It is any thing but correct. Were any decrees of the Supreme Court to be put into Bengalee, Oordoo, or Persian, upon the same principle of translation, the risible faculties of the Natives would be as much excited as those of our contemporaries have been. The translation given in the *Commercial Advertiser* is said to be much more correct.

**RETIRING FUNDS.**—We put it to the Editorial experience of the *Harkaw*, whether the course pursued in his *Journal of Friday* last, in ascribing to us the sentiments of our correspondent on the subject of Retiring Funds, be not subversive of that courtesy which we owe each other, and calculated to lead to great inconveniences. If an Editor displays any impartiality towards his correspondents, and allows his paper to become the arena for that free and unfettered discussion, which is the shortest road to truth, he will often find one column at open war with that which runs parallel to it; and if he is to be identified with his correspondents, there will not only be no Editorial fixity of character, but even on the same day, and in the same paper he will be found to turn his back on himself and to advocate the most opposite sentiments. Some weeks ago a correspondent sent us two letters against gambling; the one polluted at racing, and similar vices; the other, against Retiring Funds, which he indulged in one common censure, under the general term of gambling. Agreeing, as we did, with his first letter; dissenting entirely from his second, we published both without note or comment. The *Harkaw*, in his article, would have on the minds of his readers an impression, that the opinions on Retiring Funds was our own. We beg him to correct the mistake by giving this notice a corner in his broad sheet. The opinion was that of our correspondent; with whose name we are not acquainted, but who is evidently a good man, with some crooked notions.

**ENGLAND: THE SOCIETY SYSTEM.**—The history of our great Societies, brief as it is, affords numerous exemplifications of the folly of man's conceit, respecting the infinite importance of perpetuating his modes of doing good. Full of complacency in the system which his invention has originated, or his zeal made effective, and losing sight of its end in the admiration of its construction and symmetry, he is ever apt to think that every thing is secured for the future, when provision has been made for the perpetuation of a mere form and routine. It is forgotten that knowledge, morals, piety—all things in fact that are good—are essential. They propagate themselves; and in no other way are they propagated. Hence, the only way of making sure they shall increase in succeeding times, is to labour for their increase now. If, in any region, the present thousands of devoted, spiritually-minded Christians, could be raised to millions, we should have realized the best possible security that the next generation would be more thoroughly Christian than our own. Not that the security would be infallible; but there is no other equal to it, or to be compared with it. Yet, in contradiction to this certain truth, we find men constantly clamouring for prescription in favour of some scheme of their idolatry; and for pecuniary endowments to secure its unmodified and unrestricted application, as both essential to the continuance of knowledge and religion in the world.

It is the glory of our great Societies, that they originated in a noble burst of Christian philanthropy, that could no longer be repressed and confined by the ceremonies of lifeless formality. The men whose minds were the most powerfully

affected by the newly awakened spirit of holy zeal, naturally took the lead in their formation; and the prime individuals even of them were called to occupy their responsible and active offices. Their Secretaries were of the giants of those days. Such names as Fuller, Burdett, Pratt, Hughes, Owen and Steinkopf will stand out in bold relief, in the records of the Christian Church, to the end of time. There was great inequality in their intellectual powers; but in largeness of heart, in fervency of benevolence, in energy and singleness of purpose they all towered high above the ordinary stature of men. To speak to such men of sinking into the salaried servitude of great corporations, whose stately dignity was impaired by accepting of services for which they did not pay in cash, was to break their hearts. If they acquiesced in the principle, they could not endure its personal application. But on this principle all their successors have been appointed. Respectability of talent, and weight of character, forsooth, have been secured by an adequate bonus in the shape of a genteel stipend. And without a thought of depreciating the present race of Secretaries, we would yet confidently ask, which of the great men we have named has found a successor worthy of him? In fact such are the evil concomitants of the Society system, that in choosing Secretaries of the second generation it has been found necessary to give the preference to the candidates of the lowest pretensions. Repented have men of no mark—of mere useful, working ability—been elected in preference to others of loftier character, for the simple reason that mankind was not to be given to one party, nor preponderance to another, by calling to offices of trust and power, men whose endowments and reputation were such as to confer honour and influence upon the party to which they belonged. In this way a respectable mediocrity has become the most powerful recommendation, in a candidate for a Secretaryship; and thus it is that a perpetuated, and even an extended combination of means for the promotion of religion is not only susceptible of decay and failure, but carries a principle of quick decay within itself. The same secular interferences which impair the workings of the machine, affect in time the whole of its construction.

Perhaps there is no greater evil connected with the Societies than the incubus like power which they have acquired over our religious communities. The individuals who obtain the sway in their Committees are generally men whose personal character is respectable; and many of them are entitled to the highest estimation. In the infinite ramifications of the Societies, they become universally known. On errands of religious interest they are continually visiting every nook and corner of the land; and thereby they come to know every body, and all their affairs, to have information to give from all quarters, and to be considered the best advisers on all matters relating to the progress of the Gospel. They curiously blend or interchange the supple humiliation of applicants for charity, with the conscious importance of men who have, at least, as much to spend as they have had to beg; and it is a wonderfully elevating thing for people, otherwise in but a small way, to have a hand in dealing out, for whatever purpose, twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand pounds a year. Now the active members of the Committee of one Society are soon introduced into the Committee of many others. Were we to take fifty of the Committees of London, consisting of twenty-five members each, instead of finding they had enlisted twelve hundred and fifty individuals in the service of piety and benevolence, we should, probably, discover that the same men were so shuffed about, that not above half that number were required. And if we prosecuted the inquiry farther, it would be seen, that in each Committee there are not above five or six

really working men, who are in fact the originators and ex-ecutors of all that the Societism design and accomplish. But these men of activity are, in proportion, still more mingled up than the Committee-men generally. Instead of two hundred and fifty, or even a hundred and twenty-five of them being found to bear the burden, it is more probable that not many more than fifty individuals will be doing all that the fifty Committees have to do. Thus a mere fraction of the Christians of the metropolis become, in a great measure, the directors of the pious efforts of the three kingdoms; and the same men being repeatedly placed together in multiplied combinations, they work themselves into a singular uniformity of conception, a methodical system of Society politics. Any intruding innovator on the received notions is very soon driven from the herd. Conquing down is a manner by no means peculiar to the House of Commons; at least its counterpart will be found in the region of the Societies.

A little consideration will shew that this metropolitan oligarchy have means at their command, which make them truly formidable. Nearly every individual of them may be a Director or Committee-man of a Bible Society, a Tract Society, a Foreign Missionary Society, a Home Missionary Society, a City Missionary Society, a General School Society, as the British and Foreign School, or National School Society, or Sunday School Union, a Church or Chapel-building Society, a College or an Academy, half a dozen Charity Schools for orphans of various classes, as many funds for poor ministers, minister's widows, or Theological Students at the Scotch Universities, and to crown all, be at the same time a proprietor or manager of a denominational magazine. An individual who has a share in so complicated a system of patronage, of buying and selling, of charity dispensing and of writing for the controul of public intelligence and opinion, is in a situation dangerous to himself and others; and when the whole economy is worked by a confederated junta, upon common principles, and with a strong understanding of the necessity of maintaining unity through the whole, the result is as we have hinted, that an incubus of metropolitan assumption and narrow-mindedness represses the energy of the whole country. Wherever there are ministers desirous of changing their situation, or receiving a charitable addition to a narrow income, or introducing a pious young friend into the ministry, or a child into a public school, or a poor widow to a pension; wherever a congregation is in want of a minister, or of help in building a place of worship, or a school; or in fact, wherever there is any thing of religious interest going forward, recourse to the metropolis is unavoidable; and the knowledge that it is, creates a subservience to metropolitan influence which is pernicious to the last degree. The evil, indeed, has become so great, that it cannot be borne much longer: and hereafter we shall endeavour to shew how it begins to totter to its fall.

**COAL.**—The following observations on the use of the Palomow Anthracite Coal in our River Steamers have been sent us by a Correspondent. We can conceive of no reason of any force that can be brought against it; and the economy it would secure, is immense. \* The Bardwan Coal, it appears, costs 12 annas the second at Dinapore; and the contractors to furnish it at that rate say they have a losing speculation. But our Correspondent shews that the Palomow Coal may be brought to that station at 8 annas: and we have heard that the Commissioner of Patna has been proposed to supply it at 6 annas. Omitting the consideration, therefore, of the more effective qualities of the Palomow Coal, it is evident it might be brought to Dinapore, in equal quantities with that from Bardwan, at a deduction of about one-third, if not one-half

the cost. Of course a proportionate economy would be gained on the coal used on the river all the way from Dinapore to Allahabad, and not much less on the supply for Rajmahl, which could be sent from Dinapore at a very trifling expense. Of the supply for stations still lower down we shall speak anon. In the mean time we give the remarks of our Correspondent on the subject.

"As a public measure, and one in which the Government are deeply interested, for supplying their steamers proceeding to the Upper Provinces, it would seem strange that its value has not yet been sufficiently estimated, although we have, in letters lately received, been given to understand, that it is intended to make trial of a considerable quantity of that Coal, and that a gentleman has been deputed from Dinapore to conduct the operations. It is clear from the report, that no one can undertake it as an adventure, as the likelihood of profit is forbidden by the present impracticability of there being any consumption beyond that by the river steamers. We have heard it said, that barring the expense of a Superintendent, the cost of landing that Coal at Dinapore within a year after the first opening of the mines, and when matters shall have been steadily established, would not amount to more than 7 to 8 annas per maund. The character of the Palomow Coal, is different from that at present in use. It is stone Coal, we believe anthracite; but it is said that the present furnaces of the Iron steamers are sufficiently well constructed, and have draft enough to ensure its combustion. Moreover, we are now daily receiving accession to our accounts of the progress made in devising means for the consumption of anthracite, both in the English and the American steamers; and if success has attended those trials, what should prevent its adoption here, provided always that its economy points it out as desirable. The agitation now going forward to England, respecting a river steam navigation, may by a further inducement to bring this matter to trial upon a large scale.

The quantity formerly brought to Calcutta, was insufficient for it, although by the small trials made, it puts forth a strong claim to have them extended. In brief, we understand, far exceeded that of other Coal—and the residuum did not exceed that now used in the Steamers. The Mint Master, Mr. Prinsep, furnished an analysis; and it seems to us that it possesses those desirable properties which other anthracites do. In late trials made upon the Liverpool rail road it elicited a report from the Engineer to the following effect:—

"In the first instance the Engine ran out with a load about six miles, without any difficulty being experienced either with the tubes or in getting up the fire. The Engine brought back a load of Coal waggons, and acquired a speed thus hailed of 21 miles per hour. Another trial was made in the evening with the same Engine, for the whole distance to Manchester, taking five loaded waggons, this journey was performed in one hour and twenty-one minutes; the consumption of anthracite was only 3½ cwt. although a large portion was wasted from the fire bars being too wide apart for the economical use of this fuel. The Engines would have used 7½ cwt. of coke for the same journey, with the same load. The application of anthracite to the marine Engines is the next object most deserving the attention of practical men."

"The only reason at present that exists against its immediate adoption, is the required alteration in the construction of the boilers. In its application to marine purposes, there is the important consideration that by the 50 per cent. additional carbon it contains, storage is proportionably saved.

"Again, in the United States, we have the following very interesting account of a trial made, and its gratifying result.

"The recent successful experiment of driving the new steam boat 'Novelly,' of the largest class, with anthracite coal, against the tide, and a strong current at the rate of 16 miles in the hour, has excited much remark in our city, as an astonishing feat of great import once on the subject of fuel, which must lead to revolutions in steam navigation. In the trips to Albany for one season, the difference in cost, between wood and anthracite for the 'Novelly' alone, is ascertained, would be 19,000 dollars in favour of Coal.

"Now it must be evident that these facts, recorded by highly-qualified persons, are sufficiently strong to warrant us to anticipate similar results from the Coal in the Palamow field; and it appears to be most desirable that Government should take the matter in hand, and afford the fullest opportunity for determining its effects on their own steamers.

"We have heard that the contract for supplying the upper division of the river, from Dinapore to Allahabad, has been a losing one to the last parties; and although the prices have been as high as an average of 12 annas per maund; yet if this Palamow Coal only can be brought fairly down to Dinapore, it might not, within another year, to cost more than about 8 annas; and considering that even it will be then so much lower than the present cost of Coal, it will still have another and stronger recommendation in its favor by the fact of its containing so very much more carbon than the present Barwan Coal—full 25 per cent.; and consequently should a weight of Coal such as is now laden in the steamers be taken on board, they would require a less number of Coal Depots than they now do, in as much as the present given weight of Coals would drive the steamers a much greater distance; or should the same depots be continued, a less quantity of Coal embarked at each of them would leave so much more tonnage available for public purposes, which of late has been seen to be required to the exclusion of all private freight.

"Our next point for consideration, as regards this Palamow Coal, is the possibility of the present furnaces in the river steamers being able to burn anthracite; and we are pretty certain, that the present grates and boiler flues are well constructed, and that there will be found a sufficiency of draft to ensure its perfect ignition. Now in aid of it we have on record, amongst other modes proposed, one which has placed the matter beyond doubt. It must, however, require some little modification, and that but little. It has been long known that to prevent the issue of the dark dense mass of smoke from the Brewery Furnaces, that a small jet of steam thrown up the flues, destroyed the smoke, or, in other words, the smoke was, after this adoption, scarcely visible; but in later trials it has been adapted to increase the draft of the flues so as to destroy the smoke—and in the trials which were lately made at Edinburgh by a committee delegated from a Scientific Association it appears, that the result is that the consumption of fuel is most materially decreased.

"1 lb. of ordinary Coal drives off in steam 14 lbs. of water, but this is much more than pretties warrants, which seldom exceeds 3 to 4 lbs. of water; but with a jet of steam introduced within the furnace, the result is as high as 13 lbs. of water evaporated by 1 lb. of ordinary Coal. This mode of using Coal is now secured by a patent to Mr. Iveland, one of the proprietors of Castle silk mills, where two principal Engines of 70 H. power each, and 1 of 10 H. power are at work, and where the Committee witnessed the recorded result of their investigation, which was that in 6 hours' experiment, 392 lbs. of Coal had evaporated 5,040 lbs. of water or 12,884 lbs. to 1 lb. of fuel proving an increase of steam equal to 113 per cent. by this process; and could a result even of a fourth of this successful mode of raising steam at an considerable a reduction of Coal be introduced here, the results to inland steam navigation will be most important. I am aware how objectionable the use of high pressure steam is in this country, but it is not necessary in this case, although in America and on the Liverpool rail-road it has been employed to such manifest advantage. Steam of 7 lbs. pressure will admit of this process; and this improvement under Iveland's patent will, under certain circumstances, accomplish all that seems to be wanting."

But now may we ask what the Coal Committee have done in the discharge of their duty? It does not appear that their inquiries have brought us coal from a single new mine in any quarter, or procured an cheaper supplies at any one station. The great drawback from the benefits of inland steam navigation, in the extravagant cost of fuel, remains as it was. Yet there is every reason to believe, that this can be overcome by nothing but experiments somewhere—if not in the Committee, in those by whom alone effect can be given to the Committee's recommendations. We have already seen, that there is every prospect of the Palamow coal-field supplying

the whole demand from Rajmahl to Allahabad, at a very great reduction of expense, if means were but once afforded to open the communication. Why do Government hesitate to place any sum that may be requisite, at the disposal of the Commissioner of Patna, for establishing an effective depot at Dinapore? If once established, it might be well to relinquish it to private merchants; but as no private person appears to have inclination and capital for the undertaking, let the first risk, if risk there be, be borne by the State, which will be the first to benefit by its success.

But again we have heard, on the best authority, that all who are capable of judging of the facilities of the Cherra Coal, and the rivers by which it would be conveyed, are of opinion, that it might be delivered at Sarda for 50 Rs. the 100 maunds, instead of 70 Rs. the price now paid for the Barwan Coal; and Commercially and Kalna might be supplied from the same source with equal advantage. Thus, between Cherra and Palamow, an immense reduction of expense might be gained on the whole course of the river voyage. The establishment of a Cherra Coal depot at Sylhet, has, indeed, been talked of: we have even heard that a former Collector of that district was authorized to make the necessary expenditure for the purpose; but in a change of officers the proposition has fallen to the ground. And instead of this common sense measure, advertisements are issued for contracts for bringing Cherra Coal to Calcutta, the only place where it is not wanted. A ship load may as well be sent to try the market at Newcastle.

Last of all, the public are aware, from the papers published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, that enough has been ascertained respecting Coal-fields in Assam, to have warranted the thorough investigation of them, and of the means of drawing out their supplies. But now it appears, when the Government desires to send troops to this important frontier province, and would secure promptitude for its measures, as well as comfort and safety to its military, by the use of steam conveyance, none of the Coal of the province is yet available for the purpose; but before one steamer can set out on the Garo, return business, another must be sent before with fuel for her use. What embarrassment and expense would not have been saved by proper, timely attention to the mineral riches of Assam. We know that nothing could be wanting in Captain Jenkins, to whose care its government is intrusted; but much has been wanting somewhere. Could Dr. McClelland, or any member of the Coal Committee, tell us whether lies the obstruction that has hitherto made all their efforts abortive? Is it private interest, or public negligence?

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

The latest accounts from Rangoon state, that a Native merchant of the name of Shauk Abdoulah had arrived there in a large Burmese vessel from Pondicherry, with a large assortment of warlike stores, purchased for the King, who has rewarded him with a gold chain and a title of nobility. A singular circumstance has recently transpired at Ava. In February last, a respectable Armenian merchant imported 40,000 Rupees worth of scarlet scarfs from Madras, which were found, on being opened, to have been damaged by salt water. The foreign merchants put their heads together to devise the means of disposing of the soiled scarfs. They agreed to go in grand procession to the King, dressed in scarlet scarfs, to congratulate him on his success in having expelled Col. Benson from Ava. On His Majesty's asking them what the scarfs signified; he replied, that they were worn by the deputation as a badge of distinction, to mark their good faith and loyalty. The King was so well pleased with their devotion, that he immediately issued an order that every one of his subjects, in the remotest parts of his dominions,



should wear a scarlet scarf, instead of the usual turban. We need scarcely add, that the damaged cargo of scarfs was sold at a high premium before night.—The Parsees at Bombay are represented as having withdrawn all their children from the School of the General Assembly, in consequence of the events which have recently transpired. They have done more. They have issued a prospectus, for the publication, in Gujarati, of a work, in refutation of Christianity, which is to be culled from the productions of the unbelievers in Europe.—The little steamer, the *Indus*, in her late experimental trip, made trial of the new coal which has been discovered by Major Ouseley, in the vale of the Nerbudda, near Moungabul. The result was highly satisfactory. For every 5 cwt. of the Indian Coal, 6 of the best Scotch Coal were consumed. It is to be hoped, that energetic measures will be adopted by Government to work these mines, and to make them available for the Bombay Steamers.—We stated last week, that the number of children carried off by wolves at Agra, in two months, exceeded a hundred and forty. The last number of the *Agra Ushbar* exonerates Government from any charge of negligence. The Commissioner, it appears, authorized the Magistrate to expend 100 Rupees a month in destroying these animals, and raised the reward to five Rupees a head.—From the same authority we learn, that the state of Bunjeet Singh is so precarious, that the European Officers were not allowed to visit him, lest they should observe it. His demise will be followed up by the immediate entrance of a British force into the Punjab; at least, so say the public papers.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, who has been instrumental in the conversion of the two Parsee youths, has just published a masterly reply to the animadversions of the *Hucknara*. We have given it entire in our columns.—Letters from Girkak state, that Brigadier Sale on reaching Girkak, found that all the chieftains had fled to Meshed or Persia. Every thing in Afghanistan appears to wear a smiling appearance, except the condition of the army, as it respects provisions. All opposition had melted away on our approach. The opposition to be expected from Cabul, is not worthy of consideration. Persia has not marched an army to Herat, and cannot do so for want of funds. It is expected that affairs, west of the Indus, will be so far settled by the beginning of the cold season, as to enable Lord Auckland to turn his attention to the attitude which Nepal has assumed, and to call that power to account for the intrigues which it has been fomenting throughout India.—The petition of the poor Christians at Tutocore, to Lord Elinington, is given in the papers of this day.—The *Englishman* announces to his military readers the gratifying fact, that six additional regiments are to be raised immediately. The mode in which they are to be officered is given in detail by our contemporary.—From the same source we learn, that Col. Stoddart has been for three months a prisoner at Bokhara.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

The *Englishman* of this day contradicts the report that six additional regiments are to be raised.—We are informed in the same journal, that Col. Stoddart has been liberated by the Chief of Bokhara, and enjoys more consideration than he did before his incarceration.—The Bombay papers mention that the May Mail may be hourly expected.—A curious case has just been tried at Bombay. Mr. J. P. Larkins brought an action against Mr. F. C. Lewis, for the abduction of his wife. The damages were laid at 50,000 Rupees. Before the commencement of the trial, the counsel for the defendant offered to settle the matter amicably, by consenting in a writ of the damages; which, strange to say, the prosecutor refused. The case had occupied two days when the last Bombay papers came away, but the verdict was deferred.—Government has agreed to allow the *Water Witch* to carry small packages to the extent of ten tons as far as Aden, and engages that they shall be sent on in the Steamer to Suet, and across the desert to Cairo and Alexandria, freight free.—H. M. S. the *Conway*, left Calcutta yesterday, in tow of the *Enterprise*. She goes on to Trincomalee, and takes two lakhs and a half of Rupees to Ceylon, and the same quantity to Malacca.—We regret much to hear that the Local Government, notwithstanding Lord Auckland's favourable minute, has come

to a decision regarding the disposal of the Ten Colonies, which must damp the ardour of the enterprising companies who are ready to embark in the enterprise. This will occasion an interruption, but it cannot defeat the projects which have been so energetically supported in England, for giving the benefits of the Tea trade to our own provinces. We suspend our opinion on this decision, till we can see the grounds on which it is formed.—It is stated that the Amerees of Solinde, who agreed to pay down twenty-seven lakhs of Rupees when Sir John Keane's army was ready to attack their capital, have not paid more than seven lakhs of Rupees, and that the argument of British bayonets will be required to enforce the completion of the treaty.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

The trial of the insurgents at Poona has just been completed by Mr. Bell. Of thirty-five who were charged with high treason, nine were acquitted, one died during the trial, and twenty-five were condemned to death. It is to be hoped, however, that Sir James Carnarvon will distinguish the commencement of his reign by an act of mercy.—Two Hundred Natives attended the first Durbar of the Governor at Bombay, and were received by him with distinction. His Honour alluded in the happiest manner to his having been born, and to his having passed the prime of his life in the country he was appointed to rule; and assured them that in every instance they would find the readiest access to him, and meet with a prompt redress of grievances.—In the case of Larkins *versus* Lewis, for the abduction of his wife, the Judge gave 2,000 Rupees damages; the plaintiff had demanded 50,000.—An envoy from Dost Mahomed Khan has just arrived at the Court of Simkha, with a letter, filled with abuse of the English, and soliciting the assistance of troops. The Maha Rajah sent the envoy under an escort to the British Resident.—Lord Auckland's camp is ordered to be formed on the 1st of October at Kurnal.—The applications for furloughs in the Civil Service, this year, greatly exceed the number which is available. This was the case last year, and several whose expectations of a visit to the hills and dale of merry old England were blighted, were subjected to a cruel disappointment.—No token was visible last week, either of a new loan, or of the addition of another Million to the advances on produce.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

The papers concur in stating, that orders have at length been received from Lord Auckland directing the appointment of Translators in the Coriolis, Persian and Bengalee languages. Considering that the translators will have the arrears of *eighteen months* to bring up, they will be objects of pity, unless Government should give them back salary together with back work. Rumour points to one individual as having been selected for the office of Bengalee translator, whose acquaintance with the language is imperfect, and whose appointment will create loud complaints in the Native community.—The Opium sale of yesterday turned out most unexpectedly favourable to Government. No one dreamt that, with the fear of the Commissioner Lin before his eyes, any speculator would venture in offer more than 150; the Benares sold, however, on an average at 300; the Behar at 278 Rs. the chest.—No overland mail as yet.—Letters from Jessore speak more favourably of the Ludigo crop; the accounts from Bhagpore and Kilmnagar are more melancholy. The river which had risen, has subsequently fallen, after having done some injury to the crops; still the season generally promises to be a most abundant one.—We learn that the American Missionaries at Buddiya have determined to remove to Jeypore, the centre of the Tea cultivation.—The Catholics of Calcutta have just established a weekly journal to advocate their cause in the controversy with Protestants. It is called 'The Bengal Catholic Expositor.'

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

The papers totally barren of all news. The Mail must be at the door.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India.

	Cs.	Rs.	As.
A. Trotter, Esq., ... ..	to Dec. 1858,	30	0
Major J. R. Ouseley, ... ..	to June, 1859,	24	0
E. G. Frazer, Esq., ... ..	to June, 1859,	64	0

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—In your paper of this day you say, with reference to the power of the local Legislature to repeal an Act of Parliament, that the first occasion on which it was exercised was, "the augmentation of the duties on articles imported from England beyond the Parliamentary scale." You will pardon my freedom in asking you to point out the Act of the Imperial Parliament which has reference to levying duties in any part in India. The only Act, that I know of, which regulates the duties to be levied in the Colonies is the 3 and 4 William 4 chap. 59; and no mention is made therein of India.

The Act of the Legislative Council of India, to which you allude, is the Tariff, No. 14 of 1836; and as you are bold enough to say that the local Legislature possesses the power to dispense with an Act of Parliament, I beg leave to refer you to the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, of the 30th December, 1887, which contains a Regulation of the Court of Directors framed to meet the illegal clauses of the Tariff Act, as passed by the Government here.

Your obedient servant,

X.

27th June, 1889.

## ON THE INITIATING OF TEENAGERS TOWARDS GOOD GOVERNMENT.

*To the Editors of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—In the following letter I shall not dwell on the evils of our Indian Government, further than is necessary for the understanding of the system of remedy which I undertake to suggest.

Firstly, I have to submit that the people cannot, in the smallest degree, be morally or politically raised; or indeed be susceptible of any beneficial direction from the Government, until the masses (for it is *there* we must work) have been induced, and even *gaily* *coerced*, to acquire the primary essentials of education. This may seem an arduous work; but, in reality, is exactly one of those which fall under Lord Bacon's general observation, that *great changes are often more easy than those which are small*: any person who can read and write, can, in little more than a year, turn out 500 who can do so also. These are the means; and as in motives, let those who cannot read and write be subjected to *coercion*, to *pull-call or curfew*\* laws, and let ability of reading and writing be made a condition, of even the lowest service under the Government or the municipal officers.

In the next place; let us, as far as may be, remove whatever most repulses all improving and productive hope and energy. Thus let it be a general (but not *quite* absolute) rule, that all balances against *tyrants* of more than one year's standing, be struck off, and that *all hereditary* responsibility for debts be utterly abrogated; for this last mentioned responsibility operates much more generally than can be imagined, in producing ill-health and despondency among the many members of Indian communities, who are, as the law now stands, born to hopeless insolvency for debts incurred before they were even born.

Further, it is of the utmost importance to pervade all the social system of India with the salutary ambition of public service, instead of the present ambition, which—for want of better, and because of people must have *some* ambition—wastes itself in the barren and depressive pride of jewellery and extravagant ceremonies and puerilities. *Under improved principles of selection*, there can be no doubt that *selected* natives would perform the required duties as well as the *unselected* Europeans who now perform them; and the efficiency of native functionaries will always be required and insisted on, with more right justice than the efficiency of one of the favoured caste is; it being notorious that nothing, much short of actual idiocy or palpable criminality,† would always induce the Government to relieve a community from the maladministration of a European. Every new official situation made open to natives, is also, besides being an object of improving, hope and ambition to multitudes, an additional root put forth

by the Government into the soil of the country; and thus the measure is also one of good constitutional policy.\*

Before quitting the subject of presenting such motives of improving ambition and loyalty to the natives, I would urge that the employment of natives does not involve the expenses of College, and of furlough, and of frequent absence on sick certificates, or on leave at the Calcutta races or elsewhere; that the expenses would be about one-fourth, and the pay would *all* be expended in the country.

While the masses are still allowed to grovel in their present condition of almost brutish ignorance, it might seem absurd to propose that they be intrusted with their own self-government, even in the most trivial and merely local affairs; but it may not be absurd to propose the mere initiation of a tendency to *enlightened* self-government; and I accordingly would urge, that so soon as the means and motives of primary education, to the masses have been set in motion; *then* (which *ought* to be soon) the tendency to self-government in the municipalities, should be initiated; and, firstly, it should (I think) be directed to the object of self-collection of revenue.

And here I would observe, that gradually to substitute collective adjustment for individual coercion of revenue, is an object of primary importance. The native communities could, certainly, with their continual opportunities of scrutiny, more equally apportion the payment among themselves, than this can be done by Europeans; many of whose most approved assessments have (after costing several lakhs of Rupees) been found to require entire reformation: the native communities are, indeed, sometimes so disinclined with the authorised apportionment of details, that (as I well know) they sometimes supersede it by a private apportionment of their own; and this also shows their aptitude to agree in such self-apportionments; and illustrates one of the many instances in which we unduly omit to educe such aptitude as the natives may have for co-operation with the Government. If, instead of covering the fields with an absolute net-work of government functionaries, so that the poor people cannot even adjust their backs to their fiscal burthens, we were *gradually* to put them on their own capabilities of self-apportionment and collection; it does not seem improbable, that the present totals of taxation would cease to be very oppressive; and further, from these totals, we might deduct the expenses of collections so entrusted to the communities, instead of to the present Government officials. Some provinces of Turkey consented to a double or triple tax, provided only that the adjustment of details might be left to the people themselves. In truth the worst evils of our revenue department, are those which do not appear on the surface of the revenue records: they consist, I humbly conceive, in the inequality which so much aggravates the exorbitance of taxation, and in the wastage and embarrassment between the pockets of the people and the exchequer of Government: we, in fact, number more than we eat, and spill between the cup and the lip. But it seems to me that all these evils—the exorbitance—the inequality and the wastage in collection might, at least, be mitigated, if collective self-adjustment were substituted for individual coercion of revenue.

The work of municipal reform (I scarcely dare to mention it now) must wait also on primary education. Collectors, however, should meanwhile, in a general way, consult the communities, as to their sentiments regarding their headmen, &c., of the large villages and towns, and thus initiate and foster the elective idea, with all the salutary feelings of downward responsibility, political existence and citizenship, which the elective idea involves, and which alone, when duly developed, can ever be expected to teach us the necessary absolutes of our general government, and mitigate the growing and dangerous centralization and consequent wickedness of Government.

Yes, Sirs, some say that there is danger in initiating such mu-

\* I have heard civilians urge, as a main reason against the employment of natives, that it involves a loss of situations "to the service"; that is to the favoured caste: I apprehend that such sentiment operate very much towards the exclusion of natives from honourable ambition.

† Mr. Trevelyan evidently considers "the masses" a very unimportant section of the social system. He is all for free education (through the tedious and corrupt medium of Hindoo-English.) In the *even*, from which the *many* will derive about as much benefit as the *many* in the dark ages of England did from Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. T.'s idea of 12,000 per annum for education, suggests the idea of Folsard's half penny worth of bread to the gallons of mead.

\* This would soon bear chiefly on the servility of society.

† Were not Judicial bent and cattle dealing, "to a considerable extent," considered by Sir C. M. and others, perfectly venial?

municipal and provincial self-government, as may relieve the central authority; but is there certainly no danger in not doing so? Is there none in the central Government becoming the sole object and butt of censure, odium and emulation, when the new theories propagated by the press of liberty and so forth, take effect and come into contact with the social facts to which they are opposed, when they force on the people (say in a season of famine) comparisons of what they are and what they will consider themselves entitled to be? Are the words of Badico-Conservativa De Tocqueville to fall on the ground like split water—the words in which he declares that “Townships and municipal bodies and counties may be looked on as concealed break waters, which can check and part the tide of popular excitement?” I submit, I would say, Gentlemen, that it is rather dangerous not to initiate some such means of drawing off from the central authority some of the new energies, theories and familiarities which otherwise will more and more converge and rush on the central authority—their most obvious and only mark. An inference of perpetual security from such consummations cannot (I submit) be drawn from the past: for heretofore the Government has had two defences, namely, an ignorant prestige and a standing army; but now there will be but one, for the prestige is being dissolved by the press, and nothing will remain but the standing army, so, when we freed the press, we took no simultaneous steps to conciliate the people—no steps to substitute affection for the prestige we were about to destroy. Then we have nothing between the Government and the populace: but the soldiers propitiated, it is true, by a liberal pensionary system: but woe to the Government if it ever depends more on propitiating the army than on propitiating the people; for the end of such would be a Government of sentry boxes, the necessity of which would decrease only with the depopulation and desolation of its provinces.

Yours,  
CABANDEIRA.

#### RANGPORE UNITED SOCIETY.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—Allow me to forward you the following account of the Rangpore United Society, founded by Messrs. T. A. Shaw, and Rajmohan Ray Chowdry, in association with some of the principal Landholders, and other respectable gentlemen of Rangpore, and to request the favour, that you will give it a little space in a corner of the *Friend of India* for general information.

At a preliminary meeting, held at the Rangpore Grammar School, on the 9th of March last, the United Society was organized with the following objects in view, viz.

- First. To support the rights of Landholders, and their tenants.
- Secondly. To encourage Agriculture in all its branches.
- Thirdly. To aid the Public Authorities in local improvements.
- In order to affect the first object of the Society, viz., to support the rights of the Landholders, and their tenants, it was resolved,
  - I. That the Landholders are to arbitrate the disputes of the members of the Society.
  - II. To correspond with similar Societies.
  - III. Directly or through the medium of similar Societies to make respectful representations to Government.
  - IV. To act always in conformity with the letter, and spirit of all existing acts, orders, and proclamations of Government, and to assist in promulgating the same.
  - V. To pay, in proportion to the Sudder Jumma, of each Landholder, for all expenses incurred in supporting their particular rights.

In order to affect the second object, viz., that of encouraging Agriculture in all its branches, the United Society is,

- I. To appoint a secretary who, as professor of Agriculture, is to lecture publicly, and by means of an experimental Farm to teach the sciences practically.
- II. To form a library, and museum.
- To effect the third object, viz., that of aiding the public authorities in local improvement.

I. To afford personal aid to the public authorities, and to render them pecuniary assistance in the construction of roads, bridges, and all public works as far as may appear expedient.

II. Each member to pay an annual sum of 25 Rupees for ordinary expenses, and a donation of books, or Agricultural, and Philosophical instruments.

The formation of this and other similar Societies show that India is making daily advancement in civilization, and knowledge of political rights. A few years ago many a Zemindar would barely submit to orders which, although given by public authority, very often bore not the least stamp of legality, but at present we find them ready to oppose such measures with firmness. Like every other civilized nation, they are assiduously ascertaining the legal demands of Government, and respectfully petitioning the rulers for the modification and repeal of such laws as are injurious to them as a body. Thus by making it a common cause, they are supporting the political privileges, and rights of every individual, at the same time they are not shewing themselves ignorant of their duty of submission to every legal measure, and are not wanting in zeal to assist Government in rendering those measures efficient.

Attention to the science of Agriculture also bespeaks the progress of civilization. Barbarous nations from ignorance of its knowledge do not enjoy one sixteenth part of the blessings which are brought within the reach of Agricultural people. The former have to depend only on hunting, and fishing, which at least being precarious means of subsistence, they are led to a wandering life, a mode of existence that is, in fact, little better than that of the beasts of the forest. But the latter, from the natural course of their avocation, being forced to fixed habitations are enabled, in addition to the productions of the earth, to breed up cattle, and other useful animals, so that they are enabled not only to secure for themselves and family, a sure and permanent means of subsistence, but also contribute in a great measure to the increase of population, consequently to the progress of knowledge, at the same time, by the productions of new goods, to assist the acceleration of manufacture and commerce, which bring men to an accession of wealth, and reputation. But in ministering only to the pleasures and appetites of the body without the culture of the mind, man would not, says an author, enjoy half the delight, nor discharge half the duties of life. The mind, however, could never be properly formed without the aid of wealth, the production of which is in a greater degree attributable to Agriculture. If the farmers had not laboured to produce more corn, and the shepherd more mutton than they could consume, the world could never have been blessed with those philosophical, and literary productions which bid immortality, and fame to the names of some of the ancients and moderns.

But, notwithstanding the greater extent of land, and the superior fertility of soil, the productive power of India falls far short of that of England. Here the people with all their sacrifices, and supplications to the Deities, and Peers, very often obtain a harvest hardly sufficient for six months consumption; the inhabitants of that enlightened land, however, are enabled by the power of scientific knowledge, to compel the earth to yield up her fruits. The advantages of this useful, and pleasure-giving science, will never be fully attained by the Hindus, until the enlightened, and rich among them contribute to the propagation of its knowledge. The farmers of this country must not depend on the assistance of a plough, and koolah only, for a plentiful produce, but should, like those of England, endeavour to secure the assistance of knowledge, and observation. By keeping small pieces of experimental grounds in various parts of their land, they must learn their difference of fertility, and their willingness, or otherwise to afford nutrition to particular plants. They must observe and know the unfailing season of sowing seed, at the same time, not forget to introduce machinery to forward manual labour.

As the slender stock of Agricultural knowledge which the Hindus possess is quite inadequate for the production of rich and plentiful harvests, the Rangpore United Society have resolved to engage a Professor, who is to give public lectures, and afford experimental knowledge of the science to Ryaots, of those Zemindars who are members of, and subscribers to the Society. It is hoped, that the formation of this institution will be gratifying to every one who is a friend to native improvement, and that this Society will remain a permanent memorial of the benevolence and humanity of the founders.

Rangpore, 19th June, 1899.

A well wisher.

INDIA.

THE HON. MR. WILSON, AND THE PARSEE CONVERTS.  
To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,—Though for some time past, I have observed various misrepresentations made, in certain quarters, connected with the conversion of the two Parsee youths to whom I lately administered the sacred rites of baptism, I have hitherto refrained from publicly noticing them, and that both from an anxious desire to avoid doing any thing which might be misunderstood, and might contribute to foster, instead of allay, that undue excitement which has existed in certain portions of the Parsee community, and from the general satisfaction which I have felt in the manner in which the conductors of the newspaper press of Bombay have treated a very delicate subject. The article which you have copied from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, however, is so erroneous in point of fact, and offensive, yet mild and plausible, in its insinuations, that it compels me to break silence. I trust that you will kindly allow me, through the medium of your wide-circulated paper, to make it the subject of a few brief observations.

1. "It is admitted," says your contemporary, "that in the first instance, they [the Parsees] proceeded legally by serving on a writ for the recovery of the youths alleged to have been decoyed and forcibly detained from their friends." I am not aware that any admission of this kind has, either publicly or privately been made in this quarter; and certain as I, that one more incoincident with fact could not possibly have been made. The first measures directed against myself and the converts, were those of illegal hostility, the violation of the sanctuary of my own dwelling, and the assault upon our own person. This fact has been established upon oath, in no far as the late prosecution compelled us to exert it; and if we have not proceeded the offenders, and their alleged instigators, on the criminal side of the Supreme Court, it is only because of our love of peace, and our hope that the day is not far distant when another motive than that of the terror of justice may lead them to repentance. Of some of these circumstances, the conduct of the *Hurkaru* is scarcely less accurate than its altogether ignorant, for the first notice of the conversions which would reach him, and which is to be found in an editorial article of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd of May last, contained this intimation:—"On Monday last, an attempt was made to carry him [the second youth] by violence from Doctor Wilson's house, but it was defeated by the assistance of his domestics and some Malabar teachers, who assisted by the superior assistance of his rescue. Being followed in this endeavor, the parties went away, and shortly after returned with a policeman, and tried to have the young man removed on a charge of his having carried away some of the family jewels; but this scheme was ineffectual, was found wholly impracticable, and has been condemned by the relatives more immediately concerned." It was I who first suggested to the Parsee the propriety and necessity of their having recourse to the tribunals of justice, as they have admitted in their own affidavits. When I did so, the person in Bombay most immediately concerned with the youths, frankly told me that he had no fault to find with my proceedings in the case, and no wish to interfere with his Nephew, except what arose, from his desire to preserve his own situation and life, and to maintain his own position in the Parsee cast, many of the members of which have threatened to injure him, in case he should not exert himself to rescue his Nephew! Sir John Awdry, when delivering judgment, properly observed, that the individual to whom I refer was "an instrument in the hand of others."

2. Your contemporary observes, "That in their eloquent denunciations of the violence of the Parsees, our Bombay friends appear entirely to overlook the large allowance that ought to be made for the feelings to which the violation of long cherished prejudices and the disruption of the dearest ties of domestic life, caused by conversion, naturally tend to give rise." Ample allowance should be made for the excitement which these conversions, so ostentatiously paraded before the native community, have created." This remonstrance is probably intended for some of the gentlemen of the "broad sheet," but even as directed to those who are manifestly unjust; because they have all made the greatest allowances for the wounded feelings of the Parsee, in no far as they did not seek an expression in illegal acts. Parsee connected with the conversions, there was none, either before the Native and European community. The religious services were conducted with the greatest simplicity and solemnity no account of them, by any Missionary, has yet been published; the notices of them, contained in the Bombay newspapers, except perhaps when the merits of my own discourse were adverted to, were sober and veritable, and such as become honourable gentlemen who may be supposed to have no objections to the peaceable propagation of our holy faith in this benighted land. The Parsees are the parties who have given notoriety to the late change of religious sentiment "They," it is properly observed by the *Madras Spectator*, "have conferred upon the conversion of two Parsee converts, publicity from the India to Cape Comorin, which it might otherwise, in all probability, have never obtained."

3. The *Hurkaru* alludes to the "possibly temporary conversion of two half-educated youths" and asks "May not the prejudiced Parsees at least be well excused for doubting how far the reasoning powers of such youths can have been equal, even to comprehend the mysteries of our faith, and the reasoning of Mr. Wilson, a European Scholar, in their support." I can of course be no guarantee for the soundness of the faith of the Parsee, any more than of any other converts, though the decided and devoted part which they have lately acted, in spite of the most atrocious threats on the one hand, and the most liberal offers of employment and promotion on the other, inspire me and all who are acquainted with them, with the most encouraging hope of their proving ornaments to the Christian cause. As to their education, and competency to judge for themselves in matters of religion, the Parsees have not the slightest right to complain. It is long since they were both constituted disciples of Zoroaster on their own responsibility, and according to the forms of the Parsee faith. As far as the knowledge of the essential principles of Christianity is concerned, I believe that they would gain admittance into the strictest communion in Europe. The youngest of them is not inferior in point of general education to any of the Parsee gentlemen who bear the Majesty's commission of the Peace. Should any of them doubt the correctness of my statement on this point, I shall be happy to submit the matter to the judgment of any umpires who may be equitably selected by both parties, and who will permit a public examination to be conducted before judgment is pronounced. I make this proposal without any wish to detract from the Hon. Mr. Justice, though I allow that I adopt, with such of them as complain the argument *ad hominem*. Will the *Bengal Hurkaru* venture to be their Surety?

4. "The Parsees urge, indeed," says your eastern friend, "that the boys have been seduced by a species of bribery. It is needless to say, that we entirely acquit Mr. Wilson of having had any recourse to any improper means; but we do think that his proceedings, if rightly represented, have not been sufficiently guarded against the appearance of holding out temptation to the conversion of the two youths, whose conversion has created such an excitement. Conveying them about in his own carriage, and petting them, as he appears to have done, must in the eyes of the Parsees, have a very suspicious appearance." The Parsees, I would remark, showed no want of will, during the late trial, to prove that any improper, or suspicious means were resorted to effect the conversion of the youth; but they had no little hope of success in such an endeavour that they did not even attempt it. An accidental ride in a carriage, no new thing with either of the converts, as it is no unusual distinction of thousands of their tribe; but it so happens that no favour which they ever received from me in reference to conveyance had a particle of influence connected with the change of their religious sentiments. Neither of them was accommodated with a seat in any vehicle belonging to me till a few days before the baptism took place, and till such time as they and I were well assured that their life and liberty would have been in danger, in the part of the town through which they had to pass, had they not enjoyed the protection of a European. No instance of my "petting" them, has been condescended on; and, of course, I must be silent on this great and important topic. I must observe, however, that so difficult do the Parsees find it to account for the conversions on any worldly principles, that not a few of them actually attribute them to the influence of magic dispensed by myself, or of some unknown medical specific which I have furtively administered; and that recourse has actually been had by some persons,—whether *Athorasan* or *Bedia*, I do not here say, to a countermagic to destroy the potency of my supposed charms. In the pages of the *Durpan*, you will find, if I mistake not, a story about my encountering and defeating a devil in the jungle of the Northern Konkan, and brought forward with a purpose, to explain the past occurrences; and to guard the native community against holding intercourse with me in the time which is to come! It is a curious circumstance, that the remedy for the infidelity of the youth as to the institutes of Zoroaster, seriously recommended by some of their friends is not a discussion as proposed by the *Zin*, but a copious potation of *Nirang* and the repetition of the *Nirang* accompanied with the words *Yatha Akario* and which is said to have been often effectual in securing the flight of Ahirman himself. Of this fact I have the written proof in my possession.

5. The concluding remarks of your contemporary on "some of these Missionary Schools," I am not called particularly to notice, as they are probably intended to tell against some institutions immediately under my editorial eye, which require no defence from any humble pen. I beg to say, however, that, while I consider it a solemn duty to communicate Christian instruction to all youths to whom my legitimate influence extends, I can never be accused, by any person in the slightest degree acquainted with my engagements, connected either with the private apartment, the scientific or theology lecture-room, the scene of public discourse, or the wide-working press, of being among the number of those who "address themselves exclusively

ly to the very young or the very ignorant." "I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the Romans, both to the wise and to the unwise." However, wherever my Missionary Services may be, they have not been restricted in their objects. I have taught the alphabet to a despised outcast, and Newton's Principles to the son of a title lord. I have met the learned Bhatts, the Jais, the Maulavis, and the Dastur, on the arena of public discussion and debate; and my exposition of their systems of error, and which are founded on direct appeals to the Vedas, Puranas, Koran, and Vedantic literature, still unannulled. I have preached that Gospel which is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, from Cutchi to Canara, and from the island of Bombay to the plains of Berar, and that in the vernacular dialects of all the interesting provinces. And I have addressed all classes of the community, literally from the prince in the hall of royalty to the beggar on the hill of ashes. "That which I speak, I speak, and it were foolishly, in this confidence of boasting," but you know who is my exemplar, and the occasion of my folly.

6. *The Bengal Bankrupt* If I understand him aright, seems to wish the Missionaries of India, in the first instance, to confine their efforts for the education of the young to secular instruction. Connected with this subject, we are all willing to enter into a solemn covenant with him, and his people, to support the system to which he is attached; and to have it signed, sealed, and supported by the most terrible sanctions. This covenant, however, must embrace certain conditions, but none of which are in the slightest degree unreasonable. The secularists must agree to suspend, during infancy and youth, the development of the evil passions which are congenial to the human frame. They must ward off all the temptations which come from a corrupted world, and the enticements of the spirits of darkness. They must interdict the vices of the king of terrors, and secure a maturity of years for all whom they would leave undisturbed by the disciples of Christ. And they must find compensation for the peace, and purity, and joy, which our holy faith brings with it, even to the youngest over whom it exercises its benignant sway. If they will satisfy us of their ability and willingness to effect these simpler arrangements, we shall be content to confine our ministrations to men of ripened powers or advanced years; but if they can give us no guarantee on the subject, we must continue to follow our present course. If we find that the original depravities of our nature, when not restrained by the power of heavenly truth strengthen themselves with the strength, and grow with the growth, of the child in whom they dwell; if we see the world spreading its thousand snares for the incautious and unguarded, and be assured by infallible testimony that "the Adversary goeth about as a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour;" if we see the arrows of death, with undiminishing flight, moving amidst the most tender and infantile, as well as among those who are in the prime of manhood, and the men of hoary hairs; and if we can find no "balan," but "that which is in Gehenna" for wounded souls, and no fountain, but that which has been opened in Jerusalem, for sin and for uncleanness,"—and no heaven, but that of Jehovah, to satisfy the aspirations of an elevated soul, we shall glory, and *abound* in our present labours, putting all our trust and our confidence in Him whose promises we so abundantly find in the pages of divine inspiration.

But I must conclude. While I write thus freely, I have no wish to underestimate any of the blessings of education which the *Bankrupt* would give to the natives, when they are connected, either with an enlightened literature, or a sound philosophy. I give him credit for cordially admitting and feeling "the importance, even to the moral elevation of the people, and their temporal happiness, of their conversion to Christianity." I give him thanks for a frequent and enlightened advocacy of the sacred cause of religious liberty. I take as indulgent view, as he possibly can of the present mismanagement of many of the members of the Parsee community. I exempt a large portion of that body from the charge of their having done any thing to violate the principle of religious freedom, and to disturb the peace of the community. And I hope that all will soon be disposed to give us credit for those measures, which the novelty of the late movements in Bombay, have prevented them from calmly contemplating, and rightly considering. I live to ensure them not to injure them, but to seek their welfare; and in its advancement, I shall ever rejoice.

Wishing you all success in your editorial labours.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JONAS WILSON.

Bombay, 11th June, 1859.

## EUROPE.

### SCIENTIFIC.

COMPARATIVE MERITS OF IRON AND TIMBER STRAIN BOATS.—What, then, are the peculiarities of iron as a material for steam ships, that give it a preference over timber? Timber has, first, its principal strength only in one direction. From the reedy,

fibrous, vascular structure of the vegetable, it resists a distending force with great strength along the fibres, but offers a very slender opposition to any force that would tear the vegetable fibres asunder so as to split or splinter it. To remedy this evil, there must always be two acts of timber in transverse direction. The planks of a ship are laid with their fibres in one direction, and the timbers are laid with their fibres at right angles, for the purpose of giving strength laterally, and binding them together. But iron plates are nearly equally strong in both directions, so that if we conceive a plank of wood obtained of strength equal to iron lengthways, and a second plank procured of the same size, with fibres in the lateral direction, the one plate of wood would have nearly the same tensile strength as both united. If, therefore, we substitute for the planking of the vessel a shell of iron, the cross-timbers become unnecessary, their place being supplied by the lateral strength of the metal.

The next peculiarity of iron is the perfection and strength of its joinings. To make a wooden ship water-tight, its parts are severely strained—in caulking the planking, a very acute wedge-shaped tool forces the osakun by a mallet in between the planks, which only retain it by a strain; and from the direction of the planks a vessel begins to leak whenever she encounters a heavy gale. "The riveting of the iron plates effects a thorough union of them of such a nature as to render the joints closer than those of the newest ship, and instead of remaining detached, like planks, they become integral parts of one homogeneous whole, equally strong in every direction. A well-built iron vessel is almost battle-tight."

The facility with which iron can be formed into any shape, and made of any size, is its next recommendation. Timber must be selected with much care and at great expense, in order to suit those parts of the vessel where it is to be placed, and the form of the vessel is in some measure trammelled by the shape of timber that can be readily obtained for the purpose. It is also cut out at great expense, rendering what remains of comparatively little value. On the other hand, every shape of iron can be wrought into any required form, and not a pound be lost, but be made available to any purpose, while all the planks, and knees, and bolts, and straps, have that form given to them by which they are kept in their place. Facility, economy, strength of construction, appear then to favour the iron.

Diminution of danger from fire may perhaps be regarded as not one of the least advantages of iron ships from the perfection of its joinings, and from the want of transverse timbers. It follows that the hull of an iron vessel will both be almost entirely strong and tight, although only of half the weight of a timber vessel; hence the difference may be applied in engines and fuel, or a great saving of space effected.

Finally, if surface condensation be adopted, the cold surface of the vessel exposed to the water may be used for a condenser, by having an inner lining or jacket over the part so used, sufficiently stayed asunder at small and frequent intervals.

All, however, that we have said as likely to follow from the extensive introduction of iron vessels, must be taken with great caution; and if very great precautions are not adopted in anticipating the many peculiarities of the metallic ships, serious evils will be the consequence.

For example—an iron vessel once met with the following accident:—Going along at full speed, something gave way about the engine—the piston-rod and piston went right down through the bottom of the cylinder and the bottom of the boat, into the sea, leaving its place of exit for the entrance of water: by an extraordinary coincidence, another steam vessel was alongside at that instant, and all were saved! Such an occurrence as this in the middle of the Atlantic or the Bay of Biscay would be rather awkward. Again: an iron vessel touched by accident a stone of considerable size, which perforated her bottom and she went down instantly—this is rather quick work. These facts are sufficient to point out the necessity of extreme caution in suddenly adopting the metallic ships on the large scale, and lead us to direct our attention to their structure, so as to avoid those dangers to which they may be peculiarly liable. Further: the rapidity with which iron ships are corroded by the action of salt water, is a point of interesting research. On this subject the experiments of the British Association, carried on under the direction of Mr. Mallet, of Dublin, (*see Athenaeum*, No. 586, p. 630) may be advantageously consulted.

With the view of preventing danger from accidental and local injury to the shell of the vessel, the strength of water-tight compartments already partially adopted, must be carried out to its greatest extent. The subdivision of the hold must be carried to a greater extent than any thing we have yet heard of; so that if by any chance water do flood its way into the hold, it shall only fill a small part of the vessel. To do this will be most difficult about the engines. These partitions will, however, have another very great advantage, in the strength and stiffness they will give to the hull of the vessel; it will become like the shell of the nautilus, capable of resisting an enormous external force. We have seen an iron vessel, whose length was ten times her beam, hung on two blocks at her extremities, without sensible flexure

in the middle, and without any further means of internal support than her frequent partitions of iron plate.

But there is another point of primary importance, which will give much trouble if not properly provided for, and it is this:—the great weight of the engines and boilers placed about the centre of the length of the vessel. These produce a depression at the centre which is related sufficiently in a timber vessel, by the great depth of the keelson and of the bottom of the vessel, but which the thinness of the iron plate will not enable it to withstand. Further, the small quantity of matter in the hull renders it very subject to motion from the action and re-action of the steam and piston in the cylinder. We have noticed the centre of one of the finest iron steam ships rising and falling, twisting under the action of the engine in a manner both unpleasant to the passenger and very injurious to the shell of the vessel. These and similar evils are only to be guarded against by such a system of framing and tying as the Americans adopt in the very slender hulls of their river boats, and whereby the strain of the machinery becomes "self-contained," that is to say, is wholly counteracted by the strength of its own framing, and whereby the whole heaviest part of the vessel is made to contribute its own portion to the support of those strains which necessarily result from driving a vessel, from a single point within it, with great force against a resisting medium. For this purpose Mr. Russell, at the meeting of the Association to which we have alluded, proposed a great central system of framing, or what he called a spine, from its resemblance in structure and function to that part of the skeleton of an animal, by which its principal powers are obtained. As far as we understood him, it appeared to consist of a system of diagonal trussing of great lightness and strength, passing along the centre of the vessel from stem to stern, immediately above the keel, which was to form its lower portion, and reaching as far as the lower or upper deck, and thus occupying little more room than is now required for the deck pillars and beams along the keel. A similar diagonal system was also to be formed between the deck beams and at the bulkheads or partitions of the hull, so as to give strength and unity to the whole in its three dimensions. In a large vessel of iron, some such system, we think, be indispensable to strength and durability, otherwise the continual slight flexures of the iron will rapidly weaken and nip it through, causing it extensively and suddenly to give way. In a wooden vessel, the intervals between the timbers allow sufficient space for a diagonal framing on the system of Seppings; and therefore some equivalent provision must, as we have pointed out, be substituted when iron is the material employed. *—Athensian.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LABOUR-DUTIES.**—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.—To ask the publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week.—To ask a wine-merchant how old his wine is.—To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder that no body will visit you, unless they gain some palpable advantage by it.—To sit shivering in the cold because you won't have a fire till November.—To suppose that reviewers generally read more than the title-page of the works they praise or condemn.—To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you.—Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy, because "it is not bad time."—To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.—To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them.—To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it.—To expect to make people happy by hardening them in a jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the usual dose of going round.—To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it.—To say that a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital.—To degrade human nature in the hope of improving it.—To expect that your tradespeople will give you long credit if they generally see you in shabby clothes.—To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at grey hair, folly, or absurdity your fellow-creatures may be guilty of. *—Pail.*

**ST. PAUL'S.**—During the forenoon service on Sunday, (24th February) at St. Paul's Cathedral, the congregation were thrown into alarm by the falling of the cornice of one of the pillars that support the stoupdoms dome into the aisle with a loud crash; fortunately no one was near the spot at the time. *—Idid.*

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH CUSTOM DUTIES.**—A conference has been opened at Paris between the French and English Commissioners, on a revision of the customs duties of the two countries. The English Commissioners are Mr. Labouche, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Anson, First Secretary of the British Embassy; Mr. McGregor, who negotiated the important treaty of the 5th of July, between Great Britain and Austria. Those for France are—The Baron de Freville, President of the Committee of Commerce in the Council of State; M. Greterin, Director of the Customs; and M. David, Director of the office of Foreign Commerce in the Department of the Minister of Commerce. Several meetings have already been held, and they are to be continued, we understand, without intermission until

an arrangement, founded upon mutual concessions, is agreed upon. *—Newcastle Courant.*

**AMERICAN COMMERCE.**—The Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following abstract from a document appended to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibiting a statement in gross of the exports and imports of the United States for the year ending the 30th of September, 1858.—The amount of imports was 112,000,000 dollars, of which 90,146,000 dollars were free of duty, 22,634,000 dollars articles paying ad valorem duties, and 9,220,000 dollars paying specific duties. The amount of exports was 103,196,000 dol., of which 90,698,000 dollars consisted of domestic produce, and 12,470,000 dollars of foreign produce. Of the foreign articles re-exported, 8,047,000 dollars were such as had been imported free of duty, 2,000,000 dollars had paid duties ad valorem, and 2,427,000 dollars specific duties. The amount of imports has been less than in the preceding year by 26,989,000 dollars. The exports were less than in the preceding year, by 14,239,000 dollars. Of this diminution 4,898,000 dollars were in the domestic produce, and 9,341,000 in the foreign produce exported. *—Idid.*

**NORWAY.**—*Extract of the King's Speech at the late opening of the Storting.*—At the end of this year a quarter of a century, since the political independence of Norway will have passed away. The state of the kingdom twenty-five years ago was very different from that which it now presents.

"Even in 1815 the situation of her finances, her commerce, and her credit, caused great inquietude to the true and enlightened friends of the country."

"Since that period we have laid bare the great part of those sources of prosperity which we now enjoy. This quarter of a century has sufficed to increase the population of Norway by nearly one-half, to revive her commerce, to encourage industry, to create and consolidate a great number of institutions and public establishments, to diminish her debt by two-thirds, and to establish a system of extension which assures us that in 1840 it will be totally liquidated. To this rapid sketch must be added, that the treasury possesses, independent of its stocks and bonds, a more considerable sum than the whole remaining debt."

"These blessings are the result of peace abroad and quiet at home." *—Pail.*

**BARON VOX HAMMER**, of Purgatell, the celebrated Orientalist, has resigned his post of Interpreter to the Court of Austria and the State Chancellorship of the Foreign Department and also his functions as Professor of the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian languages in the school of the Divan, attached to the Chancery, his object being to devote the rest of his days to the continuation of his researches into the history and literature of the inhabitants of Central Asia. The Emperor has announced to him in an autograph letter that the annual amount of the salary of the two offices which he has resigned shall be continued to him in the shape of a pension for his long and valuable services. The Baron, who is now 65 years of age, intends to retire to his property on the frontier of Hungary. *—Idid.*

**PRESERVE FROM IKHMET PACHA.**—British interests being again in the ascendant at Alexandria and Grand Cairo, the Viceroy has made presents to our Consul of a splendid porphyry tomb and several fine statues, the whole of which are meant to be deposited in the British Museum. The tomb, or sarcophagus, is eight feet six inches in length, externally measured, by three feet and a half wide, and covered with curious carvings of human figures, hieroglyphics, and emblematical devices. The cost of its entire conveyance to this country, from the remote part of Egypt where our Consul procured it, will amount to 1000*l.* *—Idid.*

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.**

The 19th June, 1859.

Mr. H. Alexander to act for Mr. S. G. Palmer, as Deputy Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Superintendent of Stampes.

Mr. George Alexander, officiating Post-Master General, has been permitted to be absent from his duties on leave for one month from the 21st instant, under Medical Certificate.

The Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. G. Palmer to act for Mr. George Alexander during the period of his absence on leave.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 21st May, 1859.

Mr. G. Tucker has been promoted to the office of Third Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Adawlat from the 14th March last, the date on which Mr. Wigram Money retired from the Service.

The 4th June, 1859.

Mr. F. Stanforth, Additional Judge of Chittagong, late officiating Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, has been permitted to remain in Calcutta from the 17th to the 23d ultimo, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 9th April last.

The 14th June, 1859.

Mr. G. Macintyre, Assistant Surgeon at the Civil Station of Furruckpore, has been appointed Registrar of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1858, in addition to his Medical duties.

The 4th June, 1859.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, Assistant to the Magistrate of Hooghly, has been al-

leave of absence for one week, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him under the 5th instant.

Mr. J. Dinanath, Surgeon Agent of West Burdwan, (Bancoora), has obtained leave of absence for three days, on Medical Certificate, from the 18th April inst.

FRED. JAA HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.  
Simla, 18th June, 1889.

Lieutenant Thomas Forster, of the 15th Bengal Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed Assistant to the officiating Political Agent at Biharpore.

Ensign Edward Berkhams Entwistle, of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, ditto ditto ditto.

Simla, 10th June, 1889.  
Lieutenant W. Young, of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, has this day been appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Political Agent in Upper Sikkim.

T. H. MADDOCK, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 17th June, 1889.  
No. 101 of 1889.—At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to promote Havildar Cassam Ram Thappa, of the Assam Light Infantry, to the rank of Jemadar, from the 19th of February 1888, in consideration of his gallant conduct on that date, in Command of a party of his Regiment, who repulsed three attacks made on the post they occupied near Suddah, by a large body of insurgents.  
H. Jemadar Cassam Ram Thappa will be borne on the Rolls of the Battalion as a Supernumerary, until a vacancy occurs to bring him on the established strength.

Fort William, the 24th June, 1889.

No. 102 of 1889.—The undermentioned Officers of Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain, by Revert, from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

Lieut. Wm. Jos. Martin, of the 96th Regt. N. I. 1st Bn. 30th June 1889.

George Wm. Hamilton, of the 34th Co. 21st Do.

John De Winter Chas. 21st Do.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry. Date of arrival at Fort William.  
Mr. Frederick Kewell Dealing. 19th June 1889.

Mr. Edwin Alexander Bewick. 19th June 1889.

With reference to General Order No. 56, of the 18th April inst, it is hereby notified, that Capt. R. E. Westcott, of the 87th Regiment N. I., arrived at Bombay on the 20th March 1889.

Captain John Hamilton, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant John Gillmore, of the Corps of Engineers, and Executive Engineer at Darjeeling, has leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Madagascor, on account of his health.

Assistant Surgeon Eddis, of the Medical Department, at present attached to the General Hospital, is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to officiate at Malak, during the absence of Doctor Lamb, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon H. V. Stuart, of the Medical Department, is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for employment at the Civil Station of Nowgong.

Fort William, 24th June, 1889.

No. 103 of 1889.—Lieutenant I. E. Chetwode, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The following Promotions are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:—

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) William Jones, to be Sub-Conductor. From the 30th May 1889.

Armsman Sergt. (Actg. Sub-Conductor) Wm. Dodd, to be Sub-Conductor. via W. Clarke deceased.

During the absence of Conductor Keston on furlough, and from the 30th May 1889, H. I., to act as Sub-Conductor. vice Jones and Dodd promoted.

Wm. CUBITT, Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mly. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, 18th June, 1889.  
The following Appointment was made in the Political Department, on the 27th ultimo:

Lieutenant W. J. H. Charteris, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 3d Subaltern of the 34th Regiment of Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force.

Captain C. B. Thomas, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, has obtained in the Political Department, on the 27th ultimo, leave of absence on private affairs for four months, from 1st May to 1st September next, to visit Madras, preparatory to applying for Furlough.

Simla, 18th June, 1889.

The Appointment on the 6th March last, by the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shoojood-Moolik, of Captain J. D. D. Bea, of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, and Commanding 1st Regiment Shah Shikhy's Force, to the Court of Shah Shikhy, at the Court of Shah Shikhy, has been confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in the Secret Department, under date the 28th April last, as a temporary assignment.

F. STUART, Lt. Col. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mly. Dept.  
with the Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 28th May, 1889.

At a general court martial assembled at Meerut, on Tuesday the 14th day of May 1889, Lieutenant Henry James Mitchell, of the 73d Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge 1.—"1st.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in the station billiard room, at Allahabad, on the night of the 18th March 1889, in the hearing of several gentlemen, repeatedly uttered concerning Lieutenant Gabriel Henry Whalley, who was not present, the words 'coward' and 'blackguard'; and other insulting expressions; and in having said to Lieutenant Stephen Whalley (one of the company, who had declared that he would inform Lieutenant Whalley) that he would apply the same expressions to him, if he did not that night bring him a hostile message from Lieutenant Whalley, which Lieutenant Whalley had previously refused to do."

"2d.—For insubordinate, disorderly and dishonourable conduct, in having, on the same night, returned to the billiard room, after the purpose of renewing his offensive language towards Lieutenant Whalley, after he had been directed by his commanding officer, Captain Peter Abbott, to go to his quarters in arrest."

Finding.—"The court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion, that Lieutenant Henry James Mitchell, of the 73d Regiment Native Infantry, is guilty of the first charge."

Also, that he is guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words 'for the purpose of renewing his offensive language towards Lieutenant Whalley,' of which portion the court acquits him.

Sentence.—"The court sentences Lieutenant Henry James Mitchell, of the 73d Regiment Native Infantry, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances, for six months."

Recommendation by the court.—"The court, taking into consideration the contrition the prisoner has expressed and the expenditure of mind and labour which he was labouring from a sense of the injury which he believed himself to have received from the prosecutor, would respectfully recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Commander of the Forces."

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

In consideration of the recommendation of the court, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to remit that part of the sentence which adjusts Lieutenant Mitchell to be suspended from "allowances," but to retain what is due to discipline and the peace of society, forbids him to remit the whole sentence. Lieutenant Mitchell has been convicted of a flagrant breach of duty as an officer and a gentleman, in the absence of any immediate provocation, and in violation of an oath, by which he had bound himself not to repeat the injury which he believed himself to have received from the prosecutor.

The suspension of Lieutenant Mitchell, from rank and pay, will take effect from the date of the publication of this order at Allahabad.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 28th May, 1889.

At a general court martial re-assembled at Meerut, on Monday the 29th day of May 1889, Gunner Elmes Steele, of the 4th Company 42d Battalion of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge 1.—"1st.—For shooting himself, with a loaded revolver, without leave, when required for sentry, on the night of the 2d of May 1889."

"2d.—For throwing Sergeant Timothy Lawlor off his cot, and threatening to take his life, on the same night, the 2d of May 1889."

"3d.—For having, on the same night, damaged the wall and door of a cottage house cell, the property of Government."

"4th.—For mutinous conduct, in having, at Agra, on the morning of the 2d of May 1889, attempted to strike his superior officer, Sergeant Timothy Lawlor, 4th Company 42d Battalion of Artillery, with his clenched fist; by Sergeant Timothy Lawlor, being in the possession of his office."

Finding.—"The court, from the evidence before it, together with the prisoner's confession, does find him, Gunner Elmes Steele, 4th Company 42d Battalion of Artillery, guilty of the charges preferred against him."

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty, does sentence him to suffer solitary confinement for six (6) months."

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY,

Major General.  
The sentence to be carried into execution under the orders of the officer commanding at Agra.

The Presidency division order of the 15th instant, appointing Arthur C. Lamborn, and Hospital Apprentices W. H. Ewart and A. George, to the Hospital of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of foot; and directing Assistant Surgeon Ewart to officiate as Assistant Apothecary to it, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 15th instant, appointing Ensign W. Hampton, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 23d instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. H. Crawford and A. W. Wallace, recently arrived from Kanpur, to do duty, the former in the hospital of Her Majesty's 2d Light Dragoon, and the latter in that of Her Majesty's 3d foot, until further orders, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 23d instant, appointing Hospital Apprentice F. Saint and T. South to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour; the former from the 14th of March, and the latter from the 13th of April last, the dates of their arrival with convalescences, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 3d instant, to Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Webber, of the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry, is cancelled at his request.

Captain H. E. Hughes is removed from the 1st Company 1st Battalion to the 3d Company 8th Battalion of Artillery; and 3d Lieutenant J. Hill, doing duty with the latter Company, will proceed and join the 3d Company 8th Battalion, to which he stands posted, as soon after the arrival of Captain Hughes as practicable.

Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., is removed from the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 4th troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—  
17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Deputy Captain J. C. Foulton, from 24th May to 20th June, to visit Landour, on his private affairs.  
Garrison staff.—General B. Marley, Commandant of Allahabad, from

1st July to 1st January 1900, in extension to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

2nd regiment native infantry.—Ensign T. C. Hargrave, from 1st June to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, subsequently to be sent for furthering in Europe.

4th regiment native infantry.—Ensign W. Biddle, from 1st April to 30th May, to visit Delhi, on medical certificate.

Army commissariat department.—Conductor B. H. Healey, from 18th May to 18th December, to visit Musorie, on medical certificate.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th May, 1899.

The Meerut division order of the 1st instant, appointing Surgeon W. B. Sidwell, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Superintending Surgeon to the Meerut circle of superintendence, during the absence, in leave, of the Superintending Surgeon Playfair, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following appointments:

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. F. Brewer to be Adjutant, vice Edwards promoted.

2nd Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. L. Hamilton to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Whiteford promoted.

Lieutenant R. T. B. Bush to be Adjutant, vice Harrison.

Quarter Master Sergeant Charles Polberryman, of the 10th, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 4th regiment of native infantry, vice Richmond promoted to Sub-Conductor.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Doyle, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Price promoted to Sub-Conductor.

The uncommissioned men are transferred to the Town Major's list and appointed to the corps under special orders.

Sergeant William Stanley, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the 73d regiment of native infantry at Sylhet.

Sergeant Allen McPherson, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the 19th regiment of native infantry at Meerut.

Noncommissioned William Burgess, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed a laboratory man in the arsenal of Fort William, to fill a vacancy.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 31st May, 1899.

The Meerut station order of the 25th instant, directing Surgeon G. T. Erskine, of the 7th light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 19th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Surgeon W. B. Sidwell, appointed to officiate as Superintending Surgeon, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 6th instant, directing Veterinary Surgeon J. Purves, of the 4th, to afford medical aid to the 5th regiment of light cavalry, during the absence, in leave, of Veterinary Surgeon J. Willis, is confirmed.

Lieutenant C. G. B. Bell's order of the 24th instant, nominating Lieut. W. McCulloch to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 12th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed. G. E. Wilschke permitted to retain the appointment, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to sanction an exchange of regiments between Lieutenant William E. Eason, of the 10th, and R. Mayne, of the 10th, from 1st June.

Hospital Steward G. Hamilton, doing duty with Her Majesty's 21st regiment, and Assistant Apothecary J. Robinson, with the 5th brigade of heavy artillery, are appointed to the hospital of Her Majesty's 1st regiment, (infantry) and directed to proceed and join without delay.

Arthur Sub-Conductor W. Dodd is permanently attached to the arsenal of Fort William, from the 2d March last. In the room of Conductor Kitchin, who has retired, is confirmed.

The uncommissioned warrant officer has leave of absence: 10th regiment light cavalry.—Holding Master T. Penke, from 15th May to 15th June, in rationals, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 1st June, 1899.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removal and posting of field officers:

Lieutenant Colonel F. Young, (on staff employ) from the 56th to the 10th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Fremont (new promotion) is posted to the 10th regiment of native infantry.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 1st June, 1899.

The Meerut division order of the 1st instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. M. Cheyne, arrived from the Presidency with a detachment of Her Majesty's troops, to the medical charge of the 19th regiment of native infantry, and of the 5th brigade of heavy artillery, is confirmed.

Hospital Steward G. Hamilton, doing duty with Her Majesty's 21st regiment, and Assistant Apothecary J. Robinson, with the 5th brigade of heavy artillery, are appointed to the hospital of Her Majesty's 1st regiment, (infantry) and directed to proceed and join without delay.

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The uncommissioned warrant officer has leave of absence: 10th regiment light cavalry.—Holding Master T. Penke, from 15th May to 15th June, in rationals, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Medical department.—Ambassador Surgeon D. Gullam, from 20th November 1898 to 12th December 1898, in extension, to enable him to proceed and join his present appointment at Jaipur.

By order of the Commander of the Forces: J. R. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

#### Head Quarters, Camp, Mahabubnagar, 12th May, 1899.

No. 2.—The General Commanding in Chief Her Majesty's Army has been known to the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, that certain questions relating to discipline, and the interpretation of an Article of War, had in a letter dated the 21st of March 1899, been submitted by Lieutenant Colonel Bolton of Her Majesty's 21st Regiment, to the Adjutant General of the Corps, direct, instead of being forwarded through the prescribed channel.

His Lordship comments on the unnecessary Correspondence occasioned by deviation from the instructions laid down in the Regulations of the Army on this subject; and he is of opinion, that Lieutenant Colonel Bolton would find it difficult to assign any reasonable pretext for not addressing himself on this occasion, to the General officer under whom he is serving; and he points out that the Lieutenant Colonel should be reminded of the necessity of adhering in future to the Regulations.

As more than one instance of this irregularity has occurred amongst Her Majesty's Regiments with this Army, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary to refer the Commanding officers of Regiments to the instructions, pages 61 and 62 of the Regulations and orders for the Army; which he desires may be more carefully adhered to in future.

#### Head Quarters, Camp, Mahabubnagar, 15th May, 1899.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Regiments serving in India: 4th Light Dragoons.—John Byrne, gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Given deceased, 14th December 1898.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Duncan Keith to be Captain, without purchase, vice Jackson deceased, 28th June 1897.

Ensign Gustave Rigel E. A. Young to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Keith, 28th June 1897.

Ensign Godfrey Percy to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dalway deceased, 16th April 1898.

Ensign Thomas Winter Easterbrooke Haldenorth to be Lieutenant, vice Percy, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place, 14th December 1898.

Ensign Robert Stephenson, from the 26th regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Young, 13th December 1898.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant Donald Stewart to be Captain, without purchase, vice Thomas deceased, 24 April 1898.

Ensign Peter Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, 7th December 1898.

Ensign Octavius Henry St. George Anson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White promoted, 25th December 1898.

William George Mackinnon, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Browne, 25th December 1898.

Alexander Hamilton Rubens, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Anson, 25th December 1898.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant John Illiton to be Captain by purchase, vice DeLisle, who retires, 14th December 1898.

Ensign James Alexander Madigan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Illiton, 14th December 1898.

John Lemont McAndrew, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Madigan, 14th December 1898.

6th Foot.—Ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White promoted, 25th December 1898.

John Lees Croker, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cole, 26th December 1898.

Ensign Duncan Munro Bethune to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Cooke deceased, 21st March 1898.

Archibald Bantsh, gent. to be Ensign, vice Bethune, 7th December 1898.

13th Foot.—Ensign The Honourable Emilius J. W. Forester to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shakespeare deceased, 6th April 1898.

16th Foot.—Captain Alexander Dick Colly to be Captain, from the 26th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Mylne, who exchanges, 2d July 1898.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant George Elder Darby, from the 40th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw, who exchanges, 28th December 1898.

20th Foot.—Captain George Mylne, from the 16th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Colly, who exchanges, 2d July 1898.

Captain William White, from the half pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Hamilton Melrose, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 26th December 1898.

General's promotion.—26th Foot.—Lieut. Mervyn de Bunsen to be Captain, vice Bunsen, who retires, 24th December 1898.

Ensign Francis Hawtry Cox to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nixon, 26th December 1898.

Robert Hamilton Currie, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cox, 26th December 1898.

44th Foot.—James Moss, gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ferguson appointed to the Staff, 14th December 1898.

57th Foot.—Ensign Edward Alexander Thomas Lynch to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shadrach deceased, 6th May 1898.

Ensign Henry Clare Gordon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lynch, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place, 14th December 1898.

David Edward Armstrong, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gordon promoted, 26th December 1898.

61st Foot.—Captain James Campbell, from the 56th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Dalrymple who exchanges, 26th December 1898.

General's promotion, and that of Ensign McNeill's, 26th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Donaldson Prior to be Captain, without purchase, vice Grey deceased, 14th December 1898.

Ensign William White, from the half pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Hamilton Melrose, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 26th December 1898.

Ensign Francis Hawtry Cox to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nixon, 26th December 1898.

Robert Hamilton Currie, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cox, 26th December 1898.

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Ensign Henry Clare Gordon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lynch, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place, 14th December 1898.

David Edward Armstrong, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gordon promoted, 26th December 1898.



Ensign Arthur Maynard Herbert to be Lieutenant, vice Price, 14th December 1888.

Cadet George R. Hillier from the Royal Military College, to be Knight Vice Herbert, 14th December 1888.

Outfitted.—Lieutenant Wm. White, from the 3d Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, 14th December 1888.

Lieutenant Hector Macquarie, from the 5th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, 28th December 1888.

## HONORARY STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon John Ferguson, from the 44th Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hunter promoted in the 23d Regiment of Foot, 14th December 1888.

## MEMORANDA.

The date of Ensign Wm. Duncan Illion's removal from the 9th to the 3d Regiment of Foot, is the 10th March, 1888, and not the 9th November 1888.

For Ensign Christie to be Lieutenant in the 18th Regiment of Foot, vice *Sheshgaur Jevansal*, read, Ensign Christie to be Lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of Foot, vice *Wade appointed Adjutant*.

For Ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be Lieutenant in the 6th Foot, vice *White promoted*, as stated in the Gazette of the 28th December 1888, read, Ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be Lieutenant in the 6th Foot, vice Barry, who retires, 28th December 1888.

*Mutabekshwar*, 18th May 1889.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Regiments serving in India:

13th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant William Ready, from the 11th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Hume, who exchanges 12th January 1889.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Burke, from the 20th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Everleigh, who exchanges, 10th January 1889.

6th Foot.—Knight Charles Napier North to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice *decast* appointed to the 21st Regiment of Foot, 28th December 1888.

David Ogilby, gent. to be Ensign, vice North 28th December 1888.

16th Foot.—Ensign George Stoney, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crawford, who retires, 11th January 1889.

12th Foot.—Ensign Harvey Wallasey Pole Welman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice *Race* appointed to the 21st Regiment of Foot, 28th December 1888.

Thomas Philip G. FitzMayer, gent. to be Ensign, vice Welman, 28th December 1888.

16th Foot.—Ensign Montague Burnard, from the 4th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hutchinson appointed to the 21st Regiment of Foot, 28th December 1888.

Ensign William Harvillat Edinburgh to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lamb appointed to the 21st Foot, 28th December 1888.

John Wilton, gent. to be Ensign, vice Fairbridge, 28th December 1888.

Charles Augustus Daniel, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires, 10th January 1889.

## MEMORANDA.

The exchange of Captain White, from the half-pay, unattached, and Captain McLane of the 28th Regiment of Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 28th December 1888, has not taken place, 11th January 1889.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
R. TORRES, Major Genl. Adjt. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## MARRIAGES.

June 7. At Calcutta, — Chilli, Esq. to Miss Isabella Anderson.

— 14. At Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Bowley, Sergeant James McHugh, European Invalid Battalion, to Miss Sarah Flynn, daughter of Sergeant G. G. Flynn.

— 17. At Madras, by the Rev. F. Spring, M. A. Lucy Gray Ford, Esq. third daughter of the Medical Officer, to Augusta Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late Rev. A. F. Cammer, M. A.

— 20. At Tawarree Factory, Tirhoot, by the Rev. W. Sturrock, Lewis Auldrie Cooke, Esq. of Ramnallah, Chumpra, to Jessie Johnston, eldest daughter of the late Archibald Inglis, Esq. of Bombay.

— 22. At Chandernagore, by the Rev. W. Morton, Mr. W. R. Bellie, to Miss F. W. Wilkinson.

— 24. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. L. P. Vernieu, to Miss Helen Rodriguez.

— 26. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. Charles Henry Salt, to Miss Augusta Anne Blythwood.

— 28. At Calcutta, John Anderson, Esq. Commander of the H. C. frigate *Mutabekshwar*, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late George Clapham, Esq. Puttichur.

## DEATHS.

May 8. At Penang, the Lady of George Waller, Esq. of a daughter.

June 8. At Singapore, Mrs. Burrows, of a daughter.

— 13. At Calicut, the Lady of T. Onaloe, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

— 15. At Cawnpore, the Lady of S. J. Beecher, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

— 20. At Peshwar, Chumpra, the Lady of J. Wm. Yule, Esq. of a son.

— 21. At Garden Reach, the wife of Mr. T. H. Lakin, of a son.

— 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. P. Potter, of a daughter.

— 23. At Serampore, Mrs. C. Bird, of a son.

— 23. At Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. B. Castello, of a son.

— 25. At Calcutta, the Lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq. of a daughter.

— 26. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Kieckhefer, of a son.

— 26. At Calcutta, the Lady of W. H. Young, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

## DEATHS.

Feb. 21. Drowned at Whampoa, Mr. Henry Thomas Yates, 3d Mate of the Ship *Lord William Russell*.

March 20. Drowned in Hanco River, Captain Woodward Lewis, Master of the American Brig *John Gilpin*.

March 28. At Madras, Diana Elmbeth, the beloved wife of J. F. Thomas, Esq. Civil Service.

— 28. At Madras, Richard Turner, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Co. Canton.

June 2. In camp, at Hadje Ka Choko, on the march to Candahar, Lieutenant William Chalmers, 43d Regt. N. I.

— 4. At Benares, suddenly, David Ferrier, Esq. of the Sullapur Indigo Works, Gorakhpur, aged 46 years.

— 6. At Calcutta, Master Theodore Davies, son of the late Mr. W. Davies, of the Military Board Office, aged 2 years.

— 7. At Penang, Mary Bland, daughter of James Farlie Curragh, Esq. aged 6 months.

— 7. At Muscovy, Edward Milne Gwatkin, third son of Major E. Gwatkin, Superintendent H. C. Muz, aged 29 years.

— 11. At Benikpore, Mrs. H. Cahill, of cholera.

— 12. At Kailashpore Factory, Commercially, Bryer Johnston McWhir, Esq. M. A. late of Edinburgh, aged 23 years and 5 months.

— 13. At Cawnpore, Isabella, the wife of Mr. Hospital Stewart W. Brookes, of the 4th Battalion Artillery, aged 10 years, 11 months.

— 22. At Calcutta, Mr. James Walker, aged 60 years.

— 23. At Calcutta, Charlotte Emma, daughter of T. P. Martin, Esq. B. C. S., aged 10 months.

— 25. At Calcutta, Mr. M. N. Mackertich, aged 13 years, 7 months, and 6 days.

— 24. At Calcutta, Miss Mary Frances Ross, daughter of Mr. T. Ross, aged 1 year, 8 months and 11 days.

— 24. At Calcutta, Mr. William McNew, aged 10 years.

— 25. At Calcutta, Mr. P. A. Verma, aged 34 years.

— 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Emin, the Lady of E. J. Emin, Esq. aged 24 years.

— 27. At Calcutta, Mr. S. DeCastro, aged 59 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

— 27. At Calcutta, Mr. Elmore Jackson, aged 49 years.

— 28. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Templeton, roller of the late Daniel Templeton, Esq. aged 55 years.

— 28. At Haldia Cottage, near Dumbarton, N. B. on the 7th February, Captain R. S. Thomson, formerly Commander of the 3d George.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

June 24. The French Brig *Nereus*, Huguenot, from Bourbon 14th May. The English Barque *Gilbert Mearns*, J. Nicholson, from the Mauritius 23d May.

The English Barque *Apple*, J. Calcuty, from Plymouth 12th December, and Sydney 21st April.

— 26. The English Schooner *Time*, J. Pybus from the Mauritius 23d May.

— 26. The French Barque *Globe*, M. Bouby, from Havre 23d January, and Bourbon 16th May.

## DEPARTURES.

June 23. The *Rip William Walker*, Charles Edward, for Liverpool.

— 24. The *Marquise Cuvill*, D. Morris, for Greenock.

— 25. The *Esra Bary*, S. Maudslayi, for Madras.

— 25. The *William Dampier*, S. W. Hazlewood, for Moulmein.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
July 2, 1889.			
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to the number from 1880 to 1888.	To Rs.	To Rs.	To Rs.
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	2 0 0 Pm.	2 4 0 Pm.	
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1883-85.	15 0 0	14 0 0	
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	5 0 0 Dis.	
Second Ditto.	5 0 0	5 2 0 Dis.	
Third and Fourth Ditto, Bank of Bengal Shares.	2000 0 0 Pm.	2100 0 0 Pm.	
Union Bank Shares.	320 0 0	350 0 0 Pm.	

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following Donation.

From R. Torrens, Esq. Co.'s Ba. 34, to Serampore College.

TRANSLATION OF THE LAWS.—We rejoice to learn that Lord Auckland has, at length, issued directions for the appointment of a Translator of the Acts of Government, in the Bengalee and Oordoo languages. The appointments, it is affirmed, are to be filled up forthwith. We hear, moreover, that the nomination of Bengalee Translator has been assigned to the Government of India, and not to the Local Government of Bengal, within whose province it naturally falls; and that in consequence of this error, the selection has not been made on the *deus digniori* principle. The appointment of a Bengalee Translator is, under existing circumstances, a matter of considerable delicacy, as well as importance. The number of Europeans who, from their familiarity with Bengalee, might claim to be remembered in the present instance, is far from inconsiderable. The number of Natives, conversant with English, who are prepared to test the qualifications of the new Translator with philological nicety, is, perhaps, greater than Government has any idea of; and the wisdom of the choice which may be made, will be subjected to a severe scrutiny. It behoves the public authorities, therefore, to be wary in filling up an appointment, which, if given to any one in whom the public has no confidence, will not fail to engender loud complaints.

As the subject has now engaged the attention of Government, it is much to be wished that it had been viewed in all its bearings, and that arrangements had been at once made to secure to the Natives a full acquaintance with the *uses and institutions* under which they live. This might have been accomplished with ease, if, while the principle was sanctioned by the general Government, the local authorities had been directed to work out the details. It is not to be expected that Lord Auckland, residing at so great a distance from Calcutta, and engaged, as he is, with political combinations on a field of unparalleled magnitude, can find leisure for all the minutiae of arrangement, without which any such measure must fail of success. And, indeed, if both the general principles, and the subordinate details of the public administration are to be united in the same authority, the existence of a double government must appear to be altogether redundant. If the matter in hand be yet open for adjustment, we would venture to suggest, that the re-appointment of a Translator of the *Acts* will not satisfy either the claims of justice, or the wishes of the people. The subordinate legislation of the Sudder Board, and the Sudder Court, the highest legal and fiscal authority under the Supreme Council, requires to be made public through an accredited Translator, just as much as the regulations of the Legislative Council. Any arrangement which stops short of the translation into the Native languages, of whatever rules and ordinances the people are bound to obey, will be in the highest degree defective and anomalous. The simple translation of the Acts of Government, and the rules of the Judicial and Revenue Courts, however, will fail to meet the exigencies of the country. They must be made public; the plea of ignorance must be at once taken away from those who are penally bound to obey them. The most obvious mode of meeting this case, is the publication of an Official Gazette in the Native language. But if

this enterprise appear too ambitious, let us, at least, have the translation of the Drafts of Acts, of the Acts themselves, and the Circular Orders published in the Native languages in the *Calcutta Gazette*; from whence the numerous Native journals will be enabled to transfer them to their own columns and thus to diffuse a knowledge of them through the country. Such is the practice at the Presidency, which, in our pride of place, we are accustomed to call 'the benighted.' In the *Madras Gazette*, the public ordinances are published in all the languages which prevail in the south of India; and if the Natives here are not deemed of sufficient importance to have an Official Gazette of their own, let us, at least, follow the example which the sister Presidency has been so long offering for our imitation.

The appointment of an Oordoo Translator in Calcutta is liable to much misadventure. Doubtless the metropolis of India furnishes a sufficient number of Europeans and Natives versed in that language, to secure accuracy; but, as this Presidency is separated into two divisions, over which two distinct Supreme Native Courts preside; and as the jurisdiction of one extends over the provinces in which Oordoo is universally prevalent, and as Bengalee predominates in the other judicial division of the country, it appears to be the dictate of reason and equity, that the preparation of the Oordoo version should be made in the Western Provinces, and that of the Bengalee, here. In that case, also, there would be equal propriety in printing the Acts at some one of the Presses which have been established at Agra and Delhi;—that is to say, if Dr. Corby and the Management of the Military Orphan Society will permit of such an incursion on the Monopoly. It seems unreasonable that the Natives of the West should be obliged to send down a thousand miles for copies of the Laws they are bound to obey, when the means of translating and printing them on the spot are completely at hand.

LORD AUCKLAND'S POLICY.—The Overland Mail just arrived, has brought the documents published by order of Parliament, relative to Russian interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, upon the strength of which Lord Auckland came to the determination of marching an army into that country, and establishing a British influence in Central Asia. We obtain from the same source the explanatory notes which have passed between the Courts of St. James and Petersburg, relative to the designs of Russia. They possess the deepest importance. The state paper drawn up by Lord Palmerston is a plain, open, manly statement of grievances; the reply of Count Nesselrode, though received by Her Majesty's Ministers "with a just sentiment of confidence," can scarcely fail to inspire any one who reads it, with a conviction that the feelings which were entertained regarding Russian encroachment in Western Asia, were not without foundation. Though drawn up with consummate diplomatic tact, it completely confirms the opinion that Persia is at the entire disposal of Russia; and that no step whatever has been or can be taken at Teheran, without the sanction of the Russian Minister. Thus the gross insult which was offered to our Court, by the detention of one of the messengers of the Envoy, is not to be repaired until Russia has pronounced that reparation is just. These documents prove incontrovertibly, that the first opening attempt had been made to bring Afghanistan under the same bond of relationship to Russia, in which Persia is involved. The Russian Ambassador guaran-

ted the cession of Herat, when it should be conquered, to the Chiefs of Candahar; and thus endeavored to extend the influence of Russia to the very threshold of our empire. The reclamations of the English Cabinet lead the Emperor to disavow the guarantee, and to recall the Ambassador. A Russian Envoy was sent to Cabul, on a purely commercial mission, with a full Russian purse, who never opened his mouth about trade and manufactures, but began a series of political intrigues. Complaints were made of this violation of the good understanding which subsisted between Russia and England, and the Agent was recalled, and the political part of his mission disavowed. A perusal of these papers is sufficient to convince any one, of even moderate soundness, that the wisdom of the policy which Lord Auckland has pursued, is no less remarkable than the energy and zeal with which it has been carried into execution. These documents afford so clear a justification of his measures, that Lord Auckland can have no reason to fear lest his career of usefulness in India should be cut short by a vote of Parliamentary censure. Even Lord Brougham will scarcely venture to re-enact the Canada affair, or attempt to prevail on the House of Lords to send his "Noble relative" a bill of indemnity, for having acted "in the manner which seemed to him essential to ensure the safety, and to assert the power and dignity of the British Government." It is now manifest to the world, that His Lordship acted neither upon any premature conclusions, nor upon any ambitious impulse. When the accredited Agent of Russia was at our gate, and the most vaunting reports were industriously spread that the hordes of Central Asia were marshalled by Russia, and were preparing to pour down on the plains of India; and when these boasts had begun materially to shake the confidence of the subsidiary chiefs throughout India, it was time to make some demonstration. If, in these circumstances, Lord Auckland had neglected to take the most decisive steps; if he had hesitated, as in the case of Burmah, "the path of Russia would have been abundantly simplified," and His Lordship would have been justly considered as having betrayed his trust. By the active measures which have been pursued, a new turn has been given to affairs; the clouds of the political horizon have blown over; the rumours of foreign invasion, which filled every town, have died away. Russia pledges her interest with the Shah, to prevent his again entering on the siege of Herat; and our relations with Persia are likely, therefore, to be placed upon a more satisfactory footing. If Russia never entertained any design of establishing a political influence in Central Asia, and of creeping on to the portals of our empire, the explanations which have arisen out of the firm and decisive attitude of England, will serve to secure peace against those risks to which misunderstandings must expose it. If Russia entertained any ambitious views of extending her influence to the Indus, and a little beyond it, her plans have been baffled, and will, probably, now be folded up for a dozen years to come.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN NATIVE SOCIETY.**—We take shame to ourselves for having omitted to mention at the time, that the day on which the foundation stone was laid of the first Seminary for the cultivation of the Bengalee language, witnessed also the publication of the first Native Daily Paper, just twenty-one years and sixteen days after the first newspaper had been published in that language. Eeshur Chunder Goop has the merit of having sent forth the first daily paper among his countrymen; having on that day commenced the daily publication of his journal, the *Prabodhak*. We wish him the most ample success in his laborious enterprise. He has long laboured in the Editorial vocation, and is familiar with its difficulties and its prospects. He formerly

edited a Native paper, which rose into sudden celebrity, from the classical and pungent wit with which it was adorned. It fell, however, into the back ground, and eventually expired, chiefly, we believe, from the vigour, and, perhaps, recklessness, of his satire. The Natives are not yet sufficiently accustomed to the freedom of Editorial censure, to continue for any length of time to support a paper, in which their own opinions or characters are exposed to ridicule. Eeshur Chunder has not that graceful and idiomatic flow of language by which the articles in the *Chandrika* are distinguished above those of all its competitors. He has not that simplicity of style which renders the writings of Bhubanee Churn Banerjee, the Editor of that paper, so pleasant to an unpurged taste. While we are strenuously opposed to what we consider the bigotry of that paper, it is but an act of justice to acknowledge the beauty of its composition. Eeshur Chunder, however, in his own line, has few equals. His style is vigorous and laconic; his arguments are keen, and his satire is tremendous. By the Natives his writing is considered, we believe, more classical than that of his rival; that is to say, it contains a larger admixture of Sungskrit words, which serve to astonish ordinary minds, and to gratify the learned; but it is more difficult of comprehension, and it is strongly marked with the vice of alliteration, to which clearness of comprehension is too often sacrificed. The Natives have yet to learn, that the great object of composition is not a display of learning, but intelligibility.

We take this opportunity of advertising to the establishment of a Circulating Library of English books among the Natives. It has been established for several months, and has obtained so large a measure of success, as to hold out hopes of its continued existence. It is another gratifying token of the thirst for knowledge with which the Native community in Calcutta is so largely imbued; and of the avidity for the acquisition of English which marks the present age. We have been favoured with a copy of its rules, by Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, a philanthropic Native, who, on the publication of the little *History of Bengal*, sent for a hundred copies for gratuitous distribution among the schools in Calcutta, with the view of exciting a desire among the youths of becoming acquainted with the history of their own country. To this circumstance, in a great measure, is to be attributed the fact, that nearly Two Thousand copies of the work have been bought up within the first six months of its existence.

**THE NEW MAGISTRATE ACT.**—Mr. Thackeray, a barrister of the Supreme Court, has addressed a letter, through the *Hurkar*, to all his countrymen in India, calling upon them strenuously to resist the Act now in embryo, for transferring the cognizance of cases of petty larceny from the Supreme Court to single Justices of the Peace. While we cannot but admire the spirit of patriotism which breathes through his address, and the perseverance with which he defends what he considers the rights of the subject, we are inclined to believe that his fears have, in this case, outrun his judgement. If this law pass, says he, "you will instantly have taxation, without representation." The Government, it's said, are about to open a new loan, because, owing to the expenses of the Cabul expedition on the one hand, and the winding up of the Opium trade on the other, the candle is burning away at both ends. But this, our Magistrate law, if it pass, will remove all necessity for any loan. "Your houses, your horses, your carriages, your servants, your every possession will be taxed." Mr. Thackeray has allowed his fears so far to overcome him, as to believe that this universal taxation upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, touch, taste and enjoy, will

not only be the inevitable result of this Act, but that it is *the* grand object of the Act itself. The Bill, though ostensibly a Bill for amending the criminal jurisprudence of Calcutta, is, in reality, a money bill; and he calls upon the community to resist this iniquitous attempt at taxation. The Government are at their wit's end for money, and this, it seems, is the plan, conceived in the lust of power, which has been devised for filling the public exchequer. "And you, my countrymen, are offering yourselves as sheep to the shearer. Rely upon it they will cut you to the quick." After having exhausted all the arguments furnished by that love of patriotism and of constitutional privileges, which is inherent in Englishmen, he applies himself to their love of money, and directs a cogent argument to their breeches pockets. It is impossible not to believe Mr. Thackeray to be in earnest, and we cannot, therefore, but respect his motives; but at the same time we lament the expenditure of so much honest sweat in a cause which is likely to meet with so little co-operation.

This Act was notoriously forced upon the Legislative Council, by the repeated remonstrances of the Grand Jury,—by the galling invectives of the public press, more particularly of the *Hurkaru*, which were directed against the monstrous anomalies of the present system,—and by the unanimous voice of society. The Act was conceived in pure benevolence, credited in sympathy for those who were oppressed by the 'nuisance,' and it was designed for the general relief of the community, good as well as bad. We think that if ever there was an Act of the Legislative Council of India, of which the motive could not be mistaken,—whatever may be said of its character,—it was this Act. If the reader can picture to himself the astonishment of the Supreme Council when it was, for the first time, apprized, that the great object of this Act was to saddle the good people of Calcutta with the expenses of the Cabul expedition, then is he prepared to comprehend the emasculation of the barber, when Don Fernando informed him, that the honourable assembly at the inn had solemnly come to the conclusion, that the razor was nothing more or less than Mambrino's helmet. If this be a plea of taxation, it is certainly the most awkward, clumsy inefficient scheme which was ever devised. Any apprentice in Downing Street would have managed the business more cleverly.—Whereas it is necessary that funds should be raised to defray the extraordinary expenses incurred in the expedition beyond the Indus, and that these funds should, for the greater part, be contributed by the inhabitants of Calcutta, be it enacted with the view of providing the necessary funds for this object, that all cases of petty larceny in the town of Calcutta, in which the value of the articles stolen does not exceed Twenty Rupees, shall be cognizable by a single Justice of the Peace.

We must candidly confess that we are unable to trace the connection between the trial of a larcenous cooly, or even a larcenous bar, by a single Justice of the Peace, and the imposition on the community of all the expenses of this "most just and necessary war"; and we farther confess, that much as we have hailed the publication of this Act,—always including in it the improvements of which it is susceptible,—as a relief to Judges, relief to Juries, Grand and Petit; and last, though not least, relief to the poor culprit, if we could bring our minds to the conviction that this relief was to be purchased at the expense of the community of which we form a part; that it would entail on us the payment of the costs of Rupees, which the Cabul expedition has cost, so completely does self interest blind the judgement, that we should be disposed to welcome back the old nuisance. No; better, ten thousand times better, were it that the grand and the petit jury should assemble four times in the year to sit in

judgement on a hundred or even a thousand larcenous, false-stealing coolies; better even,—the reader must forgive our selfishness,—that the cooly should lie in jail for three calendar months waiting for the Quarterly Sessions, than that we should be called on to pay up the expenses of sentencing Shah Soojah-cool-Moolk on the throne of his ancestors. In this case the remedy would be infinitely worse than the disease.

**NATIVE CHRISTIAN PROTECTION SOCIETY.**—Amongst our Selections in another page will be found the Prospectus and proposed Rules of a new Society with the above denomination, as they have appeared in the *Calcutta Christian Observer* and *Christian Advocate*. The object of the Society must commend itself to every benevolent mind: and we can testify from our own experience, that the evils, for which its originators would provide a remedy, are neither rare nor trivial. Residents in our cities have little conception of the power which the Landowners have over the peasantry on their estates, or of the cruel oppression with which it is frequently exercised. Their object generally is the extorting of money; but the same apparatus which is applied for this end, is equally capable of effecting wrong of other kinds, and amongst them the wrong of religious persecution. In this the Zemindars are sometimes the instigators of the populace, and sometimes for popularity their abettors; and in either case they have multiplied expedients at hand for the accomplishment of their wishes. Many of these are connected with the tenure or cultivation of land; and others are of the nature of personal violence, fines, or imprisonment. Besides many petty annoyances, which to poor people become heavy sufferings, we have known the cruelty of Zemindars carried to the last extreme against their Christian tenants. We have known both mother and babe perish together by the inhuman prohibition of the assistance of the village midwife, by the petty tyrant against whose mandate none dare even save the life of a fellow creature; and we have known the virtuous females of a peaceable family subjected to the last outrages of brutal violence, under similar authority and influence. We have, therefore, a strong feeling on the subject, and consider the claim of the Native Christians to whatever protection can be obtained for them most powerful.

We should certainly have been better pleased, if such protection could have been procured by some other means than the formation of a public society. We like neither the exposure to the public gaze of the sufferings, the wrongs, and, it may be, the weaknesses of the Christian converts, nor the tone of defiance which is liable to be engendered both in the Missionaries and their people, by the course which a Society of this kind must take in the management of its affairs. It would have been more scriptural, and more salutary, for the several churches, with which persecuted Native converts may be connected, to charge themselves with their protection. It is true the poverty of the purely Native churches is too great, to admit of their members doing much to help each other; but all our Native churches, at the Presidency at least, are closely connected with European congregations, to whom it would be no matter of difficulty to supply all that could need to be expended in this way. We persuade ourselves that the congregations at the Old Church, St. James's, St. Andrew's, Union Chapel, the Circular Road and the Lall Bazar Chapel would consider it a privilege to be called upon for such an exercise of Christian sympathy; and they could manage the business better than a Society.

Nevertheless, if there must be a Society, we cannot but recommend it to general support. We do not, however, altogether like the recommendations which have been given by the Provisional Committee. There is an over-urine, and,

consequently, a sort of hardness, about them, and a narrow limitation of the Society's interference, of which we do not perceive the reasonableness. For instance, it is recommended, "that no case of alleged oppression be entertained, except from bona fide communicating members of the several churches." The only object we can perceive in this restriction is to secure such a guarantee against imposition, as may be found in an open and consistent profession of adherence to the gospel.

That guarantee is certainly of considerable value; but it is by no means essentially necessary, and it is proposed to obtain it at too great a cost—even the sacrifice of a principal part of the Society's object. It is generally when there is the first manifestation of regard to the gospel, that the most active and bitter hostility is excited against those in whom it appears. Lucidat converts are those who both have most to fear, and are the least able to withstand the persecution to which they are exposed. Their exclusion, therefore, from the compassionate aid of the Society seems both impolitic and ungenerous. It is saving trouble in investigation, so as to guard against imposition, at too great a sacrifice. Besides, this regard to standing in Church fellowship has two bearings. Whilst it promises trustworthiness in the objects of the Society's benevolence, it has a very suspicious tendency towards the proscription of the solemn ordinances of the gospel. After the fashion of the old, and happily abrogated, Test and Corporation Act, it sacrifices secular advantages and immunities with attendance at the communion table—a mode of dealing with religion which cannot be avoided with too great jealousy.

Neither do we like the recommendation, "that no case be received from any person belonging to a Church whose Pastor is not a member of this Society." The very end of the Society is the relief of suffering piety in our converts; but here is a capricious exclusion from relief of, it may be, numbers of them, without the slightest regard to the extent of their afflictions, or the merits of their character. It might happen, under such a rule, that individuals of the greatest worth, and in the deepest affliction, having the misfortune to be under the care of a Pastor indifferent to their misery, would have their afflictions aggravated, by being deprived of sympathy and help from others also, through his fault and not their own. Whilst the Society exercise all possible circumspection, they should not be so ready to stint their generosity.

LETTERS FROM THE RED SEA, EGYPT, AND THE CONTINENT: BY JAMES EDAILL, M. D. (*Second Notice.*)—In our farther notice of Dr. Edaille's Letters we shall confine ourselves to his observations on Egypt. That country is at the present time, as the turnpike gate on the new road to England, of more interest than Malta, or Italy; and it has not yet become quite so commonly trodden by our tourists. By this selection, however, we have no intention to intimate any disparagement of Dr. Edaille's notices of Naples, Rome and Florence. On the contrary, we have found his observations, even on the most frequented ground, to possess a particular charm, from the extended range of comparisons he enjoys, through his previous residence in India. Had he been a systematic traveller, making careful and lengthened investigations respecting the countries he visited, we have no doubt that many traces, analogies, and comparisons of other times and nations, would have been brought out by him which no mere European traveller would notice. As it is, his hurried remarks are just sufficient to remind one that a person familiar with the East, is able to look on strange countries and their inhabitants in a point of view which adds greatly to their effect. In India we live in daily intimacy

with forms of life and character, in many respects, the same as were characteristic of ancient Greece and Rome: and even their points of difference, as well as of resemblance, are pregnant with illustration and instruction to one who visits the consecrated scenes of former European life and grandeur.

But we return to Egypt: and, first, of its aspect. Of course the peculiar object of the country is the Nile. Dr. Edaille, in his short ascent to Thebes, had the advantage of looking on the Nile from its banks, with the face of the country also in view; and then he gives this description of it:

"The road, a raised mud bank, crack'd by the sun, and broken by canals for water, lay along the margin of the Nile. There can be no good high-ways where the yearly inundation reaches. The river is the great high way, running in the middle of the narrow valley, which is from one to six miles broad; so that any point inland, is easily reached. I am disappointed in the size of the Nile here; it is not so large as any of the three great rivers of Hindoostan, the Ganges, the Jumna, or the Godavari. I should say it was about the width of the Thames at Westminster. Its name, meaning *blue*, led me to expect a different colour from the reality, for it is quite muddy, from the quantity of sand constantly blown into it. It has the advantage, as an object in the landscape, over the Indian rivers, that it scarcely flows in banks, even at the lowest, which makes the scenery on its banks more river-like, than in India, where the shrunk stream leaves mounds of white sand, on either side of it. The valley varies in breadth, according to the distance of the hills, which on the Desert side, are low and undulating; and on the other, they may be called mountains—a precipitous chain of red rock runs down all this side of the valley. There is little, except in this boundary of the horizon, to show that I am not in India. There is the same complete cultivation, and richness of crops. The date groves are more numerous, than the other kinds of palms in India; but the surface wants the fine mango tops of dark green, to break the monotony of the vegetable carpet. In short, the confined view and broken horizon, are the only advantages of the Egyptian over Indian scenery—both are 'towards perdition.' I am glad that I took this ride, as it has given me a better idea of the country, than I should have had, in going by water."

Afterwards, descending the stream in a boat he speaks of it in this way:

"After the first comprehensive view of the Nile, there is absolutely nothing to be seen on this river. I could still fancy myself on the great, unmeaning, featureless Ganges. Unbroken mud banks, only permitting the tops of the trees to be seen, a little inland; an unvaried line of precipitous red rock, now receding some miles from the stream; at other times lying close along it; ugly rambling villages, with a few date trees around them, is all that can be seen from the river."

"The Nile is greater than it at first seemed to me, averaging one-third of a mile in width, I should think. An astonishing size, when one recollects, that it receives no tributary stream for eight hundred miles of its course, evaporating under a powerful sun, and drained at every step, for irrigation of the fields. The Nile water deserves all the praise lavished on it, thus immense—red. And I pretend to be a judge, having been a water drinker for many years. It is the sweetest water I ever tasted, deliciously light, and soft, and I nearly drank myself into a drowsy, on coming off the Desert. We are now passing at the foot of the corks, where the mark left by the high Nile may be seen, twenty feet, at least, above the present stream. What a current must set in, against this rock!"

The following is a specimen of the *epigrams* of a Nile voyage:

"*7th May, GIZA.*—Never was more uncomfortable in my life, than from three o'clock yesterday, till sunset. It came on to blow hard, up the river, bringing such quantities of sand that the opposite bank could not be seen. My hut (a temporary erection of sails and mats in the boat) being open at both ends, I had to sit in a current of sand, for several hours, with my eyes firmly shut. When the gale abated, my blankets, &c. were co-

tered with a layer of sand as thick as a shilling, and my skin was quite begrimed with fine dust, and my ears and nostrils filled with sand. A cleansing in the Nile, after all was over, compensated in some measure, for the disagreeable sand-bath.

"A strong wind blows up the valley of the Nile, nearly all the year; Egypt being placed like a funnel, between the Mediterranean and Abyssinia. There is a singular equality in the atmosphere, as to moisture and dryness, throughout the year. The early inundation scarcely affords the dryness of the air, so that it is "as dry as a bone" all the year, nor is the heat sensibly diminished by the rise of the waters. In this respect it is very different from India, having no rain, and no moist atmosphere. There are no mountains, of sufficient height in Egypt, to arrest the heavy clouds, seen hurrying up the valley, and precipitate them in rain. They however return in the middle of June, in the shape of the flooded Nile, charged with the rains of Abyssinia. The river continues increasing till the middle of October, when the whole country is under water, except the sites of villages, where all the live stock and grain are collected, as in so many arks. On the reflux of the waters in November, a thin layer of black mud is left, and the soil enriched by different salts, needs only to be scratched on the surface, before sowing the different crops."

As Dr. Kadulle descends the Nile he takes no notice of the traffic passing up and down its stream: and, of course, he could see but very little of what belonged to laud communication. Here is one short notice, however, of the characteristic dealings of the country.

"May 12th.—A troop of some 50 Nubians are now passing along the bank; men, women, and children, on their way to the slave market of Calut. I should not have suspected the nature of the cavalcade, had I not been informed of it. They are traveling easily, and merrily along, and all seem in good condition, and mostly young; the women are naked to the waist. Some Turks ahead, and behind, the slave merchants, are smoking their pipes, with the quiet air arising from a good conscience, one could say. Dreadful as the tearing of these poor people from homes is, slavery in the East, is usually not a state of great hardship. The slaves are mostly employed in domestic offices, and are considered as part of the family, and are often more the freemen of the Romans—though the girls are too often left up for prostitution.

"My indignation fills me, when these things take place before my very eyes. But how long is it, since a "Guinea trader" was thought no disgrace to a family? And the Rev. Mr. Newton, though delighting in his "soubriquet" of the "old African biographer;" never breathes a regret, at having carried off ship loads of these unfortunate from their country and homes. So very little are we removed from the deepest barbarism of feelings."

We have quoted this passage the more readily to correct the misconception respecting Mr. Newton. It is true that that venerable man, whose memory is affectionately honoured by all who honour sterling piety and good sense, continued to be the commander of a slave after there is reason to believe he had become a pious man. But it was afterwards a constant wonder to himself, how he could have done so: and no one more earnestly than he desired that the accursed traffic, in which he had been engaged, should be abolished. He was one of the first witnesses who came before the House of Commons to expose its atrocities; and we have now before us an Abstract of the testimony brought forward in 1791, of which his depositions form an important part.

The following is another view of the people of Mahomet Ali:

"15th May.—Pyramids of Sakhara in sight; twenty miles off. They look very sufficient hills at this distance, and those of Gizeh, opposite Cairo, are still larger. The country instead of improving, on approaching the capital, is evidently more neglected, and less populous. Large tracts of land, within the influence of the yearly inundation, lie quite uncultivated. The

misérable "fellahs," are here more easily clothed by the Turkish culture which gnaws their vitals. Mahomet Ali has taken the greater part of the husbandmen to prosecute his senseless conquests in Arabia and Syria; and it is a horrible fact, that almost the only able bodied men left, are those who have mutilated themselves to escape the conscription. Drawing the upper front teeth, is the common disfigurement, as they are disqualified from kicking off the end of the cartridge. But sailors, and workmen in the docks, do not need teeth, and if they would avoid Seylla, as well as Charybdis, they must part with some more valuable member; a fore-finger of the right hand, or an eye. One of my boatmen has chopp'd off two joints of his fore finger, and two of them want an eye, willfully destroyed. I thought this had been exaggerated, but these are the *only terms*, on which the powerful labourer can escape being made food for gunpowder. So that a healthy frame, Nature's choicest blessing, is here converted into the greatest evil. Mahomet Ali, is only a Turk, after all; an energetic, and talented one, but irrational, and pig-headed on many important points of political economy, and obstinate in prosecuting false theories. He has literally the peaceful command of all the money of Arabia, if he chose to receive it, in exchange for his grain; Arabia yielding scarcely any. But with the greed of a grasping merchant, (his original trade) and a tyrant's lust for conquest, he is attempting to conquer Arabia, that he may traffic in her goods, and coffee, and raise armies from her hardy inhabitants. Even if conquered, Arabia could never pay the cost of occupation by an army. But the Arabs are saving him this expense, as they cut off ten thousand men in a night attack, when I was in Jeddah; though his troops are perfectly armed, and disciplined by Fregeh. This, and other trains he has lost, will probably blow him up. His microcosm, far more, must be made independent of foreign assistance, and by his exertions, is to be made great, and flourishing in arms, agriculture, and manufactures. His raw material, and pay for his armies must be derived from agriculture, and yet he has cut it up by the roots; raising one hundred thousand men, from a population of two millions, and all husbandmen. He takes the whole produce of Egypt from the growers, at what he calls a remunerating price, and realises seven per cent. by re-selling it himself; and no peasant dare wear a cotton shirt without the government stamp being upon it, to show that it has been manufactured by the Pacha. All people of untried trades, and shop-keepers are subjected to a poll tax "ad libitum," and every tree it taxed a pleasure. Such is robbery, when made by the wolf, for the sheep."

We shall conclude our extracts with a notice of the Pacha himself. It is true to the life, we believe; but certainly it is not flattering.

"The old gentleman is affecting to exclude himself from the vulgar gaze; and dislikes being made a lion of.

"I had seen as much as I desired of him, in the misery of his people, but as it would be "bad taste," to leave Egypt without seeing Mahomet Ali, I went one evening to the public Divan, where he usually comes at sun-set, to transact business, from his harem. There he talks with the merchants, and settles the prices of the markets. After waiting some time, I was going off, when I saw him riding across the yard, surrounded by his courtiers, on foot. I waiting at the foot of the stair, and uncovered (very unwillingly) as he past; he stooped, and bowed in return. He is a venerable looking old man, with a white beard, and dressed in plain olive coloured cloth, with a red skull cap on his head.

"I had studied a characteristic bust of him in the palace before. He has a very marked, and by no means an agreeable countenance. Two great knobs of flesh above the eyebrows, when brought together, must be rather unkind to the eye-standard, the nose is large, coarse and sensual, and the whole expression very harsh and stern. This countenance is the most sober and imaginable; the Turks at present, affecting the "sober cut" in every day dress, and in that ugly skull-cap, the most consummate aristocrat could not be sure of not being taken for the common play of humanity. The Pacha's gallantry is not to be affected, by the loss of the treasury; he has just dispatched his fine new steamer, the *Aïde*, to Candia, to bring cherries for the harem—

"charming old man!" cry the ladies. All his public works are useful, and creditable, but one at a time is enough for a state with greater resources than his; but his eager ambition and vanity lead him to accumulate more undertakings on his shoulders than he can bear; Atlas though he think himself. His *all-sufficiency*, is what he prides himself upon, and he is not known to walk by the advice of any one; though he keeps a council, to do dirty work, taking the credit for any good himself. His prime minister, Bogos Bey, it may be supposed, does not often chafe the lion by opposition, after having been once *buffed for the Nile*. Some friends changed his destination, to a hiding place, on shore. It was not long before his master missed a useful servant; and on meeting with some vexation, he exclaimed, "this would not have happened had Bogos been here." A friend of the drowned minister thereupon hinted, that if his highness was pleased to re-call his defunct minister to life again, it was not impossible but that Bogos might again re-visit the pale glimpses of the moon. His highness, being pleased to desire the resurrection of his minister, Bogos was unbagged, and re-instated in favor; but those who had saved him, were immediately executed—what a comfort it is, to live under a "strong government!" Another story of Turkish justice is told of the Dufferdar Bey, (the Treasurer) Mahomet Ali's son-in-law. His horse going lame one day, when he was mounted, the farrier was called, who acknowledged that the horse had been pricked in shoeing. "How long have you been in my service," asked the First Lord of the Treasury; "twenty-five years," replied the Farrier. "And in that time you have not learned to shoe a horse? I will teach you," said his kind master. "Let two horse shoes be nailed to his feet!"

**CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.**—We are glad to hear of the formation of this Society, and have placed the account of the meeting for its establishment, as well as the rules adopted for its guidance, amongst our selections. The Society is wanted exceedingly. Such books as it proposes to furnish are not to be had, but in very irregular and meagre supplies; and hence it is impossible to carry on the seminaries in which they are used with systematic order and efficiency. Those Seminaries are daily increasing in number. They comprise most of the Schools for general Native education which are not supported by Government, the Seminaries for educating Native Christian Youth, of which there are now one or more in connection with every Mission in the country, and also a number of the Schools for our Anglo-Indian youth. And the demand for such books is not confined to Schools. There are many well disposed persons, in all parts of the country, who find great pleasure in taking intelligent Native youths by the hand, and encouraging them to seek higher attainments than they have acquired in School, and to give their attention to the objects most of all worthy of their regard, the solemn and animating interests of religion. Persons of this benevolent character are to be found, we are convinced, in no small number, amongst those who have a share in the direction of the Government Schools. They may hold the opinion, as we do, that it is not fit the Government should take part in the promulgation of the gospel, by teaching it in their Schools. It is a work too sacred for them to meddle with; which they would only mar by attempting to perform. At the same time, the persons we allude to are impressed with the paramount importance of religious instruction, and would be glad, as supplementary to their efforts in conducting the Government Schools, in their private capacity, to put in circulation such books as the new Society will furnish.

With these views, we regret that the founders of the Christian School Book Society, instead of justifying their undertaking by existing exigencies, should have thought it necessary to go upon the low principle which we have on former occasions shown to be so mischievously at work in the Society at home—we may call it the *satagenistic* principle. In

order to excite interest in this Society, it is pitted against a particular party, if not against a rival institution; and by this means prejudice is awakened against it as well as zeal in its favour; and the zeal, with which its cause is espoused, is liable to be tainted deeply with the impurities of passion. We trust, however, the Society will work itself out of this danger.

In the Rules of the Society we see much to encourage the hope of its usefulness. There is only one point on which we would suggest a caution. It is the provision for putting the Society's publications at the lowest possible price, and, at least occasionally, bestowing them gratuitously. Now, unless care be taken, the immediate tenacity of such a course will be to keep out of the market all similar books, except those of the Society. It is not every competent author who would wish to fetter himself by publishing through a Society; and no one having the will and ability to write really valuable books of education should be hindered by the monopolist privileges of a great Society. The public would be losers by his loss, however much it might at first sight appear to be otherwise. Perhaps, we may be allowed to add, that it would be more consistent with the Christian character of the Society, religiously to avoid reprints. Unless the express consent of the original publisher is obtained, they are not only dishonourable to the last degree, but fraudulent and illegal. But the founders of the Society could not have contemplated reprints of such a character, and we fear we are becoming over cautious.

**THE TUTUCOREN POLL-TAX.**—In another page we have inserted the Petition of the Tutucoren Roman Catholic Christians to Lord Elphinstone, respecting the iniquitous exaction to which they are subjected for being Christians, and the still more iniquitous torture by which it is enforced. We do not call attention to it from any idea that there is the slightest need for supporting its prayer. If the representation of the petitioners be at all correct, we believe their grievances only need to be stated to have a remedy. With all their idolatry-loving propensities, we could not do Government the injustice of suspecting them capable of deliberately perpetuating as above like this. And the personal character of Lord Elphinstone must equally shield him from the suspicion of his becoming a party to such a course. We do call attention to the affair merely as it affords a sample of the many singular inheritances we have come into by obtaining possession of India. There are things nearly as strange in most parts of the country.

The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* by its open attack upon the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, has called into birth a new paper, styled the *Bengal Catholic Examiner*, of which we have been favoured with the first number. It is published by the Catholic community in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Vicar Apostolic. As it forms no part of our plan to enter upon doctrinal discussions, we trust the conductors of that paper will excuse our alluding to it further than to return our best thanks for the courtesy to which we are indebted for the perusal of it.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

A letter from Allahabad, published in the *Agra Ubbor*, states that a report prevails that a renewed attempt is to be made to get up a newspaper at Allahabad; and that it is to be conducted by the Missionaries there. Allahabad certainly presents as uninviting a field for a newspaper as any place of the same magnitude under this Presidency.—The intelligence from Joudhpore is of a warlike character. Col. Sutherland has been obliged to break off all intercourse with the Rajah, Man Singh, after

having ascertained his pacific intentions, by returning to the negotiation four, or five more times. He has now dismissed the Envoy of the Chief, and returned his letters promising to pay up the arrears of tribute; and declared that the merchants passing through his territories will no longer be considered as under the protection of the British Government. Unless a very decisive change of sentiment should take place in the mind of the Rajah, a British force will march against him, when the rains are over, and deep snow lies. Such a lesson would produce a salutary effect throughout Rajpootana.—A singular trial has just come off in the Supreme Court. A poor wretch living in a hut, and deriving a precarious living by selling old glass, brought on action against a wealthy and honourable Native merchant for a sum a little under five hundred Rupees, and produced a Promissory Note which he said had been signed by the defendant. The story was ably cut up by the evidence of the defendant's witnesses; but there was the bond, with a hieroglyphic signature, which no man, not even Mr. Blackmore, was able to decipher. At length, a clerk in the Post Office was brought forward, who was acquainted with the character in which it was said to have been written, and who on looking at it, said that it was no signature or word at all; that the initial characters were a a a, and the final without meaning. The fraud was thus discovered, and the case dismissed.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

The Bombay dawk has now been due for two days; and as this is the period at which the Overland Mail may be expected, we naturally conclude that it has arrived at Bombay, and may be hourly expected. Strange, though it may seem, it is no less true, that the approach of our Steam Mail is indicated by the *detention* of the post three, four and five days beyond the usual time.—Letters have been received from Bankok. Dr. Richardson having completely failed in the objects of his mission at the Court of Siam, quitted it on the 19th March, on his return to Moulemein. The cause of his failure is the supposed premeditation of Burmese over British power.—The accounts which have arrived from Amersport, state that no alteration had taken place in the treatment of the British Envoy at the Court of Tharravaddie; and that three of the King's sons had been appointed each to the command of an army, with orders to march to the southern provinces. This intelligence appears to have excited some sensation at Moulemein; where it is considered as an indication of the warlike intentions of the King. The entertainments at Moulemein have nothing, however, to fear from any attack which all the King's horses or all the King's men might make on it.—Letters have been received from Brigadier Sale, who was sent in pursuit of the Candahar Chiefs to Girkick. Both that place and Sadush were taken possession of without opposition. Kohan Dill Khan, previous to his flight, destroyed all the boats on the Helmand river, and carried away the gates and wood from the fort, to prevent the construction of rafts. But the rumour of the detachment were brought into play, and the troops crossed without difficulty.—The Bank of Bengal has just declared a dividend of eight per cent., a result which has not a little disappointed the shareholders.—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, a most extraordinary proposal was brought forward by a learned foreigner, Baron Bessin, for establishing a regular communication between this country and every part of the world, by means of an electric telegraph. Particulars are given among our selections.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

The Overland Mail reached Calcutta about four o'clock this day. We have given in a subsequent column a précis of the intelligence brought by this opportunity.

SUNDAY, JULY 8.

The *Nymph* has just arrived from China, which she left on the 13th May. She adds little or nothing to our former intelligence. The delivery of 20,000 sheets had been completed. Nothing further is said regarding the stoppage of the trade by the British Superintendent.—Letters have been received from Bankok, where the Government has followed closely in the footsteps of the Emperor of China, and peremptorily ordered all the Opium to be delivered up. About five hundred chests had been surrendered, and the holders had been obliged to give up the names of the individuals from whom the drug had been purchased, and thus became acquainted with all the mysteries of the trade; which it

is intended by one vigorous effort to crush.—Two situations in the Union Bank are now vacant; that of Mr. Storm, the Secretary, who has gone into the house of Stewart, Mackillop and Co.; and of Mr. Sim, the Chief Assistant in that establishment.—Sir Henry Fane, it is stated, does not return to England till December next. The Court of Directors have, it is said, experienced no little difficulty in obtaining the services of another Commander-in-Chief.—Government has determined that no postage shall be levied on letters sent by the *Water Witch* to Aden; she is to be considered in the light of a Steamer.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

The papers brought by the last Overland Mail state, that Lord Clare, the former Governor of Bombay, intended to extend his travels from Egypt to the scene of his former authority.—Sir John Ardry has been sworn in as Chief Justice at Bombay.—The latest accounts from Afghanistan state, that Dost Mahomed has thrown into confinement his own officer, Col. Campbell, an American officer now in his service, and one of his own Sirdars, because they were suspected of being friendly to the English.—We are happy to learn that the University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr. Charles, the Senior Presbyterian Clergyman in Calcutta.—The presents of Elephants from this Government to the Pasha of Egypt has been received by him with great avidity, and most handsomely acknowledged.—The small detachment sent against the fugitive Chiefs at Girkick, were expected back at Candahar on the 27th May. The troops were suffering greatly from sickness and want of provisions. It was, however, hoped, that the encampment would break up at the beginning of June, and that the troops would march towards Ghizni. Dost Mahomed will, probably, be placed *hors de combat* by the Sikh troops, and the desertion of his own chiefs, and leave the troops nothing to do. The army is without an enemy; and the enemy without an army. The siege train guns, &c., which were intended for Herat, would, it is said, be left for the present at Candahar; but Major Toild, Mr. Macnaghten's Secretary, and Capt. Abbott, were on the eve of starting for Herat, on a political mission to Shah Kamran.—The news from Rangoon is not warlike. Tharravaddie is collecting the armaments of war, (the Burmese have been doing this since the treaty of Yandaboo,) and assembling troops, but he will not come to the scratch, if he can help it, till he fancies he can perceive our throne tottering, and then he will not be our only foe.—The Steamer *Satellite*, consigned to Messrs. Bruce, Sland and Co., of Calcutta, left Scotland, we hear, on the 2d April last.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

The papers of the week state, with confidence, that the Sudder Nazamut Adawlut has refused the application of the *soi-disant* Portuguese Chand for a new trial.—It is stated on the authority of letters from Smyrna, that the Shah of Persia has prohibited the importation of British goods into his territories.—The Madras Steam line, in support of the Comprehensive Plan, we are happy to say, has now reached four hundred and forty shares, making a contribution of two lakhs and twenty thousand Rs.—The *Englishman* extracts from the *Times* of the 12th of April, a notice of the death of Mr. Henry Davis, who accumulated a large fortune, as an indigo planter, and has lived for many years a life of strict seclusion in England. His fortune of 95,000*l.* devolves on his two sons, now in Bengal.—Our own letters from England received by the last Mail, give the most lamentable accounts of the health of Mr. James Prinsep. Our correspondent says, that he is so dangerously ill, that no one is allowed to see him. It is to be sincerely hoped that the May Mail, which may be very shortly expected, will bring more favourable accounts of his state.—Mr. W. Adam, so well known in Calcutta, has assisted in the formation of a Society for improving the condition of the people of India, of which we are happy to see that Mr. Montgomery Martin does not form a member. Whatever may be Mr. Adam's views of the conduct of Government, we have such confidence in the honour of his character as to believe, that he will never allow a misstatement to be promulgated under the sanction of his name.—The state of the crops in the Western Provinces is becoming more and more alarming. A renewed draught has depressed the hopes of the husbandmen, and the prospect of another famine appears too proximate.



## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The long expected Mail arrived on Saturday afternoon last, having been brought to Bombay by a sailing vessel, the *Columbia*, and not by the steamer which waits for the May Mail, which may be expected before the close of the present week. The intelligence now received extends to the 25th of April.

The great contest for place between Whigs and Tories, which was brought on by Lord John Russell's determination to take the peace of the House of Commons on the Irish Policy of the Ministry, was decided in favour of the Whigs, after a debate of five nights, by a Majority of Twenty-two. The majority is small; but since the new balance of power established by the Reform Bill, it is to be doubted whether any Ministry will be able to command much larger majorities on a party question. Lord John Russell's conduct in seizing the opportunity afforded by Lord Roden's enquiry in the Lords, to call upon the Commons for a vote of confidence in Ministers, ostensibly upon the brightest spot in the Administration, their Irish policy, but really upon their general conduct, displays that nerve, and tact, and firmness, which so eminently fit him to take the lead in public affairs. The Ministry are now in quiet possession of their seats till the next session.

The publication of the papers connected with the affairs of Afghanistan in London, appears to have given a new turn to public opinion. Lord Auckland's conduct is thereby placed in the most advantageous light. The most important of these documents, are the notes of explanation which have passed between the Russian and English Cabinets. "Under whatever disguise the designs of Russia may be concealed, it is evident from them, that her ambition stretched to the acquisition of an influence up to the Indus. She has endeavoured to extend her connections into Afghanistan; the meaning of which cannot be misunderstood. There can be little doubt that she is willing to break with England, whenever she is ready for the rupture. England is in the way of her career to a general Slavonian monarchy, and will not be forgiven. Whether she is really now in another question. An English fleet of ten sail of the line has been ordered up the Baltic, of course to watch the Russian fleet. The Emperor has caused Prince Paskovitch to take the command of the *Asar of Tsar East* with unusual pomp; and more may be meant in this than the attack on Circassia. Count Nesselrode, who opposed a war with England, is said to have been dismissed; and there is a rumour that overtures have been made to Austria, to join Russia, in case of a war with England. These movements look warlike.

The Egyptian and Turkish armies, after having faced each other for some time, are said to have mutually retrograded. The cause of this war is singular. The Sultan, some months back, sent an envoy privately to Mahomed Ali, to propose a settlement of their differences. He was then in Upper Egypt, and replied that he should not be back for several months. The Sultan interpreted this into an intentional insult, and mighty preparations were immediately made by sea and land to crush the refractory Viceroy. Russia, England and France have united in endeavouring to restore peace; but in vain; and in the attempt England seems to have lost ground with both parties; for the Porte has sent away, with contempt, the English officers who had been invited to improve the Turkish fleet; and Mahomet Ali has begun to throw impediments in the way of our Steam Communication through Egypt. If the two armies should come to blows, the European powers can scarcely avoid being drawn into a war; the end of which no one can foresee.

Nothing farther has transpired respecting the American boundary line dispute. The warlike ferour of brother Jonathan appears to have cooled a little, as the consequences of a war with Britain were contemplated with more calmness. It was not determined whether a Special Minister should be sent from Washington to London, or not, but it appears to be the policy of Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet to avoid a war, if possible; and as it is equally the interest of both countries to keep the peace to each other, there is hope that it may be maintained.

The project for sending a Steamer round the Cape has been abandoned; but the Steam prospects by way of the Red Sea do not look brighter. Parliament has voted 50,000*l.* for this object,

but the Court of Directors still continue to withhold their cordial support.

Dr. McNeill has been invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Persian Ambassador, with rich presents for the Queen, has reached Paris, but Lord Palmerston has intimated to him that he will not be received at Court.

Recruiting for H. M.'s regiments in India was going forward with zeal, and men of five-feet-five-and-a-half inches were received.

A French Ministry has been formed, *ad interim*, in the probability of which no one has any confidence.

A Bill has been brought in to suspend the Legislature of Jamaica.

Mr. Ga't, the popular writer, is dead. The Archbishop of Tuam is also dead, and his see will be absorbed in Kildare.

## PRECIS OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Having been happily favoured with the receipt of all our English papers, for the first time, by the post of one day, we are enabled to put into execution a long cherished plan of furnishing our readers with a precis of the intelligence they contain; and as the information is chiefly of a religious character, and lies in a different direction from that which is furnished by our daily contemporaries, we think it will not be uninteresting to a number of our friends.

Dr. John Pyc Smith has been delivering a series of lectures in London, on the subject of popular Geology, the object of which is to reconcile the inductions of that science with the facts of Scripture. The *Herknott's* London Correspondent, H. T. has fully committed him self, when, in allusion to these lectures in defence of the Scriptures, by one of the most celebrated characters among the Dissenters of the present age, he says, a Dr. Pyc Smith, a Minister of the Established Church, has been giving a series of lectures in London on Geology, in which the facts of Scripture are treated with little ceremony.

A curious anecdote, in reference to the Church of Scotland, is related of Lord Brougham. The celebrated appeal case of the Presbytery of Auchenarder came on in appeal before the Lords. Sir Frederick Pollock appeared for the Presbytery; and in the course of his speech, made some remark which the opposing Council, Sir John Campbell, replied to in an under tone. Sir Frederick complained of the interruption, when Lord Brougham exclaimed, "The Church of Scotland is founded on a rock; the gates of hell shall not prevail against it—much less the wiles of Her Majesty's Attorney General."

A public meeting was held in London, on the 27th March, to promote a Comprehensive Scheme of National Education, upon the basis of the Holy Scriptures. It was evidently a Dissenting assembly; and hence no clergymen of the Established Church were present, though not a few benevolent and religious laymen of that communion assisted to establish it. It was on this meeting, opposed as it was to the exclusive doctrine of associating national education with the Establishment, on which the *Times* has been so lavish of its censure in the article, which begins— "The clerical ladies, and unglorified brethren, whose burning piety shed a sweet a savour over that meeting, must be presumed to be almost well acquainted with the Whigs as with their Bibles."

The Committee of the Christian Instruction Society have made arrangements for commemorating, at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, on Whit Tuesday, the 21st May, the centenary of the first efforts of Whitfield to preach in the fields and streets of the metropolis.

The Princess Augusta of Cambridge, who will attain her 18th year in July next, was confirmed at the Chapel Royal, at the end of March. At the conclusion of the service, the Queen embraced her royal cousin, and presented her with a Bible, splendidly bound, in commemoration of the event.

The Prussian Government has ordered judicial proceedings to be instituted against another Catholic Prelate, the Bishop of Culm, because of his having, in imitation of his colleagues at Cologne and Posen, published a pastoral letter, enjoining his clergy in all cases of mixed marriages, to conform to the orders of the Sovereign Pontiff, and not to the laws of the land.

Eleven Bishops have addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury, entreating him to withdraw any sanction he may have

given to the Bill for reducing the Cathedral Establishments. It is this Bill which those two prime spirits of the age, Albany Fortmanque and Sydney Smith have been for some time engaged in discussing. It is said that the Bill will be opposed by no less than eighteen prelates in the Lords.

By a return lately made to Parliament, it appears that the total cost to the East India Company of the Church Establishment, for the year 1836, was 85,705*l*. This does not include the some paid for building or repairing Churches, or the sum of 7,310*l*. defrayed at home for pensions and furlough allowances.

A statement regarding the consumption of spirituous liquors in New South Wales, is given in these papers. It is truly appalling. In the year 1836, there were,—deducting children,—63,925 consumers; and the direct revenue from spirits, amounted to 1,27,057*l*.; shewing that every male and female throughout the entire territory of N. S. Wales, above twelve years of age, paid on an average two pounds sterling in direct taxation for ardent spirits. The revenue from spirits in 1836, was 136,521*l*.; the revenue from every other source, 61,597*l*.

A Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade throughout the world, by moral, religious and other influences, is about to be formed in London. The fearful disclosures in Mr. Buxton's book, of the rapid increase of the slave trade, during the last half century, from 30,000 annually, to 200,000, has aroused public indignation.

Mr. Knilb has purchased a large tract of land in Jamaica from funds furnished by an Association in London, which is to be laid out for a town, under the style of New Birmingham. The Capital of this Company is 100,000*l*., of which one-half has been subscribed up.

The Wesleyan Centenary Fund, at the date of our latest accounts, amounted to 192,000*l*. It was at one time expected to reach a quarter of a million, but the public zeal begins to flag.

Dr. Wardlaw has been pitted against Dr. Chalmers, on the subject of establishments, and has come to London, where he will deliver a series of eight lectures on National Church Establishment. The *Times*, which puffed up Dr. Chalmers to the skies, designates his opponent, the Glasgow 'blood-greener.'

The Bishop of London, it is said, has been applied to, to revise the whole of the Psalmsody used throughout his diocese, with the view of establishing one uniform system.

Her Majesty's Ministers have declared their intention not to renew the Patent of Queen's Printer in Scotland, which expires on the 17th July, but to bring in a Bill for securing the accurate printing of Bibles.

It is a remarkable fact that at the late Assizes, there was not one case of crime from Salford, and only two from Manchester. We are informed at the same time, that no fewer than seven courses of lectures are now in course of delivery in that city, from that of the Four Laws to the beauties of Hebrew Poetry.

A large and comprehensive Society, composed of all denominations, and called the RELIGIOUS FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, was to hold its first anniversary on the 3d of May. The Chairman is our old friend, Charles Lushington, Esq., sometime Chief Secretary in Calcutta.

The Church-rate contest has, we see, begun in Heckney. No less than fifteen hundred summonses have been issued by the Parish authorities for the recovery of Church-rates.

The *Quarterly Review* has given in its adhesion to the Oxford Theology. The following is a memorable sentence for the 19th century. "If the State is to be preserved, all soo it must be preserved by the Church. But if the Church is made to hang on the State with no authority of its own; if its power is rooted on the plea of expediency, or the will of its subjects, it must fall for ever."

The Queen has appointed the Reverend Thomas Grylls to the vacant Deanery of Exeter, and the Chapter have refused to accept him. Mr. Grylls is an excellent preacher, an exemplary divine,—but he supported Sir Hussey Vivyan at the last Cornish election.

The late Mr. Hammond has made the following bequests:—British and Foreign Bible Society, 10,000*l*.; Protestant Dissenters' Widows' Society, 8,000*l*.; London Missionary Society, 3000*l*.; Congregational Fund Board, 2,000*l*.; Poetry Chapel

Institution, 2,000*l*.; Homerton College, 1,000*l*.; Hibernian Society, 1,000*l*.; Irish Evangelical Society, 500*l*.; Congregational School, 500*l*.; London City Mission, 500*l*.; Orphan Working School, 500*l*.; Strangers' Friend Society, 500*l*.; total, 38,000*l*. The residue, which amounts to between thirty and forty thousand pound is to be divided in equal shares between the four first-mentioned societies.

"The following curious label appears on a perfume recently introduced into Oxford. We have not yet heard which member of the Poseyric School has had the honour of introducing this preparation from Rome. It may be considered more innocent than many of their other recent importations. "Frankincense, for the fumigating of apartments, prepared in exact accordance with the celebrated incense used at St. Peter's, Rome. Sold by Her Majesty's Perfumers, Spicers and Son, Oxford. This frankincense is intended to be used in an incense-burner."

On December 29th, Frederick Lucas, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, abjured the tenets of the Quakers, and embraced the Roman Catholic faith. The conversions to the Roman Catholic communion, annually, in England, are computed to be about 2,000.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India.

Messrs. Forbes and Co. Bombay, ... to June, 1840,	30	0
Majr G. Farran, ... .. to April, 1840,	24	0
J. B. Mill, Esq. ... .. to Aug. 1839,	43	0
R. Gurdun, Esq. ... .. to June, 1840,	56	0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### THE TETTERGREEN POLL-TAX.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN, LORD ELMHURST, C. C. H., GOVERNOR, &c. &c. OF FORT ST. GEORGE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Parawa Traders of Tutuoreen, in the district of Tenetilly in the Madras Presidency, but now residing at Colombo in the Island of Ceylon.

*Humble Sheweth*,—That the Petitioners take the liberty to approach your Excellency and lay before you the grievances under which their body labour: In the fullest confidence of redress, both from your Excellency's inherent humanity and love of justice, and from the equity which has invariably characterised the paternal Rule of the British Government in India, of which your Lordship is fortunately at present the Representative in their native presidency.

That in addition to all the other taxes levied at Tutuoreen (and which the Petitioners pay as punctually and willingly as any other class there.) Your Excellency's Petitioners, are subject to a personal tax—a Poll-tax—as your Lordship on enquiry from the Local Authorities may be ascertained, which varies from 1*l*. to 7 Rupees per annum, and is levied on all—both men and women—between the ages of 16 and 60 years.

That the Petitioners' estate, from time immemorial have been professors of the Roman Catholic Religion; and learn from Tradition that this tax—a Poll-tax, was originally imposed by their native *Heathen* Rulers as a means of persecuting their faith. And your Excellency's Petitioners would fain hope that it is perpetuated by the British Government owing to a want of due representation; for, although not intended it still retains its persecuting nature, particularly from the mode in which it is collected.

That this Poll-tax (objectionable in itself by being levied on the Petitioners' Christian claim alone, whilst all others are entirely free from it) is rendered still more obnoxious from being collected by *Heathens*, whose hostility to Christianity is avowed. These Heathens in the first instance have the assessment of the tax, when an opportunity is afforded them of gratifying the private pique they may happen to entertain against any individual Parawa, as well as their deep-rooted animosity against the entire Christian body. These tax gatherers, in the collection of this impost, resort moreover to the most cruel methods to extract it, and without any consideration of the circumstances of the poor

persons from whom they make the demand. The tax is frequently collected on Sundays as your Petitioners are on their way to or from Divine Worship, when they are stopped, and whatever money they may have about their persons is forcibly taken from them; and if considered necessary, the Heathen tax gatherer and his sons use their whips and sticks to enforce submission. Your Excellency's Petitioners are of a trading class, and in search of livelihood travel to foreign countries; and during their absence, their houses are frequently entered by the tax gatherers, their women ill-treated, and their furniture, clothes, and even doors and windows are carried off to pay the demand.

The Petitioners will not trespass on your Excellency's attention by detailing the many other cruelties practised upon them in the collection of this POLL-TAX: but conclude by assuring your Lordship that actual Torture is resorted to:—Yes, Your Excellency will doubtless shudder when you hear, but it nevertheless is true, that when all minor cruelties are unavailing, the *Thumb Screw*, and standing in the burning sun with a heavy stone upon the shoulders, are the means used by the Heathens of Tutuoreen, acting under the authority of the Honourable the E. I. Company's Christian Government, to extract the POLL-TAX from the persecuted *Christian Parasas*.

Under these most deplorable circumstances the petitioners most humbly approach your Excellency, and pray that their body at Tutuoreen may be altogether exempted from the POLL-TAX under which they groan—and which both in its nature and consequences they believe to be without parallel in the British dominions,—for even the Heathen Pilgrim taxes of Juggerswath and Gya have been abolished. An act, which, though perhaps of tardy justice, your Excellency's Petitioners will not fail to acknowledge as of the greatest clemency; nor yet, as Christians, for your Lordship's health, happiness and spiritual blessing, as well as for the advancement of British interests and the Christian Religion throughout India, will, your Excellency's Petitioners, as in duty bound ever cease to pray.—*United Service Gazette, June 18.*

#### THE NATIVE CHRISTIAN PROTECTION SOCIETY.

It having been frequently a question with the Missionaries of the different Societies, how to deal with cases of oppression practised upon Native Christians, members of their Churches, by zemindars and mahajans, but especially the former; and the matter having of late been discussed more fully than heretofore, in consequence both of the accumulating instances of such oppression and of the frequent applications made to some of them for protection and aid—it was agreed, at the Monthly Missionary Meeting of the Missionaries, held on the 1st Tuesday in April last, to form a Provisional Committee for taking the entire subject into detailed consideration, with a view to ascertain what measures might be adopted for protecting Native Christians from wrong, without either fostering worldliness and litigiousness in them, or departing from the strict line of Missionary obligation by entering upon a province not belonging to their own spiritual designation.

The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Rev. Messrs. Gogery, Lacroix, Piffard, Mack, Macdonald, Aratoon, and Morton, the last being also the Secretary.

At a Meeting held on Monday, 1st May last, the Provisional Committee agreed—

1. That many instances have occurred, are yet occurring, and may be expected still more frequently to occur, of great oppression and manifest injustice practised by zemindars and mahajans upon Native Christians *as such*, and therefore fully meriting to be called cases of religious persecution; whilst others have arisen out of their Christian profession, as, e. g. in reference to Sabbath labour, supposed peccableness, &c.

2. That from the timidity, poverty, and defencelessness of the Native Christians of the villages generally, it is nearly impossible for them to defend themselves from such oppression and injustice without the aid of Missionary or other European patronage.

3. That, on the other hand, there must always be a danger, in attempting to prevent oppression, of unwittingly encouraging professing Native Christians in resistance to just claims and disregard of clear obligations; that there must ever, indeed, be this double danger in a state of society such as is that of the present rural population of Bengal.

4. That the individual or combined interference in aid of their converts, even in the clearest cases of direct injustice, of Missionaries *as such*, is in all respects unadvisable; whether we regard the probable inducement to a false and interested profession of Christianity, on the one hand, so preventing itself; or the diversion of Missionary time and energy from the proper and direct line of their spiritual calling, on the other.

5. That the Provisional Committee recommended, therefore, that measures be taken for the formation of a Society to be designated the *Native Christian Protection Society*, as hereby called for in the present exigence.

It was resolved in consequence to reannumerate,

1st. That all persons subscribing to its funds be members of the projected Society.

2nd. That the Society be under the management of a Committee, consisting of at least one Missionary from each Missionary Society, together with six lay members.

3rd. That the following suggestions respecting matters of detail, be offered to the consideration of any permanent Committee which may be appointed by the projected Society, or of its members at large.

1st. That no case of alleged oppression be entertained, except from bona fide enumerating members of the several Churches.

2nd. That no case be entertained which may have occurred prior to the formation of this Society.

3rd. That no case be entertained which may have occurred previously to the complainant's having become a communicating member of a Christian Church.

4th. That no case be taken into consideration unless first recommended by the Pastor of the Church of which the complainant is a member, or the Missionary with whom he stands connected; and that no case be received from any person belonging to a Church whose Pastor is not a member of this Society.

5th. That no case be carried into Court, unless supported by the sanction of at least two-thirds of the Committee in attendance, after having been specially summoned for the occasion.

6th. That if the complainant possesses the means of defraying the law expenses incurred with his case, he shall bind himself to the Committee to repay the same, in whole or in part, at their discretion.

7th. That any case which may be recommended to the Society, though perfectly good at first and actually entered upon, be at once thrown up if it be proved that, during its progress, improper means have been used to ensure success, by the party whose cause is advocated by the Society.

8th. That if at any time deception be practised on the Society, and through that deception a case be supported by the Society in Court, and in the course of judicial inquiry or otherwise the deception become apparent to the satisfaction of the Committee, such deceiving party be for ever after deprived of any benefit which the Society may be able to afford; or if at any time the Committee should be inclined to depart from the severity of this law, it can only be after a sufficient period of probation, and, it shall possess a strong renewed confidence in the party.

Lastly, That subscription books, containing a Prospectus of the Society and the above string of resolutions, signed by all the Missionaries and Ministers who desire to become members of the Society, be immediately sent abroad among the Laity of Calcutta and its vicinity.—*Cal. Christ. Observer.*

#### FORMATION OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

The meeting for the formation of a Christian School-Book Society, was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday morning, the 30th June, at half-past 9 o'clock. The Meeting though not large, was respectably attended. J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq. C. S. in

the chair. The Meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. J. Charles of the Scottish Church. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings of the Meeting, said, he was happy in having an opportunity of meeting the Friends of Christian Education on the present occasion, for the formation of a Christian School-Book Society. The Society was designed to provide Christian school-books, for the youths of the country. The Society was to be based upon the Evangelical and Catholic principles of the Religious Trust Society; all Evangelical Christians would be able to unite in it, which was matter for rejoicing. He could not but look with fearful apprehension at the influence of what was designated secular education, and he felt happy in the formation of an Institution, which would have an influence in correcting the evils to which he had adverted.

The Secretary, pro. temp. then read the Prospectus and Rules of the Society; after which the Meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. J. Charles, R. B. Bowell, A. F. Lacroix, F. Wybrow, T. Boaz, J. D. Ellis and W. Morton; J. W. Alexander, C. Dearle, and Wale Byrn, Esqrs.; after which, a subscription was entered into by the parties present, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the Institution.

We have much pleasure in presenting the Prospectus and Rules of this Society, and also the Resolutions moved at the meeting.

The following Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Rev. J. Charles, and seconded by Rev. R. B. Bowell;

1.—That the members of this meeting cordially approve of the sentiments regarding the importance of Christian education, expressed in the Prospectus just read; and that they adopt its principles as a just exposition of their views of the consequent importance to this land of a Christian educational literature.

Proposed by Rev. F. Wybrow, and seconded by Rev. A. F. Lacroix;

2.—That the members of this meeting, convinced of the necessity existing for an immediate, united, and active nucleus of operation to promote the simple but important object of the Prospectus, now form themselves into a Society, on the basis of the Rules just read and approved, to be designated the Calcutta Christian School-Book Society.

Proposed by Rev. J. D. Ellis, and seconded by Rev. T. Boaz;

3.—That a Committee be immediately formed to conduct the affairs of the Society, with power to appoint a Treasurer and Secretaries, and otherwise to add to their numbers.

#### Committee.

The Missionary Body ex-officio, the Rev. Messrs. Charles and Micklejohn, Messrs. G. Alexander, J. W. Alexander, J. A. F. Hawkins, and Wale Byrn, with power to add to their number.

Proposed by Rev. W. Morton, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Alexander;

4.—That a subscription be immediately opened, to enable the Society to carry into effect the object of its formation.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting, and concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the support they met with.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and the meeting dissolved.—*Cal. Christ. Observer.*

#### LAYS OR RULES OF THE "CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY."

I. That the Society to be formed be designated the *Calcutta Christian School-Book Society*.

II. That the bond of the Society shall be those Christian doctrines in which the Protestant evangelical churches are agreed.

III. That the primary object of the Society shall be to obtain and furnish, in the English or Native languages, a supply of Books for promoting education on Christian principles.

IV. That, with regard to Religious School-Books, such only shall be kept by the Society as are decidedly scriptural; and such books on general science and literature, as are consistent with the word of God.

V. That the necessary supply of Books shall be obtained by

the original preparation, re-publication or purchase of works suited to the object of Christian Education.

VI. That the Books provided by the Society shall be furnished at the lowest possible prices.

VII. That the Society shall retain a discretionary power, in special cases, to dispose of Books at reduced rates.

VIII. That the Society shall also use its influence generally, for the purpose of promoting Christian Education, in such other ways as may seem best.

IX. That a General Committee for the management of the affairs of the Society, be appointed in Calcutta, with a Sub-Committee for the special charge of preparing or publishing the Books required.

X. That the agency of Local Committees throughout the country be solicited, to co-operate with the General Committee.

XI. That subscriptions for the furtherance of the Society's objects be solicited.

XII. That subscribers, to whatever amount, be considered alike members of the Society.

Such is the proposed basis of the Christian School-Book Society; and we hope, that the recital of its rules will satisfy all, as to its real nature and design. But, if there should be a still more specific inquiry made as to the class of books which we would comprehend under the designation of "Christian School-Books," we would reply;

1. *Elementary works*, conveying in the simplest form, in the English or Native languages, such lessons of Divine Truth and of human knowledge, as may give the earliest possible taste towards God and salvation.

2. *Literary helps* for more advanced classes, containing such useful compilations of Truth, Divine and Human, suited to the exigencies of this country, as may tend to exercise, sanctify, and elevate the minds of ignorant, superstitious, or infidel youth.

3. *Works, scientific and philosophical*, of such a kind as to warrant the confidence of Christian Teachers, will also enter into the plans of the Society's operations. Science must necessarily become the servant of Revelation, as its objects are in themselves subordinate to the God of the Bible; to secure this end in a rebel-world may be difficult; but to him that wills it truly, it is ever and certainly practicable.

4. Again, a systematic arrangement of Religious Books intended to convey Christian knowledge to the youthful mind, and the preparation of some new manuals on this subject, will form a very important part of our contemplated operations. May we not also hope, that the day is now dawning near, when the study of Christian Theology in its highest forms will hold a wide and influential place among the youthful converts of the East; and when a personal knowledge of the Original languages of Holy Scripture will be generally pursued in order to the fulfilment of a Native Christian Ministry? We may then be honoured to anticipate and supply such a demand, and so still further to promote and confirm it; and so help on, in our own little but important sphere, the approach of that blessed day when India shall be "covered with the knowledge of the Lord!"

Such is the Prospectus of our plan—further proceedings for its fulfilment, are now left in the hands of Christian Friends now assembled. May the Lord God, for whose honour this matter is intended, overrule all for good!—*Cal. Christ. Observer.*

#### LOLL BAZAR CHAPEL.

We understand the Baptist Church in Loll Bazar had unanimously invited the Rev. R. Rayne to become their Pastor, and he has acceded to their request for a time at least. Last Wednesday evening's prayer meeting was held, imploring the Divine blessing upon the connexion formed, when Mr. Parsons gave a very appropriate address.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

#### REMOVAL OF THE AMERICAN MISSION, FROM SADIYA TO JAIPUR, ASSAM.

We understand that the American Mission, formerly located at Sadiya, has been removed to Jaipur, Assam. This removal has been rendered necessary by the ruined condition of Sadiya consequent on the late insurrection. Jaipur is the headquarters of the Tea Companies' operations, and will consequently soon become an important sphere of labour. It is more central as a Mission Station than Sadiya for direct labour among the Singphos, Shyans and Nagas, and in fact better adapted for direct communication with the Assamese people generally. May the Lord bless this removal for the good of the many tribes amongst whom our brethren labour.—*Cal. Christ. Adv.*

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

The Secretary next brought to the notice of the meeting a project of a distinguished Foreigner, Baron Basin, present at the meeting, for establishing a regular communication between this country and every part of the world by means of an electrical telegraph, the intelligence to be conveyed in some situations

through hydraulic tubes. Should the telegraph be established it was the inventor's expectation that a message could be sent from Calcutta to London in three quarters of an hour—(a matter of the highest importance to the merchants of this city.) It was estimated that the expense attending the erection of such a telegraph as was proposed throughout Hindostan, dividing the country into four routes, namely, in Louisiana, Nishaboon, Purneah and Decca, would be a sum of nine crores and thirty-six lakhs of rupees. The Honourable President thought the subject of too important a nature to be disposed of hastily by the present company, he would therefore propose, as it was customary to do in all such cases both by the Society and all others of a similar nature, that a committee be appointed to take the subject into their mature consideration and report on it at their next Meeting. A Committee of four persons, besides the Secretary, who offered every assistance on the occasion, were appointed; but Baron Haas was desirous, as he was shortly about to take his departure from Calcutta, that the subject should be discussed, and a decision come to summarily at the present Meeting. This not meeting with the approbation of the Honourable President or the Members, it was proposed and carried that the papers descriptive of the new telegraph be returned with the usual acknowledgments.—*Cal. Courier, July 4.*

## EUROPE.

## BELGIUM.

**THE LATE BISHOP OF DORMAN'S LIBERALITY.**—We learn from Parliamentary evidence, that the late Dr. Van Mildert Bishop of Durham, dispensed at least 10,000*l.* a-year in charity within his diocese. It has been shown upon the authority of Parliamentary documents also, that the average of the good Bishop's income was under 20,000*l.* a-year.—*Watchman.*

**OVEN THIS SOCIETY** has suffered a complete defeat at Worcester, where he was encountered by a clever schoolmaster of the name of Brindley, from Stourbridge. Owen stated, in conclusion, that where two young persons were united in marriage, under the most favourable and proper circumstances, "they were seduced by the priest at the altar." At this the audience burst forth voluntarily into loud exclamations of condemnation. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brindley, and three thanks for Owen. Owing to the excitement, it was found impossible to keep the doors against the multitude; consequently, Mr. Brindley has not only no money to pay over for charitable purposes, but has the whole of the expense of printing, advertising, lighting, the repairing of the broken furniture, &c., "devolving upon himself. On leaving the Guildhall, Owen was hoisted by the crowd until he reached his lodgings."—*Christ. Adv.*

**FRANCE.**—*The French Evangelical or Home Society* has existed about five years. Its expenditure, the first year, was 3900 francs; last year it was 79,000. The reports of the progress of its agents are very gratifying. At the last annual meeting it had forty-six agents, and six more, with three students, have been added within the last six months.—*Gen. Engl. Rep.*

At *Tours, Grenoble, Nancy, Toulouse* and other places, there has been a sharp, active controversy between the Catholics and Protestants, occasioned by the progress of Protestantism. Five Editions of the Reply of the Protestants of Toulouse to the censures of the Catholic Archbishop, a work of over 300 pages, have appeared within three months. The Catholics are anxious to retain their people, and the Protestants to enlighten them. The good cause is gaining ground.—*Ibid.*

**BRITAIN.**—The aspect of Protestantism is improving in this kingdom. The press, pulpit, and the school are free from legislative shackles. There is a Protestant English worship and ministers at Brussels, Ostend Spa, Tournay, Bruges, and Antwerp. The Reformed Lutheran Churches have worship in Frensch, German, or Dutch at most of the above places, and at Ghent, Liege, Douai, and other places.—*Ibid.*

**PRUSSIA.**—The population of Prussia, according to the last census, (1857) is 14,088,123, of which there are Protestants, 4,404,741; Catholics, 5,394,028; Jews, 182,578, the rest being Greeks, and especially Menonites (Baptists). The persecutions against the pure Lutherans continue; more than a hundred families have become exiles from their native land rather than submit to the spiritual yoke the king would put on them. On the other hand, the king has received the families which have been compelled by Russian intolerance to quit Austria. So inconsistent are Lords Spiritual &—*Ibid.*

**MARRIAGES.**—The Prussian Government, it is said, is about to declare marriage a civil contract, and require a civil registration of it before any clergyman gives his blessing. The right of educating their own children, independent of ecclesiastical authority, is also to be secured to the parents.—*Ibid.*

**DENMARK.**—The complete emancipation of the Jews in Denmark, according to a letter of the 14th ult. from Copenhagen, has been voted by the states of that kingdom, by a majority of 33 to 30.—*Christ. Adv.*

**RELIGIOUS PARTIES IN HUNGARY.**—There are a good many Protestants scattered through Hungary, and in these mountain districts they abound. The rule of Sallio, for example, is principally peopled by them; and their presence is marked, both there and elsewhere, by a more than common display of the traces of industry around them. It is said, too, that they are in general more moral than their Roman Catholic neighbours, and it is true that they are better educated; indeed, education among the Catholic portion of the Hungarian peasantry is entirely neglected. But I am bound to add, that from the Catholics, though the dominant party in the state, the Protestants receive no annoyance. The most perfect harmony, on the contrary, prevails; for no person considers it necessary to fall out with his neighbour because of differences in their creed; and the very clergy of the civil churches exercise all the rites of hospitality one towards another. As I shall have occasion to revert to this subject by and by, when it will fall in more naturally with the order of my journal, I must for the present content myself with remarking, that the spirit of tolerance is more conspicuous among the Romanists than among their rivals. I never heard a Catholic speak with a sneer at the faith of the Protestants; I never heard a Protestant speak otherwise than contemptuously of the intolerance and superstition of his Catholic neighbour.—*Gleig's Hungary, &c.*

**FEMALE EDUCATION IN EGYPT.**—G. R. C., a correspondent of the *N. Y. Observer*, under date of Alexandria, *Long Egypt*, April 2, 1858, says:—

A movement has been made by the Pasha recently at Cairo, in the cause of female education, which is most extraordinary, and may prove important results. He has proposed to Minister, an English lady employed as a missionary teacher in Cairo, to take under her charge a female school of one hundred pupils; and the scholars with whom he begins the experiment, are set the example to his people, he has desired to have them instructed, are his own daughters. The Princess of Egypt is the patroness of the new institution, and Mrs. Halliday has been prevailed on to visit Egypt, with the view of superintending the Pasha's in Cairo as her interpreter, under the most auspicious circumstances, with the most pleasing reception. The charge of Mrs. Halliday in the proposed school commences the very day on which I am writing; but whether with the whole of the proposed hundred pupils immediately, or whether her teachings will be comparatively private till assistant teachers, who have been sent for, shall be received from the West, is not yet determined. That to-day she begins her course of instruction in the *harem of the Pasha*, in the continued four hours each day, except Friday, the Mahommedan Sabbath, and our own Lord's-day. A movement of this kind in Egypt is astonishing to a degree that makes it almost incredible; nor can any thing more evidently prove the largeness of the Pasha's mind, and his superiority to the prejudices of this absolutely ignorant and superstitious people. That in the midst of this degraded country, where the women are comparatively more degraded than in any other, where the Koran itself declares that they have no souls, and where they have been regarded as mere instruments of pleasure, appendages of gratification among the furniture of an Egyptian household, the perfect slaves of the men, with scarce thought, mind, or action of their own—that here a movement should be made for the education of females, and that it should commence in the very heart of the harem of the sovereign, so as to defy and set at naught the prejudices of all who might otherwise have opposed it—is indeed a wonderful event. The Supreme Disposer of all events only knows to what results this new movement may lead, or to what extent and with what success it shall be carried on; but if it should proceed thoroughly and extensively for but one generation, it is certain that the Pasha has laid the foundation for an entire revolution in the habits of the country, a foundation, indeed, for the renovation of Egypt, and a preparation for the way of the Lord, an highway for the spread of the gospel, such as no other means could have effected.—*Christ. Watchman.*

**SINGULAR RETRIBUTION.**—Our readers will recollect the afflicting murder of the missionaries, Lyman and Munson, among the Batta, a year or two since. By an extract from the Annual Report of the American Board, read at their late meeting in Portland, we learnt the following fact. A Missionary of the Board recently made a tour in that country, and ascertained that those devoted men would not have been killed had their objects been known. The tribe that destroyed them was at war with another tribe, and being out upon a warlike expedition, they discovered these two strangers. In the excitement of their feelings, they immediately killed them. When the news of this affair reached the neighbouring villages and tribes, and they ascertained from various sources that the Missionaries were good men, and came to do them good, they were filled with indignation. Assembling their forces, they marched against the village, burned the houses, destroyed the gardens, killed some of the inhabitants, and dispersed the rest. The place was called Sacoa, and is now no more inhabited. A jungle is growing thickly over its ruins. How soon did their wicked deed result, in destruction!

upon their own heads! It is indeed, a singular circumstance, that heathen tribes should destroy one of their own villages, in revenge for the murder of Christian Missionaries. A mission will, probably, be established among them.—*Zion's Advocate*.

#### EDUCATION.

Mr. Cowie, of St. John's College, Cambridge, is declared senior wrangler; the three gentlemen who rank next after him are all of that college, a circumstance without parallel in its annals. This is the third year, in succession, in which St. John's College has carried off the first prize.—*Christ. Advs.*

#### MERCHANT-SEAMEN.

**AVERAGE AGES OF SEAMEN.**—The career of seamen in their vocations," say the Committee of the *Dreadnought* hospital in their Report, "is shorter, in the average, than that of any other description of labourer." The following results in furnished by the registry of merchant-seamen at the London Custom House:

**AVERAGE AGES OF FIVE THOUSAND MERCHANT-SEAMEN.**  
Under 15 years of age..... 59 | 40 and under 50..... 672  
" 15 and under 20..... 474 | 50 and under 60..... 234  
" 20 and under 30..... 2,370 | 60 and under 70..... 49  
" 30 and under 40..... 1,161 | 70 and upwards..... 9  
In this table, the strongest possible argument is afforded in favour of those valuable institutions for the benefit of sailors in sickness or in declining life—or for the relief of their widows and orphans—which have been established, or are in progress in the thorough of Tyne-mouth and elsewhere. The striking circumstance, that out of 5,000 seafaring labourers, only 40 appear to have had employment at the age of sixty, ought not to be disregarded by the sailors' friends.—*Manchester Courier*.

**NORTH BRITAIN, OR NEWCASTLE AND LONDON RAILWAY.**—The project of establishing a railway between Newcastle and Edinburgh on the east coast, by way of Berwick, is now seriously entertained. A prospectus of the undertaking has just been issued. From it we collect that the railway, is to be called "The Great North British Railway." The capital is to be £2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £50 each, deposit £5 per share. The provisional committee for Edinburgh and Newcastle are highly respectable and influential. Mr. Geo. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, in his report on this undertaking says:—"I may say that in the whole course of my experience I never examined a country for a line of railway, of the length this will be, where the works to be executed were of an easier description, or the levels and inclinations of a more favourable character." The committee themselves, who have spared no pains to ascertain the best line, say—"The result of this investigation, made by the promoters, has been the adoption of the line now proposed; and after mature consideration the committee are satisfied that this is the only one which can be made between England and Scotland with a due regard to the interests of the great mass of the community, and to that of the proprietors." They add:—"The free revenue has been estimated, after deducting, 40 per cent for an annual charge, at upwards of £215,000 this affording a return of nearly eleven per cent. on the capital."—*Carlisle Journal*.

The Rev. Michael Crotty, an ordained Roman Catholic priest, has given legal notice to the astor Board of Guardians of his intention to enter into the holy state of matrimony.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

**PRETTY LAMBERT LYNCH.**—On Monday week some fellow stole fourteen geese from Mr. Thomas Smith, of great Birmingham, Heris, and left a bag containing fourteen farthings, and the following distich tied round the neck of the gander:—  
Mr. Smith, you lives here, and I live yonder;  
I've bought fourteen geese  
At a farthing a piece on the capital."—*Carlisle Journal*.

And left the attorney with the gander.  
—*Carlisle Journal*.

**MEDICAL COUNSEL.**—Sir Henry Hallford prescribed ice-cream to some old Dwyer, who complained of her stomach. "Oh! Sir Henry," she said, "it is too cold—my stomach can't bear it." "Then, my lady," answered the obliging physician, "you may have your ice warmed."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

**RAILWAY CAPITAL AND TURNPIKE ROADS.**—The capital, authorized to be raised for making railways, under a act passed in the four sessions of 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, was £9,000,000; and the estimate of those for which bills were passed in 1837 was \$1,000,000. The debts due upon turnpike-roads in England and Wales amount to upwards of eight millions and a half; for a great portion of which a very fragile security will remain when railways (if ever) come into full operation.—*Cheshire Advocate*.

**COPENHAGEN, JAN. 12.**—The total number of ships that passed the Sound last year was 19,900. This is the greatest number that has yet passed the Sound. The year 1829 was hitherto that in which the navigation was the most active, the number of ships being 19,486. It is worthy of remark, that in the

first half-year of 1838 the number of ships was less by 664 than in the same period of 1837, so that the navigation must have been more brisk in the second half of 1838 than might have been inferred from the total amounts.—*Newcastle Courant*.

**LONGEVITY OF THE AMERICAN FATHERS.**—No less than thirteen of the fifty-six signers of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and upwards, viz:—

Charles Carroll, of Maryland,	85
William Ellery, of Rhode Island,	90
John Adams of Massachusetts,	91
Samuel Adams, do,	81
Robert Treat Paine, do,	93
Benjamin Franklin, do,	84
William Williams, of Connecticut,	91
William Floyd, of Long Island,	87
Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania,	88
Thomas Jefferson, Virginia,	83
George Wythe, do,	89
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland,	89
Francis Lewis, of South Wales,	89

Being an average of eighty-six years and two months each, and the aggregate excess of the 'time honoured thirties' equal four score' is just eighty years. No deliberate assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable, for the virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members, than the one which declared the American colonies free and Independent.—*Pontoon*.

**THE GREAT WESTERN.**—The great Western returned 6,750 letters. The estimated amount of her receipts for her last voyage from Bristol, and for 140 passengers is dollars 24,000, for 150 tons freight at \$1. dollars 1,120. Letters, 1,000.—Total, dollars 27,840.—*Christian Workman*.

**MILK.**—A card is published in the New-York papers signed by fifty-two physicians, expressing an opinion that the milk of cows fed chiefly on distillery slops, is extremely detrimental to health, especially of young children, as it not only contains too little nutriment for the purposes of food, but appears to possess unhealthily properties, owing in part, probably, to the confinement of the cows, and the bad air which they consequently have to breathe, as well as the so natural and pernicious nature of the slops on which they are fed.—*Ibid*.

**PRAYER CONVENTION.**—This Convention met at the Marlboro' Chapel in this City on Tuesday, the 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. As our paper goes to press in the midst of its proceedings, we must defer a fuller account to our next, and can only say, at present, that matters took such a course, and the Convention itself was constituted in such a manner, women being admitted to deliberate, and vote, and get on committees, that several gentlemen who had enrolled their names as members, withdrew, and among them four clergymen who had been put on the Business Committee.—*Ibid*.

**DEATH OF GOVERNOR CLARK.**—The St. Louis papers of the 3d inst., bring information of the death of Gov. William Clark, whose name is imperishably associated with that of the late Merriweather Lewis, in the history of the expedition to the Pacific Ocean, across the Rocky Mountains. He died at the residence of his son, in St. Louis, on the 1st inst., aged 68 years.—*Ibid*.

**THE BRIDGE OF CULZAC.**—A remarkable bridge is now considerably advanced in France, which will be one of the most remarkable structures of the kind in the world. It is a suspension bridge, of five arches or spans, each of which is 300 feet in width. The floor will be 70 feet above the surface of the water. The suspension chains will be supported by columns of cast iron 90 feet in height, resting on pedestals of masonry.—*Ibid*.

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th June, 1839.

The three proposed Acts dated 10th June 1838, on the subject of Dower, Intestacies, and Bills of Exchange, published in the 'Gazette Gazette' of the 15th and 22nd of this month, are to be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 10th day of December 1839, and not at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 10th day of September 1839.

J. F. GRANT, Offg. Secy to Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.  
The 19th June, 1839.

Capitula F. W. Birch, Superintendent of Calcutta Salt Chokery, is hereby vested under Section XXV. Act XXIX. of 1836, with the full powers authorized by Regulation No. 1018, to be exercised by Salt Commissioners, superintendents of Chokeries in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the Laws for the protection of the Salt Revenue.

The 26th June, 1839.

The Reverend J. Tauschman embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Belg' Fucker, which vessel was left by the Pilot at St. on the 14th instant.

Mrs. S. G. Palmer, appointed under date the 19th instant, to act for Mr. George Alexander, an Officiating Post Master General, is to retain charge of the Superintendent of Stamps.

Mrs. H. Alexander, appointed on the same date to act for Mr. S. G. Palmer, as Deputy Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, will assume charge of the Collectorship of Stamps in Calcutta, vice Mr. H. Palmer absent on sick leave.

*The 27th June, 1899.*  
Mr. H. Alexander will, in addition to the duties of the Collectorate of Bhamo, assume the charge of the Superintendency of the Suihien Salt Chalkens, vice Mr. H. Palmer.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. C. L. Madhavan, Post-Master at Sumbulpore, an extension of the leave granted him under date the 19th January last to the 30th November next, on Medical Certificate.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 17th June, 1899.*  
Mr. G. M. Cherk, Assistant Surgeon of West Burdwan, (Bancoorah) has been allowed leave of absence for seven days, on private affairs, in addition to that granted to him under date the 14th ultimo.

Captain J. G. Burns, Superintendent of Cachar, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Lieutenant Lyons will officiate temporarily as Superintendent of Cachar.

Baloo Ramprasad Bhow, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX, of 1833 in Nuddea, has obtained leave of absence for fourteen days, on Medical Certificate, in addition to the leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioner.

*The 26th June, 1899.*  
Mr. J. B. O'Leary, Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, has been allowed leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for a further period of six months, from the date of expiration of the leave granted to him on the 16th January last.

Mr. Edward Edlin, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Malda during the absence of Doctor J. Lamb on leave.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Sinh, 17th June, 1899.*  
Mr. A. B. Bell received charge of the Political Agency at Bitharpore, on the 14th instant, from Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick.  
Major R. Ross, 10th Regiment Native Infantry and Political Agent at Jeypoor, has obtained leave of absence for two years, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Cape for the recovery of his health. The leave of absence to have effect from the date Major Ross is relieved from his duties.  
Major C. Thackeray, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and Superintendent of the Butter Territory, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Jeypoor, during the absence of Major Ross.

H. TORREN, *Dep. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govt. Genl.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRINCE OF WALES IN COUNCIL.  
*Fort William, 1st July, 1899.*  
No. 104 of 1899.—There being an error in the Statement No. 5 of 1897, published in General Orders No. 95, of the 18th ultimo, as regards Major General W. Hupper's share of 105-rectangles, the following correction is to be made therein:  
Major General W. Hupper. *Share in Europe, .....* 4,381 3 6  
Deduct Advance in India, ..... 3,906 0 0  
Balance due, Company's Rupees 1,053 3 6

Consequent on the above correction, the Total of the Statement No. 5, will be Company's Rupees (2,03,554-4-8) Two Lakhs, Sixty-five Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty-eight, Four Annas and Six Pies.  
The Order Books to be rectified accordingly.  
No. 105 of 1899.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*11th Regiment Native Infantry.*  
Ensign Richard Charles Beaumont to be Lieutenant, from the 24th June, 1899, vice Lieutenant John Edward Cheetham transferred to the Invalida Establishment.

*42d Regiment Native Infantry.*  
Ensign Edward King Elliot to be Lieutenant, from the 24 June, 1899, vice Lieutenant John William Colvin Chalmers deceased.

Lieutenant William Charles Birch, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the 25th June, 1899.

Brevet Captain John Henry Blanchard, of the 63d Regiment Native Infantry, has returned in his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by reason of his appointment to the Court of Directors:—Date of arrival at Fort William, 25th June, 1899.

Brevet Major E. P. Gowan, of the Regiment of Artillery, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, has leave of absence for one year, from the 15th instant, to visit the Hill on Medical Certificate.

Captain E. J. Betts of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalida Establishment.

No. 106 of 1899.—The following Appointments are to have effect during the absence of Major General Macgregor, Military Auditor General, on such further orders:

Captain R. G. Macgregor, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, to officiate as Deputy Military Auditor General.

Captain J. Hinchings, 3d Assistant Military Auditor General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Military Auditor General.

In substitution of the appointment of Captain E. T. Milner, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Order No. 76, of the 20th May last, to officiate as an additional 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, that officer is appointed to officiate as 2d Assistant Military Auditor General during Major General Macgregor's absence, on such further orders.

W. CUBITT, *Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Sinh, 14th June, 1899.*  
The following Appointment was made in the Secret Department, on the 10th instant:

Lieutenant W. Young, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant Military Auditor in Upper India.

J. STUART, *Asst. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.*

*with the Right Hon'ble the Govt. Genl.*

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCE.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 7th June, 1899.*

The Presidency division order of the 26th ultimo, directing the undermentioned 'warrants and Endorsements' recently admitted into the service, is to be duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, is confirmed:

*Cavalry.*  
Coronel A. Martier, 6th regiment light cavalry, Sindhapore, Burma.  
Coronel C. W. Hockliffe, 8th regiment light cavalry, Cawnpore.  
C. V. Jenkins, 8th regiment light cavalry, Cawnpore.

Ensign J. H. G. Taylor, 38th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign W. Q. Pagon, 12th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign A. H. Trow, 20th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign F. D'O. Blamell, 60th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign F. Trollope, 12th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign H. C. Griffiths, 57th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign T. W. Ford, 7th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign H. J. Gulse, 14th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign T. H. Salspage, 14th regiment native infantry, Fardighat.  
Ensign E. J. Simpson, 10th regiment native infantry, Bareilly.  
Ensign J. L. Sherwell, 18th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign F. J. Elwood, 12th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign T. Mower, 15th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign A. H. Terman, 15th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.  
Ensign T. E. Dempster is removed from the 4th battalion of artillery, and posted to the 1st regiment of native infantry.

Sergeant G. H. Brown, M.D. (new promotion) is posted to the 5th battalion of artillery.

The Commander of the Force is pleased to make the following appointments:

*10th Regiment of Native Infantry.*  
Ensign J. S. Hawks, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quartermaster, vice Bannister promoted.

Postulated Sergeant William Smart, on medical certificate of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Delhi, instead of Meerut.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Regiment Light Cavalry—Captain J. Free, from 16th June to 1st November, to visit Muscat, on urgent private affairs.

20th regiment native infantry—Ensign H. E. Mowden, from 15th June to 15th November, to visit Muscat, on urgent private affairs.  
Ensign T. E. Dempster is removed from the 4th battalion of artillery, and posted to the 1st regiment of native infantry.

Sergeant G. H. Brown, M.D. (new promotion) is posted to the 5th battalion of artillery.

The Commander of the Force is pleased to make the following appointments:

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 6th June, 1899.*

The Reserve division order of the 1st ultimo placing Corporal Benson, of the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery, under the orders of the Superintendent of the Bombardier Reserve, is, for temporary employment as an Assistant Overseer, in the munition of Government, confirmed.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 11th June, 1899.*

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander of the Force, that the relief of treasure parties is, on some occasions, related for want of timely notice being given of their approach, it is now directed, that every officer, on receiving charge of treasure, shall report the circumstances to the Commander of the Force, in writing, which he is to proceed, and where a relief is expected and at the same time state the probable date of his arrival, furnishing a detail of the troops under his orders.

Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Wild's regimental order of the 3d instant appointing Lieutenant H. S. Kew to act as Adjutant to the 30th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Downes, permitted to proceed towards the Presidency, in anticipation of leave, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Hospital Apprentice Charles Curley having been reported, after a probation of six months, totally unfit for the service, his name is to be struck off the list of subordinate medical servants, on the receipt of this order at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

30th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Downes, from 15th June to 15th November, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

7th regiment native infantry—Ensign G. Strangways, from 26th May to 1st August, to remain at Dinapore, on medical certificate.

In consequence of the untimely period of leave, on private affairs, granted in General Orders of the 26th ultimo.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 14th June, 1899.*

The Meerut station order of the 9th instant, directing Surgeon Equant, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to assume medical charge of the artillery division; Surgeon Carter, of the 17th regiment of native infantry, that of the 7th light cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Cheyne, of the 20th regiment of native infantry, consequent on the illness of Surgeon Gray, are confirmed as temporary arrangements.

The Meerut division order of the 12th instant, directing Surgeon Trollope to assist medical aid to the staff of the Meerut division and station of Meerut, vice Gray proceeding on sick leave, is confirmed, with retrospective effect from the 9th instant.

Gunner Andrew Inglis, who was transferred to the Town Major's list, by General Order of the 24th December 1897, and ordered to proceed to Meerut, is recommended to the regiment of artillery, and directed to join the 3d company 3d battalion at Meerut.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d company 3d battalion artillery—Captain D. Baker, from 6th June to 6th December, to visit the Presidency, with the ulterior object of proceeding to see, on medical certificate.

6th regiment light cavalry—Coronel C. H. H. Christie, from 25th June to 25th September, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 15th June, 1899.*

Hospital Apprentice John Dun, having absented himself, without leave, since 1st July 1898, is dismissed from the service.

James William Boat and William B. H. Gray are appointed Hospital Apprentices, and directed to join the nearest hospital, within two months from the date of this General Order.







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hs. yearly, if paid in advance.

**THE LONDON MAY MEETINGS.**—By the last Mail we have received our files to the 15th May; and the first use we make of them, is to lay before our readers, a brief account of the Annual Meetings in the Metropolis. We have selected them nearly as they caught our attention; for our papers reached us piece-meal, the last date coming first. There is still a considerable reserve for next week; besides a quantity of miscellaneous information of no trifling interest. We shall not at present indulge in general observations on the character of the meetings. In one of the London papers, the speeches are said to have been generally flat. There were exceptions, however, some for the better and some for the worse. At a few of the meetings, strong and bigoted political feeling was exhibited, but at others a solemn and earnest spirit prevailed. On the whole it is grievous to see the pervasiveness of (much laughter) so frequently interlarding the speeches. Laughing is not the appropriate enjoyment of religious assemblies. A few of the speakers at the meeting of the London Missionary Society seemed desirous of getting up something after the fashion of the Methodist Centenary collections. The more is the pity—but even such men as Byles and James were foremost in this attempt. Happily it may be said to have failed. Only £1,600 were raised by its attempt. But we shall not longer detain our readers.

The Annual Meeting of the *Baptist Home Missionary Society* was held on Monday evening, the 29th April, at Fishery Square, with T. Chasles, Esq. in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Roe, the Secretary, read the report; the details of which are said to have been exceedingly interesting. In conclusion it stated, that more money had been collected than in any former year, and none of it had been under the hand of legacies. Two new Associations, in Warwickshire and Norfolk, had been formed, with committees zealously resolved to take up this work as their own. Many of the large towns had established town Missions, which were in active operation; and some of the counties had Home Missions independent of the Society, which were vigorously prosecuting the good work. Yet was there a fearful mass of evil and wretched depravity in the country. The speakers were the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. J. Davis, Thomas Thomson, Esq., Rev. C. Stovell, Rev. Mr. Tremarck, Rev. J. Edwards, and Rev. S. Green. Allusion was made by Mr. Stovell to a mode of reviving the churches which has lately been introduced, by the visitation of ministers from other quarters. "The Society had agents travelling from church to church, from county to county; but they had all, until recently, been employed in collecting funds, or raising the means to supply the necessity and replenish the treasury of the Society. That was good, so far as it went; it was a necessary duty, but he thought, and his brethren thought, that it was needful for this country that men should pass through the different districts, and visit the different churches, not to get, but to give—not to seek theirs but to bestow theirs, not to collect money, but to gather the outcasts of humanity, and to press upon them, with augmented zeal, the duty of yielding their hearts to God."

The 25th Anniversary of the *Baptist Irish Society* was held on Tuesday evening, the 30th April, J. J. Briscoe, Esq. M. P. in the chair. The Secretary read a few extracts from the Report. The Schools had continued with but little alteration. Many of the School-house had served as preaching places to the Missionaries, when visiting the towns and villages in which they were situated. By far the larger number of children were those of Roman Catholic parents, and, but for the means provided by this Society, they would, in all probability, grow up in ignorance. The Rev. C. Anderson, of Edinburgh, moved the

adoption of the Report. "The desire of the Irish," said he, "for education was most intense. Perhaps some present might have heard of a school where there were no books, and yet they were taught to read; no slates, and yet they were taught arithmetic; no paper, pens, or ink, and yet they were taught writing. This might perhaps be styled a real Irish School! The School, however, alas! was a Church Yard: the epitaphs on the stones served for books, and the long flat stones and little bits of chalk did all the rest. Such was the intense desire of the Irish people—there was nothing like it on this side the Channel." Mr. Anderson urged on the Society especially a rigid attention to the Irish language, and the placing of preaching before the maintenance of schools. The other speakers were the Chairman, the Rev. O. Winslow, of New York, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. W. Brook, Rev. J. Bates, Mr. J. Burge, the Treasurer, Rev. J. Statham, Rev. W. Groser, Rev. J. Girwood, and Rev. J. Roe.

The 27th Anniversary of the *Baptist Union* was held on the 2d May, at which the Rev. T. Swan, of Birmingham, presided. After a long and energetic address from the Chairman, the Secretary, the Rev. J. Belcher, read the Report, from which the following items of the statistics of the Baptist Denomination are gathered. It appears that there are somewhat more than 1,500 Baptist Churches in Great Britain, of which 635 are united in 57 local associations; that in the twelve months preceding the date of the last returns, there were baptized in 804 of those churches 5,400 persons. The clear increase of members in 786 Churches during the past year, was 8,306; and the number of members in 681 of the associated Churches is 68,864. A division occurred in the meeting, on the point, whether, in opposing Church-rates, it was right rather to go to prison than pay them in any manner, even by allowing goods to be seized, or whether conscience might be satisfied by protesting against the exaction and permitting a seizure to be made. As we understand it, the latter view of the case was supported by a majority of 4 votes.

The 47th Anniversary of the *Baptist Missionary Society* was held in Fishery Chapel, on the 2d May, W. B. Gurney, Esq., in the chair; and the attendance is reported to have been larger than was ever before witnessed. Two Chairmen congratulated the meeting on the position of the Society, especially in respect of its funds; for not only had the extraordinary application for sending ten additional Missionaries into the field been more than met, but the general funds had increased at the same time by £4000. The report was read by the Rev. J. Dyer. It stated that the dispensations of Divine Providence had continued to retard that increase of agency at Calcutta, which the varied and extending operations in progress in and around that city so much required. But the translation of the Scriptures into the various languages was steadily advancing; and the labours of the Missionaries in other parts of the East Indies had been greatly blessed. The usual annual returns from the respective churches in the West Indies, showed that, amidst all the scenes of secular excitement, which had recently occurred, the work of God continued to advance in a very encouraging degree. A clear increase of 2,617 had taken place in the number of members, which was now 21,387. The inquirers were scarcely less numerous, amounting to 20,910. A large increase was also reported in the number of pupils receiving instruction in the schools of the mission: the day-schools contained 3,318, the evening schools 577, and the Sunday-schools 10,137—making in all 16,117, or 5,214 more than before reported. The Missionaries had solemnized 1,948 marriages during the past year. Since the last annual meeting, four Missionaries had embarked for the East. To the West Indies some had been sent; but it was hoped that reinforcements would be speedily furnished to Jamaica, New Providence, and Honduras. The annual receipts for the general purposes of the mission had been £16,228-10-11. And, including contributions for translations,

schools, the ten new Missionaries, and other minor objects, the entire income had been £22,411-4-6. The Society had commenced the year burdened with a debt of £4000; but special donations for its liquidation had been received to the extent of £2,078. The acceptance of the Report was moved and seconded by the Rev. C. Anderson, of Edinburgh, and the Rev. T. Roberts, of Bristol, the devoted and confidential friends of Serampore; whose appearance in so prominent a place we take to be the best guarantee that could be given, of the honesty with which on both sides, the late union of the Indian Missions of the Society and Serampore has been carried into effect. It will be particularly gratifying to our brethren, who formerly composed the strength of the Serampore Mission, to know that their best and truest friends at home have still the opportunity of watching over their interests, in their new connection. We have not space for any report of the speeches made at the meeting. The other speakers were Rev. W. Brook, Rev. J. Middle-ditch, Rev. T. Swan, (who particularly referred to the death of Mr. Peuney, and read a letter from Mr. Yates to Mr. Pearce on the subject,) Rev. S. Nicholson, Rev. Dr. Cox, and Rev. Dr. H. Stephen.

The 35th Anniversary of the *British and Foreign Bible Society* was held in Exeter Hall, on the 1st of May, Lord Buxley in the Chair. The Rev. A. Brindham read the Report. The Scriptures had been cheerfully and gratefully received to almost all parts of the world, though opposition to their circulation was still continued in some countries. The receipts of the Society during the past year were £103,925-5-11, being an increase of £3,018-1. The payments were £106,309-0-4, being an increase of £13,929-11-5. Of the receipts, £13,789-8—occurred under the head of Legacies. At the head of the list stood the name of George Hammond, Esq., who bequeathed to the Society a legacy of £10,000, duty free: in addition to which, he had also left a fourth part of the residue of his property, which would, it was believed, amount to something very considerable. He was understood also to have given one, if not two, anonymous donations of £1000 in his lifetime. The issue of Bibles and Testaments had been 658,068, being an increase of 69,670. The Report concluded by advertising to the statements put forth by the Trinitarian Bible Society, as to the inaccuracy of some of the versions issued by this institution. It acknowledged that in many cases those versions were susceptible of improvement, but the committee had come to the conclusion that it was not their duty to undertake the work. It was, however, an important fact, that those errors were not found in any points essential to salvation. The acceptance of the Report was moved by the Bishop of Winchester, who defended the extensive circulation of the Scriptures, even though inaccurate versions could not be obtained. The Rev. E. T. M. Phillips seconded the motion. Then followed the Bishop of Vermont, Lord Glenelg, and the Rev. Dr. Fatten, of New York, who rejoiced that there was no longer any fear of the two countries being embroiled in war. He believed that that was principally attributable to the benevolent societies which adorned each country. Next followed the Chevalier Beedon, the late Prussian Ambassador at Rome, who observed that no fewer than 100,000 copies of the sacred volume had been distributed in the Prussian army within eight years. He had been engaged officially at the centre of that power, which kept the Word of God from the subjects under its sway, and had there seen the reverse of all he witnessed that day. He had met, however, even there, with instances of Christian hearts animated by faith and hope; but the more he saw of that, the greater had been his abhorrence of that system which sunk one part of the population in superstition, and made the other run into infidelity. He had reason for concluding that the difficulty attendant upon the circulation of the scriptures would become greater than the Society at present imagined, but he trusted they would persevere. The Chevalier was succeeded by the Rev. T. Jackson, President of the Methodist Conference, and the Rev. M. Martio, Protestant Minister from Bourdeaux. This gentleman said that the total number of Bibles circulated in France during the past year by means of this Society and similar institutions, was 821,950. Through the blessing of God, that vast circulation of the Gospel had produced an immense amount of good in France, not only among Protestant Christians,

but also amongst the Roman Catholic population. Many Roman Catholics in France were strongly inclined to become Protestants. Ducesson's translation was now allowed to be read in the schools, and many Roman Catholic priests were favourable to its circulation. One of the Colporteurs waited on the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bourdeaux with it. The Bishop expressed his approbation of it, remarking that as it was merely a translation of the Latin Vulgate, he might distribute it throughout his diocese. The rest of the speakers were Rev. J. Ely, of Leeds, Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, Rev. S. Nicholson, Rev. G. Brown, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Mountsundford, and the President. The meeting appears to have been eminently good.

The 36th Annual Meeting of the *Church Missionary Society* was held in Exeter Hall, on the 30th April, the Earl of Cathcart in the Chair. In opening the business of the day, and lamenting the deficiency in the Society's funds, his Lordship observed, "I have lately heard much of discussions upon the constitution of our Missionary Societies: many faults have, I heard, been found with this and with that; but few have seemed prepared to mend what they find amiss, or vigorously to help what they cannot mend. I for one am always ready to admit that it is most desirable from time to time to revise and improve our different institutions, and even to fashion them according to modern use, when that taste is, as I believe it to be at present, in favour of a stricter adherence to Church discipline and Church order." We have here high authority, for such we have lately said on the subject of Societies; and it will be seen we are by no means singular in our opinions. The Rev. Mr. Jowett, the Secretary, read the Report, which stated that the expenditure of the past year had very far exceeded its income, the income being £71,906-10-6, and the expenditure £91,453-9-1; therefore the excess of expenditure was no less a sum than £20,546-9-5. The income of the preceding year had been £62,701-11-8. The actual expenditure of the missions had exceeded the estimated sum by £9,485-10.—A very serious amount of expenditure in the West Indies had been occasioned by the solicitude of the Committee to render the agency of the society as effective as possible in the great crisis of the transition from a state of slavery to a state of freedom. In pursuance of this design, no fewer than forty individuals, including females, went out from the Society to the West Indies within the last five years. The cost, too, of building, as well the school-houses, aided by Parliamentary grants, as those for other purposes, had exceeded the estimated amount. The deficiency arose from incidental circumstances. Several large remittances, and others of a smaller amount, which in regular course belonged to the year 1858-9, did not reach the Committee until after the 31st March, when the year's accounts were closed. These, in fact, amounted to more than the sum deficient. The Bishop of Winchester moved the adoption of the Report, and notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the Society, energetically and eloquently urged that there should be no contraction of its efforts. The speakers who followed were the Rev. Messrs. F. Close, H. Raikes, R. Burgess and E. Bickersteth, Lords Teignmouth and Mountsundford, and J. P. Plumptre, Esq. M. P. The prevailing topic was the alarming spread of popery. Horror on this point seemed to create a sort of revulsion in favour of Dissenters. At least Mr. Raikes was so charitable as to say, "he would give the right hand of friendship to a Protestant Dissenter whenever he met him in a foreign land; (what not still he had got him out of English soil!) and the more so because he knew that the doctrine of the gospel which the Protestant Dissenter preached, would ever be exposed to the same virulent opposition as that in which he himself believed—and also because he felt he could neither have our exercise any undue advantage over himself in the contest against superstition and infidelity. But it was not the same thing with regard to Popery." "To hold no peace with Rome," was the watchword given to the meeting.

A supplementary meeting of the Society was held to the same place in the evening, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair, with particular reference to the state of the funds; but with what result we have not seen.

The Annual Meeting of the *Weekday Missionary Society* was held in Exeter Hall, on the 29th April, J. P. Plumptre,

Rev. M. P., in the chair. After an address from the Chairman, the Report was read by the Rev. John Beecham. The following is a general summary of the Society's operations. The principal central stations occupied by the Society, in various parts of the world, are about two hundred and fifteen. The Missionaries are 841, besides Catechists, Local Preachers, Assistants, Superintendents of Schools, Schoolmasters and Mistresses, and Artisans, of whom about 800 are employed at a moderate salary, and 336 afford their services gratuitously. The total number of communicants on the Mission Stations, according to the last return, is 66,808, being an increase of 807 on the return of the previous year. This total does not include the number under the care of the Missionaries in Ireland. The number of scholars in the Mission Schools is upwards of 80,000. Forty-three persons, including the wives of Missionaries, have been sent out since the last Anniversary, and twelve have returned. The income of the year is £24,218 and the expenditure £10,077. The Missions of the Society are situated in Sweden, Germany, France, Spain and Malta; in Ceylon and Continental India; the South Seas, New Zealand, and Australia; Southern and Western Africa; and in the West Indies, and North America. The first motion was moved and seconded by two M. P.'s, W. Evans, Esq. and Colonel Conolly. Dr. Bunting then introduced Rev. Dr. Patten and Rev. Dr. Bennett, representatives to the Missionary Society from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The latter gentleman created a great excitement by saying, "I am from the haunted land of freedom, where they talk a great deal about liberty, and yet hold slaves. But, although I come from a land where we hold slaves, I am still the friend of universal emancipation; and I congratulate our Wesleyan brethren, that they have had no small share in conferring emancipation upon the slaves in the West Indies. I am no prophet, but I am impelled by strong feeling to declare—in a country where I may speak my sentiments without fear—for I have not always been permitted to do so in my native land—that I believe the time is not far distant when a brighter sun passing over the country of my nativity, you may send Wesleyan Missionaries, and Missionaries may be sent by other denominations, to preach to emancipated slaves in the United States of America." The meeting speakers were K. Lytton, Esq. M. P., Rev. S. Shipley, Vicar of Ashton, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Rev. Thos. Jackson, President of the Conference, Rev. P. Latrobe, Rev. T. Lessey, H. Pownell, Esq. and Dr. Duff, who had travelled 150 miles that morning to be present. Of our excellent friend's speech no abstract is given in the *Patrician*, because no justice could be done to it in an abstract; but the *Watchman's* report of it is said to close thus: "The Reverend gentleman sat down amidst great applause, he in a state of extreme exhaustion, from the ardent exertions he used in the delivery of his speech, of which but an imperfect notion is conveyed by this report; nor can the fervour and eloquence with which it was delivered, or the applause which it elicited, be described verbally." We are tempted to ask, why Dr. Duff is allowed to kill himself by exertions of this nature. The meeting was next addressed by Rev. J. Dixon, Rev. R. Newton and a few others.

The 14th Annual Meeting of the *Christian Instruction Society*, was held on Tuesday evening, the 30th April, C. Hindley, Esq. M.P., in the Chair. The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, observed that the importance of the Society could not be better illustrated than by the fact, stated in the Report of the previous year, that no fewer than 50,000 families, nearly one-eighth of the whole number in the metropolis, were visited by its agents; and this had been accomplished by a union of voluntary and paid agency, for the paltry sum of £2000 or £700. The Rev. J. Blackburn read the Report of the past year, from which it appeared, that the Society comprises 97 associations, with 3028 visitors, and 146 prayer-stations, and 48,870 families had been visited in the course of the year. In connection with the associations, there are also 13 Missions established. The Committee had suggested in the formation or progress of 15 provincial associations in towns and villages in different parts of the country. J. Pimm, Esq. read the treasurer's account, from which it appeared that the expenditure of the year had been £1,444-0-8, and the receipts, £1,536-10-10.

The speakers were Sir C. E. Smith, Rev. Dr. Patten, Rev. Robert Ainslie, Rev. A. White, Rev. R. M. Overbury, Rev. J. Edwards, T. Chellis, Esq., and Rev. J. Blackburn.

The Anniversary of the *London Missionary Society* was held in Exeter Hall, on the 9th of May, Sir C. E. Smith in the Chair. In consequence of the indisposition of the Secretaries, the Report was read by the Rev. J. J. Freeman. The following is the number of Missionary Stations and Out-stations connected with the Society, with the Missionaries and Assistants employed at them:

	Stations, and out-stations.	Missionaries.	Assistants, Native, &c.
South Seas, ...	188	80	180
Ultra Ganges, ...	5	8	4
East Indies, ...	316	68	310
Russia, ...	8	2	2
Mediterranean, ...	1	1	—
South Africa and African Islands, ...	50	31	38
West Indies, ...	41	16	20
	554	151	421

Thirty individuals, besides their children, had been sent out during the past year. The number of churches was 101, communicants 8,287, and scholars 41,792, being an increase in the year of 8 churches, 940 communicants, and 4,818 scholars. The income of the Society was £25,490-10-5; of which £1,453-3 had been received by legacies. The expenditure was £10,077-17-11, being an excess beyond the income of £15,412-13-4. The chairman then addressed the assembly with much feeling. One of his expressions we do not understand. "We are labouring in the same cause with Swartz, with Rhenius your own Missionary, the last of those who have left their labours in the world to join those above who have been labouring in the same cause." Now we have understood, by late publications from both sides of the Atlantic, that the *London Missionary Society* had refused to receive the apostolic Rhenius, unless he would abandon his people, and withdraw to another field, where no interference would occur with the territorial rights of the Church Missionary Society. We suppose it was a mistake of Sir C. E. Smith, arising from his imperfect acquaintance with the affairs of the *London Missionary Society*. The meeting was one of the most intense interest. We can merely enumerate the speakers: and their names will be enough to justify the statement. They were the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Rev. Dr. Patten, Rev. Dr. King, Rev. Dr. Leifchild, Edward Baines, Esq. M. P., the Rev. Dr. Beman, Rev. Dr. Raffles, W. A. Hankey, Esq., the Rev. J. A. James, A. White, Esq. M. P., the Rev. Mr. Knill, and Thomas Wilson, Esq.

The 3d Annual Meeting of the *Colonial Missionary Society* was held on the 10th May, in Finsbury Chapel, J. R. Mills, Esq., in the Chair. The Report was read by the Rev. A. Wallis, the Secretary. Five brethren, it appeared, had been sent out during the past year to labour in Canada and South Australia. The total number of Missionaries is 16 in Canada, and 8 in Australia. The demands for additional Missionaries are exceedingly urgent, and many were ready to devote themselves to the work; but such was the state of the funds that during the ensuing summer it was not anticipated that a single Missionary could be sent to Canada. The rebellion in that country had greatly retarded the labours of the Missionaries, yet upon the whole their efforts had been crowned with great success. More than 3000 hearers attended their ministry, of whom 420 were communicants, in Upper Canada. But for the war, several of the Missionaries would by this time have been supported by their own people. The Chairman presented the statement of accounts as treasurer, from which it appeared that the receipts had been £2,336-6-8, and the expenditure £3,170-11-0; there is a balance against the Society of £760-17. To meet its present engagements an income between £2500 and £3000 is required.

The 27th Annual Meeting of the *Protestant Society for the Protection of Civil and Religious Liberty*, was held at the London Tavern, on Saturday, the 11th May; and the chair being occupied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Somerset, a very crowded

ed and highly respectable and hence was gathered together. The statement of the Secretary, Mr. Wilks, was very brief; and the attention of the meeting was almost wholly occupied by speeches which acquired extraordinary power from the political movements which were in progress at the time, as well as the known ability of the speakers. These were the Rev. J. Burnett, W. Tooke, Esq., Dr. Brown, Sir C. E. Smith, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, Edward Baines, Esq. M. P., G. Haithcote, Esq., Rev. J. Gawthorn, Rev. Dr. Patten, Mr. Alexander, a Quaker, John Wilks, Esq., Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, Rev. T. Russell, and Henry Waymouth, Esq. The business of the day was appropriately closed by His Royal Highness himself; and as present circumstances give peculiar interest to his sentiments, we shall give his exposition of them entire. He spoke to the following effect, in acknowledgement of the customary vote of thanks: "Let me in the first place return you my best thanks for the vote just passed, and though you have had a long session—(A laugh)—I am sure no one will depart without being highly gratified at hearing the different opinions and sentiments which have been expressed. I feel called upon, before I retire, to make a few observations on what has been said by the several speakers, to whom I have listened with the utmost eagerness and attention. I will begin by referring to the manner in which the name of our most gracious Sovereign was received (loud and long continued cheers.) No one can feel a deeper interest either in her happiness, her welfare, her glory, or her honour, than I do. (Renewed cheering.) I was present at her birth, and from that hour I have cherished towards her as much affection, and looked up to her with as much interest as if she had been a child of my own. It was therefore highly gratifying to me to observe, that when that Royal name was pronounced, it produced that feeling of manly which Royalty should always command, when it condenses itself in a way to deserve the affection of the people. (Loud cheers.) I was equally gratified in hearing the expressions which were made use of, and the opinions delivered, respecting the transactions of the last four or five days. Situated as I am, the company will feel that it is a difficult task for me to say anything on the subject—but thus much will I say, that down to yesterday, although fully determined to attend this meeting, my mind was deeply oppressed, and I came here very much in the spirit of the first resolution, thinking that it might be important to have some individual of weight expressing any to the public those opinions upon which we are determined to stand. (Deafening applause.) The features of the scene are altered. (Hear, hear, hear.) But as in all tales there is a moral, what we might have been called upon to have expressed more strongly, we may be now enabled to convey in giving the hand of good fellowship and congratulating those who are restored to the seat from which we feared they had gone. (Loud cheers.) Many of those distinguished individuals who filled places of great responsibility, are men whom I love, many of them I esteem; but at the same time, I cannot conceal that there was a want of expression upon certain points—(Hear)—which created in me a very uneasy feeling. (Hear.) Now, I am perfectly satisfied that if the government will act fairly towards the public—if they will go on—I do not wish them to go on at full gallop—(Laughter)—and I will presently tell you why—if they will go on slowly, and show that they are moving, and determined to go on—the public—the honest, the quiet, the good men, will support them, and carry them through. (Cheers.) But there must be no shuffling. (Immense cheers.) Before I proceed farther, I come back to my point, for I said we must not go on at full gallop. I am about to make a remark, in which a great many gentlemen may differ from me—but I cannot help it. In that immense hurry in which we were to carry the Slavery question, we were brought into great difficulties; and indeed they have occasioned the very position in which the Ministry are now placed; because, if we had waited a little time—I do not mean to say that we should have remained stationary—but if we had looked at the Apprenticeship Act—if we had duly weighed how those people were to be provided for when emancipated—that the proprietors had no right to be called on to house them, feed them, and provide for them;—and, on the other hand, if we had taken into consideration that these proprietors ought to have been secured from that impetus, which a want of this provision might have made might occur—

—we should have passed preliminary and cautious laws to meet the emergency, and things would then have moved on well. However, that was not the case. But we have carried the cause, and I am happy that we have gained it. But I am convinced that, unless the measure now in progress be carried, all we have done will go back again. (Cheers.) In Ireland, and elsewhere, I was always opposed to Coercion Bills, and so I am upon this question; but when you come to look at the minor evil, and perceive that it is to avoid a greater evil, I think you are called on to pass that law. It is for the security of the negroes, and it is also for the security of the proprietors, that they should be called to their senses, and taught what to do; and if they will not, then the legislature must enforce it. I said, we should consider our opinion, so far as to state them. In the great majority of topics which have been represented to you to-day I fully concur, but with respect to one or two, for the sake of argument, I might draw distinctions; as to principle, however, I admit the whole. In the one relative to church-building, I rather differ from you; but I will explain. I should object to the forcing or compelling the erection of churches at the public expense; but I cannot see why, if you have churches, I will suppose in the City of London, and finding that the people who formerly attended them have gone to other parts of the town, you should not have the churches taken and placed there, and the revenues employed for their benefit; that is one thing, but to come and make a demand on the public, unless absolutely necessary, I call that an imposition. (Cheers.) It is not merely injustice, but imposition. On that point I perfectly agree with you. Then comes the most material question of the whole, which is the education system. On that I can have but one opinion, that to make religion a stumbling-block to education is a thing which, as a conscientious and honest man, I cannot do. Nay more, without going into the classification of sects, but looking upon Christianity as a Catholic religion, the only light in which it should be regarded, for we are all communities, and it is the union of these communities that forms the Christian church, I understand it in no other way. But if laymen are not to be allowed to teach those various religions which are not connected with religion, and we are to be taught only by those who are to teach us religion, I say that education will fall, and I will tell you why. I have no objection, on the contrary, I would attach great blame to any head of a family who does not take care that his child is brought up in that religion which he thinks the purest. That is his duty. But after having said so, that they should have his mind crippled by particular bias, and not be allowed to exercise that, I have a decided objection. I state this sentiment very boldly—I mean it very honestly. (Cheers.) I consider that civil government—in that phraseology—is a government. The sword, by which I mean the sword of justice, or power, is to be employed in the regulation of the affairs of this world; and so far the protection of the government may be extended to all communities, that bring the condition on which they surrender a portion of their liberty. But civil government ought never to interfere with communities, except when they break the peace, or manifest a tendency to it; then only is the government to act. That is my opinion: so far they have a right to interfere; and these communities having the security of their persons and properties must submit to those laws which have respect to the regulation of society. There is another objection I feel, which is the attempt, in spiritual things, to give them a special pleading character; but in spiritual things there must be a clear, definite system—it is your communication with your Maker,—the more sincere it is, the nearer you come to contact with him, and the more you come in contact, the purer will be your effusion, and that effusion is inspiration. That is my impression of religion. I do not quarrel with any man on account of his religion. I have not studied any one religion, but have read them all, as a philosopher, in which I have not found some good, more or less. I am convinced that so long as a man is religiously attached to some one profession or other, a good government ought to be perfectly satisfied with it. You require a religious nation, but you do not wish a particular sect to be predominant. I give this as my opinion—the result of a great deal of reflection and conscientious inquiry. I refer to some of the speeches you have heard, particularly to that of the

American gentleman, whom I am delighted to see engaged in this cause; and to that of my friend Mr. Wymouth, who was also present at the dinner given in commemoration of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. To that dinner Catholic communion is due. It was that dinner that stamped it. It was not a question whether their religion was better than yours, but they were deprived of their civil rights, and we were determined that they should be brought to the same level as the rest of the community. And why? Because Christianity, as a whole, is composed of a variety of different parties. We ought never to lose sight of that, it is an extraordinary circumstance, seldom observed on by writers on the subject. We are often referred to the regulations of the Jewish system; but that has nothing to do, in any shape whatever, with the present question. If I understand the Jewish history, there was a religion created, and upon that the nation was formed. They were divided into twelve tribes, but they were kept distinct—a separate nation in every particular; they were not allowed to marry out of their own tribe; and they became a select nation because separated from the world. Now Christianity belongs to all nations. (Hear, hear.) If you look east or west, or north or south, you find Christians every where, and, therefore, to confine the name of Christian to any one nation is improper. You have Spaniards, and Dutch, and Italian, and German, with their national prejudices, but the principles of Christianity prevail in all these nations, and it is your duty to make them feel that there is one common bond of union. I have detained you long, but I was anxious to express my opinions on this subject, because I have no doubt that these opinions will go forth to the world, and I wish it to be understood that I am not ashamed of them. (Cheers.) I stand by them; and if any divine wisdom to catechise me on the subject, I think I can give him his answer. (Laughter and cheers.) I am now growing old, being in my 67th year; and the study of these subjects is to me, on many accounts, interesting. I am satisfied that, without religion, the world cannot go on; but the principles advocated this day are also of great importance. Your claims must be put forward, and the more they are discussed the more will they be fatal to its just. But if you have not a Liberal Government you cannot carry your objects. By carrying the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—which, it is true, was carried against the will of the Government—we forced on the measure for relieving the Catholics of their disabilities, but has the principle been carried out and acted upon? No, because, if not, the design has failed. I think that is the fair way of putting the question. I am not one of those persons who are to be put down by clamour and noise; my sentiments are the result of honest conviction; and, when I am convinced, the whole world will not turn me from my opinions. (Cheers.) I can only say that I have experienced great pleasure in meeting you this day. I trust you have participated in my delight; and the remembrance of this day will be one of the products of my recollection. (Loud and long cheers.)

REV. J. LEECHMAN.—Our friends are generally aware, that when it had been ascertained that our late Colleague would not return to India, and his father-in-law, the Rev. George Barclay, had been taken to his rest, he accepted the invitation of the Church at Irvine to undertake the pastorate amongst them. He began his arduous labours as their Pastor at the close of last autumn; and every letter we receive from him affords the gratifying information that his services are increasingly acceptable and successful. His experience in this country has led him to employ himself as a town Missionary, as well as the Pastor of the Church; and in both capacities he enjoys much of the Divine blessing. His last letter to us was dated the 6th of April; at which time fifteen persons had been added to the Church by baptism; a number more were earnestly seeking the same privilege; and the congregation had so increased that the old chapel was no longer sufficient. Ground had been selected for a new one in a far more eligible situation, the plan of it had been drawn, and the people had pledged themselves to con-

tribute at least £300 for its erection. On receiving this intelligence, Mr. Leechman's friends at Serampore determined to send a contribution for the Chapel, as a testimony of their deep attachment to him and his people; and as there are a number of individuals in this country, who from friendship to Mr. Leechman, or acquaintance with the people at Irvine, might be desirous of expressing their regard in the same way, we take this opportunity of giving them notice, that we shall be exceedingly happy to take charge of their donations, and remit them to Irvine when we send our own.

Mrs. BARCLAY.—It will gratify a number of our readers to learn, that we have lately received a letter from our dear friend Mrs. Barclay, dated the 30th April. At that time the *Exmouth* had just passed the Cape, by a couple of degrees. As was to be expected, under the kind and considerate care of Captain Warren, she had received every attention that could contribute to her comfort. In the hot latitudes she had suffered severely; but for some time before she wrote, her health had been greatly improved. Before this time, we have no doubt, she has reached her native home.

THE TRANSLATION AND PRINTING OF THE ACTS.—The *Courier* can see no reason for translating and printing the Acts of Government, in the Oorino language, in the Western Provinces, in which it is indigenous, unless, indeed, the Laws were *revised* there. Upon the same principle, there could be no reason for translating the Acts into the languages which prevail under the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, at those Presidencies, unless, indeed, the Laws were enacted there. As soon, therefore, as the power of legislation was taken from them, and transferred to Calcutta, the translation of the Laws should have been sent here, and the printing consigned to the Military Orphan Press. If a translation from French into English could be accomplished in London, as will be in Paris, it equal talent were employed, it stands to reason, that a translation from English into Tamil could be accomplished just as well in Calcutta as at Madras, equal talent being applied to the work. Yet it is certain, that any proposal for such transfer would be treated at the minor Presidencies with the scorn it deserves; and that the disgust already felt at the arrangements of the new Charter, by which they have been reduced to insignificance, would justly be increased. There can be no reason for translating the Regulations into Oorin in Calcutta, which would not equally apply to the languages at the other Presidencies. There is no reason for doing it now, except that the printing may go to the Bengal Military Orphan Press; which is a sorry reason, indeed, when weighed in the scales with the convenience of the community in the West.

We must beg the reader's pardon for a passing allusion to our own concerns, which the *Courier* forces on us by the remark.—We would ask our brother if the idea of the superiority of the North Western Provinces ever came across his mind, during the period in which he entertained the wish to have the translations printed at Serampore? We challenge the Editor of the *Courier* to produce the slightest proof of any such wish, either in writing or in speech. This wish has never, for a moment, been entertained. It is now eighteen months since the death of two near relatives rendered it imperative to contract the operation of the press at Serampore; and we have at length succeeded in limiting it strictly to the publication of our own journals and works; and no prospect of profit could have induced us to add extraneous works to the office. We did propose to publish a *Bengalee Gazette* twelve months ago; but it was with the understand-

ing that when it had attained form and consistency, we should be at liberty to resign it. The price of the *Gazette* was, at the same time, fixed at so low a rate, as to be scarcely remunerative. As soon, however, as Dr. Corbyn and the Management attacked the arrangement as mercenary, and as interfering with the rights of poor orphans, the publication of the paper at Serampore became impossible. In urging so repeatedly on Government the revival of the Translatorships, and the publication of a *Native Gazette*, we have been charged by a certain portion of the press with mean and selfish motives. But as it is impossible that we should derive the smallest personal advantage from the accomplishment of the plans we have proposed, we shall continue to agitate the subject, till all the enactments which the *Natives* are bound to obey, are put before them in their own language, in the cheapest and most suitable form. We shall watch with care over the progress which Government may make, in the prosecution of this object, and shall not be scared from suggesting improvements, by any consideration of opposing interests. As soon as the Translatorship is filled up, we propose to enter upon the subject of the present mode of printing the regulations, and the price at which they now reach the *Native* public.

**RUSSIA IN THE EAST.**—The great excitement occasioned by a double change of Ministry in four days, by the insult offered to the Queen of England by Sir Robert Peel, and by the just resentment of Her Majesty, has created that bustle which is the very element of British life, and for a time has cast the affairs of the East into the shade. The vote of censure with which Lord Auckland was threatened in the House of Commons, and which might have deprived this country of His Lordship's services, has not even been mooted. All eyes have been turned upon the movements of the political chess-board, on which two games have been completed in so short a period. For a time the deep plans of Russia are forgotten, and the indignation which her double dealing could scarcely have failed to excite, has been turned upon the Tories. In consequence of these stirring events in our domestic economy, the papers have neglected to tell us whether Count Nesselrode has actually been dismissed from the high office which he has so long held, at the head of the Russian Ministry. One thing, however, is certain, that he be dismissed or not, the onward march of Russian ambition, of which Catherine drew out the programme some sixty years ago, will not be interrupted. Even the honourable reception of the Hereditary Grand Duke at the Court of St. James's, will produce no intermission of those plans for undermining the power of England, which are so steadily pursued at Petersburg. Like the Romans of old, the Russians appear to advance steadily and deliberately to the subjugation of mankind.

If any doubt had ever been entertained of the ambitious projects of Russia, in reference to the East, they must be at once dispelled by a perusal of the last Note of that Court. In it Russia assumes to have an equal interest with England in the affairs of Afghanistan; and after having herself so far interfered with this state, lying at so great a distance from her frontier, as to guarantee the transfer of Herat to the Candahar Chiefs, calls upon England to avoid all interference with it, though it lies upon our border, and its emissaries have endeavoured to spread disaffection through our empire. The Emperor is anxious, it is true, to impress Europe with the idea, that Count Simionich acted without the orders of his Court. Probably he did; but no Russian Envoy, with the fear of Siberia before him, would act contrary to the known wishes and interests of his master. There can be little doubt, that if Sir Alexander Burnes had not

obtained possession of the Russian despatches, the Emperor's guarantee would not have been withheld. Our Cabinet appears, at length, to be fully awake to the machinations of this power; and to have met them in the spirit of a calm and determined resistance. Lord Palmerston's dispatch exhibits a firmness, and a consciousness of strength, which forms a noble contrast to the pusillanimity which has too often marked the measures of the Whig Cabinet; and if it be true that Russia will pause long before she rushes into a war with England, the spirit of our Government is well calculated to cool her ardour.

To whom the holdiness and originality of the idea of marching a British army beyond the Indus, and establishing a British influence in Central Asia is due, it is not easy exactly to determine. The *Englishman* traces the first idea to Sir John McNeill; and he is, probably, correct. But it does no little credit to Lord Auckland's soundness of judgment and decision of character, that he should at once have adopted the idea, and carried it so vigorously into execution, on his own responsibility. Were we as well acquainted with the secret springs of those actions which have immortalized our Indian statesmen, as we are with those of the present movement, we should, probably, discover, that many of those master strokes of policy by which this empire has been saved, have been owing to the suggestions of others. We might even discover that Lord Wellesley's bold policy, in reference to Hyderabad and Tippoo Sultan, arose from his conversations with Major Kirkpatrick, whom he met at the Cape. But a mind which can grasp a bold design, and bring every appliance to bear on its execution, is not the less worthy of admiration, because the original idea was due to the sagacity of others. And the occupation of Afghanistan is a measure of that bold and statesman-like character, which will live on the historian's page. The nerve which it displays, is not among the least of its recommendations, and cannot fail to strengthen the interests of this empire, in the opinion both of India and Europe. Russia can no longer interfere in the politics of Afghanistan without a breach with England; and in this case, the first encounter will, probably, be at Herat, five hundred miles from our own boundary. Whether the adoption of Shah Soojah's cause was politic or not, must be decided by the event, and we postpone making up our minds on this minor question; but the occupation of Afghanistan, and the display of British power in Western Asia, is one of those grand events which affect the destinies of man.

We have been not a little struck with admiration, at the political foresight of Sir John McNeill, as displayed in the preface to the second edition of his celebrated pamphlet, which was published some months ago. In alluding to the real of Simionich from Teheran, he distinctly states his conviction, that he will not be recalled, but ordered to remain and remodel the Persian army. The prediction has been fulfilled. He is employed, by order of the Emperor, in organizing the Persian troops, retaining his Russian rank. So much for the honesty of Russian declarations. With an equally prophetic eye does he allude to the Grand Army of the East, under Prince Paskewitch, which has been assembled, with all the pride, pomp and circumstance of war, as having an ulterior destination beyond the conquest of the Circassians. The Journals of Europe, guided by the present appearance of things, unite in echoing the same opinion.

**OPIMUM.**—The *Madras Circular*, in allusion to the large exportation of Opium from Bengal to London, very naturally enquires whether it is the intention of merchants to ship it from thence to Canton under the rose. It is probable that some such idea may have been entertained, but we fancy

that the great bulk of the Opium thus shipped, is intended, unfortunately, for home consumption. The following melancholy notice, which we have extracted from one of the most recent London Journals, gives a fearful picture of the reasons which have so greatly augmented the use of Opium in our native land:—

"The quantity of quack medicines consumed by the poor is not merely enormous, but has been steadily increasing for the last ten years. For this there are two causes—one is the increased facility for advertisements by the multiplication of advertising papers, and by the reduction of the stamp-duty on advertisements; but the great and frightful cause is the increase of distress amongst the working population. This is one of the many horrible ramifications of the corn-and-cattle monopoly, which, while it has restricted commerce, and thus reduced mechanics' wages on the one hand, has, on the other, carefully hedged out, not only corn under a certain price, but every species of fresh meat at any price, and thereby driven the poor, not only to overwork themselves, but to seek to satisfy themselves by the most wretched and disease-inducing food; and, even those falling in quantity, to seek to deaden their natural appetite by gin, tobacco, opium, and quack spirits, under the delightful names of cordial, balm of Gilead, balm of Rakasah, and all kinds of nectars and nepethes. I have contemplated with horror the rapid increase of the consumption of opium, and its spirituous distillate, laudanum, within the last ten years. The ravenous ferocity with which opium-eaters enter the druggists' shops, when want of money has kept them from their dose beyond their accustomed time of using it, and the trembling impatience with which they watch the weighing of the drug, (every moment appearing to them an age,) and the avidity with which they will seize and tear off their wanted dose, and swallow it—they are frightful to be seen; yet must have been seen by many on such occasions. The extent to which this drug is administered by poor women to their children, too, is another crying evil, of which the humane public has little notion; and it is one for which there never will be found any remedy but the abolition of the abominable restrictions on the importation of food. The wretched mother, while her husband is thundering away in his room, for sixteen hours a-day, and her elder children are gone out to the factory, or elsewhere, to help to increase the scant family revenue, which, altogether, does not reach the point of sufficiency, and with, perhaps, two or three little half-starved and half-starved brats about her, has also one in the cradle. She has no snug nursery—she has no nurse—she cannot afford even to keep at home as a doting daughter for that purpose; but on the contrary, she has to cook the family food, such as it is, to wash and mend the family clothes; and, very probably besides this, to take in washing or other work. While she is busy at the wash-tub, the child wakes and cries. What shall she do? At night, while she and her husband should and must sleep, or they cannot go through their daily work, the child again wrangles and cries. What shall she do? There is nothing for it but to go to the druggist's shop for—A pennyworth of peace; and what that is, any body in Lancashire can tell you; and if you are not in Lancashire, it can—it is laudanum, or opium disguised in treacle, and termed in other places Godfrey's Cordial. It is in vain to remonstrate with the poor on this practice—they always ask you what they are to do, and think it unanswerable to add—'A pennyworth of peace is worth a penny.' Thus are the constitutions of the poor sapped and stupefied even in the cradle, and all the wisdom of England cannot point any remedy but that of taking off the violent pressure on the means of existence; and if that will not enable the poor of this country to live on bread and cheese and honest beef, instead of opium and quack medicines, then there will be nothing for it but their escaping to those new lands where they can."

A period of want, as it respects news, which might almost be called a famine, has been succeeded by a supply so exuberant, that ten days, at the lowest computation, will be required to digest it. Two Monthly Mails from England in seven days, filled, not with the stagnant uniformity of ordinary events, but announcing the extinction of two Ministries

and Cabinets in four days,—and the death of Ranjeet Singh form a combination of editorial good fortune, which must be new even to the most experienced of our brethren. In the excitement which the events cannot fail to create, it would be idle to bespeak attention to local matters; and we have, therefore, we hope discreetly contracted our own lumberations within a suitable limit. At the same time, however, we have the pleasure of offering our readers an abstract of the Annual Meetings held in London, in the month of May, by the great religious and benevolent Societies. To a large portion of our readers, we are confident this summary will be interesting; to all of them we hope that the labour of reading and condensing such a mass of 'matter,' will appear sufficient to exonerate us from the suspicion of indolence. We fancy that when the Monthly Mail is established with that regularity which shall meet the public exigence and wishes, it will become necessary to divide the month between European and local politics. The least compliment we can pay the Mail is to reserve a week for meditating on its contents; this will still leave three-fourths of our time for local squabbles, and the national interests of India. Next week we hope to bring up a long array of local questions; the Post Office Reform of Capt. Taylor; the Half-yearly Report of the Agricultural Society; the Opium Question and Memorial; the Report of the Education Board, with many others, 'too numerous to particularly mentioned.'

# WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

The sailing of the *Water Witch* for Aden, which had been fixed for to-morrow morning, is postponed, according to one account through the non-arrival of Lord Auckland's despatches according to another, owing to the delay of the *Bombay Hawk*—Ranjeet Singh is, if the papers speak true, really dead without mistake. All the papers concur in the report of his death, which is said to have taken place on the 22d June.—Sometime since, the *Commercial Advertiser* announced a 'wonderful steam apparatus at Serampore, for effecting translations into the languages of the East. The *Englishman* of this morning announces that Messrs. Haworth, Hardman and Co., at the picturesque village of Cosipore, have carried the application of steam to a still farther extent, and have produced biscuits by that agency, equal to the best that are manufactured by the pastrycooks of Calcutta.—The fears which were entertained of the loss of the *Optus Castle* have proved too true. She was last seen off the Cape, at the close of last year, but had not reached England late in April.—The building of the *Hengalee Scuiary* in Calcutta is in such progress, that it is expected to be completed in three months. The *Gyannaneshan* announces that elementary works on Astronomy, Mathematics, Surveying, Law and Rhetoric are in course of translation; but no notice is given of any work on History, Geography or Statistics.—The Journal of *Sayras* states, that the King of Persia has prohibited the importation of British goods into his country.—The *Bombay Hawk* did not reach Calcutta yesterday. According to the law, therefore, which regulates communications by steam, viz. that their approach is announced by delay, the *May Mail* must be on the way.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

The *Bombay* and *Madras* posts not having arrived, the Post Master General has announced that the despatch of the *Water Witch* will be postponed till 5 p.m. this day.—The little *Theatre* at Meerut is no more. The roof fell in, two hours before rehearsal. The fact is announced in the *Englishman*, but, unhappily, without any date.—The Opium traders of Calcutta have drawn up a memorial to the Privy Council in England, praying that the value of all the Opium sold in the years 1837, 1838 and 1839, which was delivered up to the Chinese Government, should be repaid to them with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. All that the petitioners want is the money paid down in Calcutta; and they are willing in that case to leave the adjustment of this burden to be made in England, between the East India Company and H. M. Government.—The force which is to proceed against Jemsheddah, will consist of a Regiment of Cavalry, one of European and one of Native Infantry, a troop of Horse, and a heavy detachment of Foot Artillery, with a large



battering train. The whole will break ground about the 1st of September.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

The May Mail, with intelligence in the 17th May, came in yesterday. A précis of the European intelligence brought by this opportunity, we present to our readers in a subsequent column. —The *Water Witch* is advertised to sail this day positively at twelve. She will be novel out fairly in view by the *Enterprise* Steamer. The Bombay dawk, with the letters for this vessel, has not arrived. —Letters from Cambalar state, that the boat was found to be excessive; the thermometer rising to 111 in the tents. An officer of the 10th Lancers, Lieut. Inverarity, had been murdered by the Natives, who appear to continue their depredations with perfect impunity. —A *Delhi Gazette Extra* announces the fact of Runjeet Singh's death, of which there can no longer be any doubt. He died on the 25th of June. The papers of this day are so filled with English intelligence of absorbing interest, that all local notices are omitted. —The Editor of the *Delhi Gazette* asks whether the Editorship of this journal has changed hands, because we described Sir Charles Metcalfe as a Tory, in reference to English politics. The Editor is unchanged, we can assure him; and so we believe are Sir Charles's political sentiments, which have generally been understood to be of the right Conservative stamp. As Lord Auckland goes home in March, 1841, and as we hope he will be succeeded by Sir Charles, we shall, probably, soon have an opportunity of settling this question.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

The Bombay letters had not arrived when the *Water Witch* took her departure on Saturday. —On that day a splendid vessel was launched at the Kidderpore Dock Yard, which had been built for the son of Runjeet Singh, Esq. She is 744 tons burden, and is built with great beauty and skill by a Parsee architect, Dronjeebhoy Runjeetjee. She was named the *Runjeet Singh*, by Mrs. W. F. Grant. A splendid tiffin was laid out at the charge of the liberal Secretaries of the Docking Company, in one of the working galleries, under a canopy of flags tastefully arranged. —The number of letters received at the Post Office for Bombay by the *Water Witch*, exclusively of those from the Eastward, was 5009. —Mr. Frith, an Attorney of the Supreme Court, was charged at the Police, on Saturday, by the *Messrs. Pittar*, with a double assault on them in their own shop. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred Rupees, a hundred for each assault. —A letter from Loodianah, published in the *Englishman*, fixes the date of Runjeet Singh's death on the 27th June, but the 25th is evidently the correct date. He appointed his eldest son, Kurruck Singh, his successor, and his new Minister, Dheeran Singh, to the same office under the new reign. The *Harkara* states that Runjeet has bequeathed the precious diamond, the *Koh-i-noor*, to the temple of Juggurath, in Orissa! —The same paper states, on the authority of letters from England, that had the Tories come into power, Lord Auckland would have been recalled, and Lord Heytesbury nominated in his stead. —The British Government having made serious complaints to the Portuguese authorities, regarding the marauding expedition which had entered the territories of our subsidiary, the Rajah of Nawat Waree, from Goa, a new Governor, with a suite of Secretaries, and a Regiment of nine hundred European soldiers, has been despatched from Portugal. —Last week the London Correspondent of the *Harkara* deprived the Disenters of one of their brightest ornaments, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith, whom he transformed into a clergyman of the established church. The *Englishman* is, however, more unkind. He has now robbed the Disenters of a still more illustrious name, by turning the great ROBERT HALL, —of whom Sir James Mackintosh said, "If you wish to know why all Greece ran to hear Demosthenes, go and hear Hall," —into a Bishop. Whether our contemporary intended this as a compliment, we know not; but it is ungenerous in the Press to rob Disent of its legitimate honors.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

It is stated that Major Ross, the new Political Agent at Jeypore, has called upon the Ministers to produce the accounts kept during the time of their administration, which has annoyed and perplexed them in no ordinary degree, and

they complain that they are no longer the rulers of the country. —The Loodianah *Ukhar*, with a black fringe round it, announces the death of Runjeet, on the twenty-fifth June, of palsy. —The Khan of Khilat, in Afghanistan, is to be deposed for the assistance which he has given to the marauders who have annoyed the British army in its progress. This man was the only Chief who, on the occasion of Shah Soojah's former expedition, afforded him a shelter in his adversity; and it is probable that he may intercede for his former benefactor. —A meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank took place yesterday, when the hopes which had been entertained of its giving a higher dividend than the Bengal Bank, by two or three per cent., were dissipated by the declaration of a dividend of precisely the same amount, Eight per cent. The reserved fund of 13,000 Rupees is to be augmented by fractional profits, till it reaches two lakhs of Rupees. Four new Directors were elected in the room of four whose time had expired. —The news from Caudahar is that the army is not to move before the 1st of July. Five hundred camp followers had contrived to get their discharge; but they had not proceeded far when they were attacked by the bands of prowling marauders, and almost all cut to pieces; a few only escaped naked and forlorn to the camp. —The Nawaab Mehly Kooley Khan, who came down the other day from Patna to Chitpore, and who has some knowledge of leechcraft, has, it is said, set up a dispensary, and cured every one who applied to him, (namely, three hundred and seventy-six persons,) with the exception of one man, "who had spun out the thread of his existence."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

The Editor of the *Harkara* states, that Deboe Ramchond Ghose has purchased two thousand copies of the *History of Bengal*. This is an error; and as it may go the round of the Press, it should be stated that he purchased, for gratuitous distribution, One Hundred Copies, but that the sale of the work in the first six months amounted to nearly Ten Thousand Copies. —Minute guns were yesterday fired from the ramparts of Fort William, to announce the death of Runjeet Singh. —The Supreme Court, by a decision just made by Sir Edward Ryan, has allowed Natives to give evidence upon a solemn declaration, rather than upon oath. This concession to Native feeling was strenuously resisted by Mr. Clarke, but the objection was overruled by the Court. Strange that such a common sense procedure should not have been admitted into this Court during the sixty-five years in which it has been established. —Accounts from Darjeling are more favourable than they have been. The people from the plains continue to bring in supplies. —The sittings of the Supreme Court commenced on the 18th instant, with nine cases on the Lood. By some this paucity of cases is attributed to a growing indisposition to law, in the minds of the Natives, to which its costly nature has not a little contributed; by others it is said to be owing to the expected arrival of Mr. Furlan, for whom briefs, valued at 25,000 Rupees, are said to be waiting, in spite of the indignation of the House of Lords. —We had almost forgotten to mention that the Court of Directors have ordered the Charter of the Bank of Bombay to be given to the existing Proprietors; and not to those who originally petitioned for it.

#### LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London Mail, with letters in the 17th May, were received in Calcutta on Friday last. The intelligence brought by this opportunity is of the most spirit-stirring character. On the 7th May, the Ministry, by the absence of Eight Liberals above the Tory absentees, but more especially by the desertion of Ten Liberal Members, in which number were included Mr.

Honrs Mr. Grote, Mr. Leader and Mr. Wakely, were left in a Majority of five, on the Bill for Suspending the Constitution of Jamaica; and considering that they had no longer the confidence of a sufficient majority of the House of Commons to be able to carry on the government of the country with vigour, resigned; and it is said at the same time advised Her Majesty to call the Conservatives and not the Radicals to her councils. The Queen sent for the Duke, but he declined the formation of a Ministry, on account of his age and infirmities, and referred Her Majesty to Sir Robert Peel, who was entrusted with the construction of a Cabinet. When the various offices had been parcelled out, Sir Robert waited on the Queen; and it appears that at that interview either he first demanded the liberty of re-constituting Her Majesty's household, or that he more fully explained his views. Her Majesty gave him leave to do as he would with the Lords, but the Ladies, who surrounded her, she would not allow him to touch. Sir Robert Peel then resigned the authority he had received for the construction of a Ministry. The Queen sent for Lord Melbourne, and the Whigs got again into the Ministerial saddle. The country rung with applause at the Queen's spirit in so promptly rejecting the insult offered to her by Sir Robert and the Tories, whose prospects of office are now considered to be more dreary than ever. It is said that the cast of Ministerial measures is to be more liberal than formerly, in order to propitiate the Radicals; and that the changes which are in contemplation, are to be forced on the Peers by a large creation. There are rumours that Sir Robert Peel found it impossible to construct a Cabinet to his own liking, and that in the outset he had to encounter the impracticability and sourness of Lord Stanley's temper, and that he made a show that he knew the Queen would refuse, that he might have a decent pretext for not making up a Cabinet. Others assert that Lord Melbourne fore-saw that the Tory Cabinet would split on the rock of the female non-resist, and resolved, in order to bring the Radicals to reason. All these conjectures may, doubtless, be cleared up some half a century hence, when the secret history of the times comes to be published. Lord Brougham is said to have been very sagacious, during the sheyness of Government, but neither party would take him on board; and he has, therefore, declared, that Lord John Russell has a soul no bigger than that of a titmouse.

The Speaker has resigned his post, on account of ill health. The announcement was received with regret, and he was complimented on his impartiality by both parties. Mr. Shaw Lefevre is the Whig, Mr. Goulburn the Tory candidate, for the post of First Commoner in England.

All Her Majesty's Regiments in India are to be put upon the War Establishment; recruiting was going forward with rapidity. As the Ministry are unable to spare more Regiments for India, the East India Company has been authorized to raise three additional European Regiments, one for each Presidency, which, if Government can be assured of the loyalty of the Company, is a wise step.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, after having made the tour of Europe, has visited England, where he has been received with the most distinguished honour. The Prince of Orange visited England at the same time.

In France, there has been an *enquete*, and attempts have been made to obtain possession of Paris, by an organized mob, who endeavoured to re-enact the barricade movement. The insurrectionary attempt was defeated, though not without some loss of life. The *par interim* Ministry has made way for a substantial Ministry, at the head of which is Marshal Soult, and among whose members is not the able Thiers.

The Ambassador from Persia, to the Court of England, bearing precious presents to the Queen, has received a severe

rebuke from the English Minister at Paris; and he has been distinctly informed by Lord Palmerston, that he will not be received in England.

The Duke of Newcastle having refused to place in the Commission of the Peace two gentlemen, against whom the only objection was, that they were Dissenters, received a remonstrance from the Lord Chancellor, and returned an ungraciously reply. He was required to read the letter, which he refused to do, and was instantly removed from the post of Lord Lieutenant.

On the affairs of Canada, the papers contain scarcely a syllable. The disputed boundary question in North America, about which Congress bristled up, and voted supplies of men and money to carry on a war with England, appears to have died out. Maine has withdrawn her troops from the forest, and left the timber under charge of the civil officers of the Government of New Brunswick.

In Spain it is said that the case of Don Carlos is looking up; but whichever side gains the ascendant, it is but the triumph of butchers.

Sir John Campbell and Sir Frederick Pollock have given their opinion, that under the provisions of the New Charter, the Government of India cannot hold shares in any new bank; though they are not strictly forbidden to hold those which they possessed in any Bank under the former Charter.

Eight new Peers have been created, in consequence, it is said, of the vote of confidence, which the Commons passed on Her Majesty's Ministers.

A private association has been formed, for the purpose of colonizing New Zealand; twenty thousand pounds have been subscribed, and the first vessel has been equipped. A territory of six hundred thousand acres has been purchased from the Natives.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

W. M. Dixon, Esq. ... ..	to Feb. 1859,	20 0
Capt. E. H. Ludlow, ... ..	to June 1859,	20 0

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE. X

##### THE PRAISES OF THE HILLS, AND THE MISERIES OF CUT PAY.

Et locus in medio gelidis sub montibus Hami,  
Et super Indorum campos, pulcherrimus Vallis.  
Quæ latus ad levium, Junius cœntermis front,  
Ad dextram fundit uascutis fluminis Ganges,  
Numine Deyra Dzonum: hic circum plurius sylva,  
Grata domus Fauno Satyrisque procelibus olim,  
Dum venus iustitiam, sed nunc, designat aratro  
Impliger, et sœvum deducit rum, Colonos  
Arum largitum nec ineptum aliq. mœura Divæ,  
Ni malus invidet sœcis sua flumina rivus  
Jupiter, et Cereus diagram turrit astro.  
Cetera desertum, monstruque habitata ferarum:  
Crudeles illic tigres possunt latebras,  
Perque locus passim grandes grassant Elephanti,  
Quo tamen solido via non patefacta labori.  
Ipse ego, defessus stultis moribus recentis,  
Ardeat fugiens omnes, per amens locorum  
Inde salutiferas aura, colloque beatas  
Dum cupio, hæc etiam, visendi captus amore,  
Rura pererravi, non indignanda Poetæ.  
Sint licet apta minus rati, non sunt ibi fontes  
Castales, vacuum est cœno fontibus arum;  
Undique sed locus sunt vœvantium lœvibus apta:  
Suscelat et nostras interdum Delia vires.  
Quid mirum, si forte talis adiciat Apollo  
Artibus, et cœtus fœvat aliquid Sorori.  
En ego solviam, gemino sic munere latus,  
Vota salutifero Pumbo, alind aque Dzonum.  
Insuper hæc spectat nitida Minuscula villis,  
Et Jaga pulchra sita, quo sanquam pervenit ætas.

Sed bona imperies, semperque benignior ether;  
 Parque dies aliquot, sedas habitatio beatas,  
 Refellit invalidos artus, lassaque firmat  
 Corpora, prius cunctis placida datusq; senectae.  
 Tunc ubi per Campos, subjectaque regna Britannis,  
 Flammantes spirant vel, vel aperto Turtarore  
 Evomit cunctigenas pestes, seu lente corpora febres,  
 Quos non Gangesica terra est fecundior ulla,  
 Abscissum; jecora aut patri succulentis billi  
 Intolerabile onus tandem perfere reccant,  
 Felix, qui posuit letos contingere colles.  
 Et facili colo gravidam utinam morphitum.  
 Felix ante omnes, et fortunatus abunda,  
 Integris quon manant stipendia: non opus illi,  
 Exhausta sona, pretium plorare salulis,  
 Et jecoris tahem, tenui transferre crumene!

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—The affairs of Great Britain, in connection with China, appear at this moment to be worthy of the consideration of every Englishman, let his profession be what it may. Under the influence of this impression, although not a member of the commercial community, I am induced to solicit a small part of the columns of your valuable journal, to call the attention of my countrymen to the real state of the matter at issue; a proceeding that appears to me essential, as they seem to be hurried into an erroneous conclusion, relative to the right of the British to adopt effectual means to exclude the importation of Opium into China, and punish every attempt to set in opposition to their laws. Have not the Chinese been exerting themselves for a considerable period to exclude Opium from their ports; and have not their endeavours been set at defiance, and their edicts been met with contempt and disobedience? Have the British authorities in Canton sincerely and strenuously used all the power and persuasion at their disposal to prevent the importation of Opium; and have they warned the merchants of the result of their persisting to set the laws and mandates of the Chinese at defiance? Are the British authorities in China justified in giving up the Opium they are said to have given up; or ought they not rather to have ordered all Opium, the property of British subjects, to be taken away, upon pain of confiscation, and the personal consequences attending an infraction of the Chinese laws? And would not the British authorities have acted wisely in arranging with the Chinese Commissioner for the confiscation of all Opium detected in China, or in ships in the ports of China, after a certain date, as well as all the property of the individuals to whom the Opium may have been consigned, and the ships on which it had been imported? Had such a line been adopted, it appears to me, that the loss accruing from the delivery of the Opium, and the stoppage of the trade, might have been avoided, and the British Government escaped being placed upon the horns of a most disagreeable dilemma, submission to the dictates of Chinese barbarism or war. Do, pray Mr. Editor, give us an enlightened article on this subject, founded upon material rights.

And oblige, yours,

HOCK WADSWORTH.

## INDIA.

### THE LATE DR. PRICE OF AVA.

It is always matter of great satisfaction to the friends of missions, to receive favourable accounts of the fidelity and efficiency of their Missionaries. The labours of the Missionary, are of such a nature, that it is not always easy for those under whose auspices he labours, to judge accurately either of his devotedness or success. But as the missionary looks not to the applause of man for his reward, or his incentive to duty, he is willing to toil on, unknown and unpraised, till death, when he will no more need nor desire human approbation.

With the name of Dr. Price, one of the Missionaries of the Baptist Board, our readers are, to some extent, familiar, from his connection with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson during their sufferings in the Burman war. We are gratified in being able to give our readers the following facts concerning one, who from the peculiar nature of his labours and circumstances, has hitherto been little known. They were collected by Mr. Kinsaid, and communicated by him in a letter to a brother in Philadelphia, and published in the Baptist Record.

On reaching the city, in 1836, I passed over to Saguing, and sought out the tomb of the lonely Missionary. I was surprised, in passing along through the streets of this once royal city, to find every person, old and young, able to direct me, in my inquiries for the grave. I found it in one of the city burial grounds, just without the walls of the town. The only Englishman in Ava, at the time, Mr. Lane, had erected over the grave a small monument of bricks and lime; but it had become somewhat dilapidated. While I was gazing on this humble site, several Burmese and Kathagans came around, and began to inquire if I had ever known Dr. Price. I replied, that though I had never seen him, yet I came from the same country, and knew many of his friends, and had seen his children in Calcutta. Each one began to tell what they had seen him do, and what they had heard him preach. One told how he had cured the sick; another, how he had preached the Divine Law; and a third, how he had instructed in science the young nobles who came from the Palace. Not long after this, an elderly man, of very propensuous manners, called upon me; said he was from Saguing, and that Dr. Price had been his near neighbour; that he had the care of his two little boys some time, and felt very anxious to hear from them. When he heard the boys were well taken care of, the kind-hearted old man said to me, he would express the greatest attention and respect for Dr. Price; said he had heard him preach and pray on the Sabbath, and had assisted in placing him in the grave. The simple and feeling account which the benevolent old man gave of his friend and teacher, and the solicitude he manifested for the orphan children, were very affecting. He said that Dr. Price's custom was, to read a portion of the sacred Book, and then explain to his hearers its meaning; then urge them to put away their idols, and worship the eternal God, who made heaven and earth. From further conversation, I perceived the good old man had a correct knowledge of the Christian religion, though he had, evidently, never felt the renovating influence of the Holy Spirit. He invited me to come over to Saguing, and make that city my home; offering, at the same time, to give me land, on which to build a house. I had not been in Ava long, when some of the young nobles, who had been Dr. Price's students called on me. They gave me an account of their studies, and the rules they had observed. They boarded with Dr. Price, and every morning and evening attended family worship. In the evening, they all read the Scriptures for an hour, and then Dr. Price explained some of the verses, and prayed. They were required to be present every Sabbath; and every few days they were required to kneel before the King, to be examined. They manifested the greatest respect for the memory of their teacher; call themselves his disciples, and say they could never lose a father more.

After the late war between the English and Burmese, Dr. Price had a hospital; and great numbers of sick, blind, and lame were constantly coming to receive medical aid. I have seen several who had surgical operations performed on them. Among them is a young man who had not seen the light for several years; but after being under Dr. Price's care about two months, he so far obtained his sight, that he is able to discern all common objects, though he cannot read; and what is still more interesting, he gives considerable evidence of love to Christ, and has talked some of baptism.

By the earnest solicitations of Prince Mek-arah, (the King's uncle,) Dr. Price began an English and Burman dictionary, but did not live to finish it; Mr. Lane, a British merchant, has gone on and finished it; and it is considered so valuable a work, that the Burmese Government has offered to defray the expense of printing it. Besides this, Dr. Price translated Genesis, and Exodus; and good Burman scholars pronounce it well done. Prince M. and Prince S., together with many nobles, are often speaking of Dr. Price in the highest terms.

From these and similar facts, which have come under my notice, my views have entirely changed in reference to the value and usefulness of this forgotten Missionary. There are few men who, under so many difficulties, and in so short a time, under such and successfully prosecuted so much. Had he lived, he would have been a great blessing to the world, and all the nobility would have been trained under his influence; and that influence would have been felt through all coming time. Price began to lay a broad foundation. He was determined to enlighten the rising generation, and he would have done it, had his life been spared. It is gratifying to learn that the Bible was made a school-book in this school; and that the young men were taught to kneel before the Father of their spirits. I never knew, till since living in Ava, that Dr. Price suffered more than any other foreigner; but, all the rest, taking advantage of Sir Archibald Campbell's offer, brought in a bill of all the money, furniture, books, clothing, &c., which they had lost during the war; and Sir Archibald required the Burman Court to pay them up to the last farthing. Dr. Price, however, remaining under the Burman Government, could not take advantage of Sir Archibald's favour, and so lost every thing but life. When Brother Brown was here, he saw so much evidence of Dr. Price's usefulness, that he was so much disappointed, and so much at a loss to account for the injury done to his memory, as I had been before.



during the week; such as publishing in their handbills that Mr. Pallister and his friends would be present to advocate their (Christian) principles at the forum, when they had no authority for such expectation. Last the public, however, should be imposed upon, the friends of Mr. Pallister issued a bill, stating they should not be in attendance, and clearing the Overtures with denegatory falsehood. In addition to the above ruse to obtain money, there has been a dancing party, something after the manner of the two-penny hup, which have done so much towards demoralizing our youth.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

**MEDIATION OF SAINTS.**—The Runic Church commenced on the 25th January, a period of forty days to be devoted to prayers, in order to obtain of God, through the mediation of the holy Virgin, the exaltation of the holy church and the conversion of sinners, Protestants, particularly in England, and of unbelievers. The archbishop particularly recommended the faithful to invoke Saint Denis, Saint Vincent de Paul, and Sainte Genevieve.—*Liquette.*

**BARON ROTHSCHILD** was lately presented to the Pope. The wealthy Jew availed himself of the opportunity of procuring some privileges for his brethren within the papal dominions.—*Christ. Adv.*

**RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE AT CLEVELAND.**—An assemblage of the populace have committed various excesses against the Protestants and the Protestant churches, and the riot was not quelled till three in the morning. This disturbance appears to have arisen from the publication of a pamphlet intended to refute another against the Protestant religion. The disturbance terminated in the arrest of several of the ringleaders.—*Ibid.*

**DIASCELYS IN SWITZERLAND.**—Switzerland appears to have been lately agitated for some weeks past in consequence of the election of Dr. Strauss, the author of *Das Leben Jesu*, to a theological professorship at the University of Zurich. After protracted struggles between the different parties, the election has been cancelled, and a pension of one thousand francs has been voted to the disappointed candidate, in whose place Dr. Hoffmann, of Wittenberg, a avowed antagonist to the religious doctrines of Strauss, has been invited to accept the vacant chair at Zurich.—*Courier.*

**PROGRESS OF CATHOLICISM IN BAVARIA.**—The Catholic clergy are actively engaged in undermining the Protestant religion in Bavaria, with the full sanction of the King. Six sisters of the congregation of St. Eulalie opened on the 1st June last, a school in the royal palace of Nymphenburg, in Munich, at which young girls of the nobility, both Catholic and Protestant, were to be admitted. The children of the last persuasion were to be instructed in their religion by Lutheran and Calvinist ministers. The establishment being intrusted by the Court, most of the distinguished families of Bavaria placed their daughters therein, and the conditions of the prospectus as regarded religion were for some time strictly complied with. The nuns, however, aided by several Catholic clergymen, laboured to convert the Protestant children to Catholicism. In December four publicly renounced their religion. A Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, being informed that the same had prevailed on his daughter, a child ten years old, to become a Catholic, immediately took proceedings against the managers of the school and a Jesuit of Dillingen who had received her abjuration. The nuns proceeded in justification of their conduct, a letter from the minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, by whom they were authorized to use all their influence to convert to Catholicism the young Protestant girls committed to their care. The trial will shortly come on before the criminal court of Munich.—*Le Droit.*

**MORAVIAN EMIGRANTS.**—A letter from Magdeburg of the 7th inst. states that 300 persons of the Lutheran persuasion in that province, and other parts of the Prussian dominions, intend to emigrate to North America in the month of May.—*Pat.*

#### EDUCATION.

**INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—The third annual meeting of this excellent institution was held on Friday week at the Hanser-square rooms; the Earl of Chesterfield presided. The report expressed a doubt whether any Government would give to the people an education sufficiently religious; and would therefore prefer confining legislation on the subject to manufacturing districts, where the rising generation are in a state to render Government interference absolutely necessary. It expressed regret that the great educational societies did little for the metropolis itself, supporting only their model schools; and adverted to this as one main cause why the population of London is nearly the worst educated in England. It complained especially of the want of local infant schools, as parents will not send their children to any distance, expressing at the same time its willingness to establish ten such schools in the metropolis, if the necessary funds (estimated at 1,000*l.*) were placed at their disposal for the purpose. The amount of grants hitherto made in aid of infant schools had not reached 40*l.*; but these are stated to have been very useful. This institution has

permanent accommodation for 33 teachers; they are kept 15 weeks; 280 have already been sent out, of whom 140 were members of the Established Church, but even that number had been inadequate to the increasing demand. The committee expressed great satisfaction that a great normal school is about to be established at Liverpool; and hoped the example will be extensively followed, as they deprecate the course pursued at Chesham, and other places, of sending out teachers without any instruction, except what was given in the school. During the past year the society has trained 18 teachers for the colonies and for foreign service; and they are expecting to send a teacher to Smyrna, and one to Egypt. Sixteen persons have learnt the system to nursery governesses. The finances of the society are stated to be flourishing—the receipts 1,850*l.*, the expenditure 1750*l.*, the outstanding liabilities about 200*l.* Resolutions were moved and seconded by Captain V. Harcourt, R. N.; the Rev. W. Mackenzie, the Rev. James Cumming, Mr. Labouchere, Captain Hume, Mr. Ponsall, Dr. Sandwith, the Hon. Captain Waldegrave, and General M. Innes. (This institution appears to have received a political bias on the Tory side.)—*Christ. Adv.*

**CUNEIFORM HYPOTHESE.**—Two hundred presentations for the admission of children were on Friday submitted to the committee, being the largest number ever known. Mr. Alderman Thompson, M. P., president of the institution, has presented 4000*l.* to found two exhibitions for ever to Oxford or Cambridge.—*Ibid.*

**SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.**—Seven academies are to be established in Turkey, at the cities of Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonica, Brussa, Smyrna, Bagdad, and Trebizond, where, among other sciences, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, are to be especially taught. The government of that country now think, that the only way to cure a number of prejudices is to make real knowledge more general. The lectures are to be delivered in French and in Turkish, and the Sultan has requested the Academy of Science in Paris to send him some young professors. In the academies of Constantinople, Smyrna, and Salonica, Grammar, Geography, and History are to be taught in French, after the European manner. The professors are to have a fixed salary, and a pension on retirement.—*Athenaeum.*

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**POWERFUL ELECTRICITY.**—Sunday week Andrew Cox, Esq., delivered a lecture on atmospheric electricity, at Finsbury, illustrated by a number of beautiful experiments. He illuminated 400 feet of iron chain, hung in festoons about the room, the whole extent being brilliantly lighted at the same instant of time, as a passage through it of the spark from a battery; and introduced several feet of wire. Mr. C. afterwards directed the combustion of large experiments on thunder clouds and winds. By means of a wire apparatus set up in his park, he had discovered that a dry lightning swept in masses, alternately negatively and positively electrified; and once the accumulation of the electric fluid in a fog was so great, that there was an incessant stream from his conductor of sparks, each one of which would have struck an elephant dead in an instant.—*Pat.*

**OIL FOR LAMP GLASS.**—Oil of olives is refined for the matchmakers by the following simple process. Into a bottle or phial containing it, a slip of sheet lead is immersed, and the bottle is placed at a window, above it may receive the rays of the sun. The oil by degrees gets covered with a curdy mass, which after some time settles to the bottom, while itself becomes limpid and colourless. As soon as the lead ceases to separate any more of the white substance, the oil is decanted off into another phial for use.—*Dr. Ure's Dict. of Arts.* Part VII.

**VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.**—In Württemberg during six years, twenty thousand were successfully re-vaccinated out of forty-four thousand; nine thousand with modified effect; leaving fifteen thousand on whom the re-vaccination would take no effect. Now, on the supposition that in this country the same ratio would be obtained by experiment on an extended scale, it must be clear that re-vaccination should not be neglected, more especially in large towns where the small-pox is constantly raging, and, we fear, will not be thoroughly extinguished until the Legislature can be brought to think and enact on behalf of the poor, who now, to a very large extent, neglect to do so for themselves. It is, however, pleasing to observe that a greater confidence in vaccination is obtaining among the working classes; and from the Report of the London Vaccine Institution of the present year, it appears that in the year 1850, 4,075 were vaccinated, but in the last year, (1858,) 8,360; showing an increase of more than double.—*Christ. Advocate.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LORD FOXBOROUGH**, Ambassador to Turkey, has been made Viscount Ponsonby, of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, and Sir James Frederick Lamb, Ambassador to Austria, has been created Baron Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, in the county of Nottingham.—*Christ. Adv.*

**THE CITY POLICE.**—Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced his

intention of moving to expunge from the Police Bill, "the first fourteen clauses, which extended the Metropolitan Police to the City of London."—*Christ. Ad.*

**THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—Lord Palmerston moved on Tuesday, in reply to a question from Sir William Adolphus, that he had sent to Mr. Fox, at Washington, the draft of a convention, with a view to the appointment of a joint commission to define the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, and when the reply of the American Government was received, the papers should be laid on the table.—*Lit.*

**THE EXPORTATION OF THE PRINCIPAL METALS** from the port of London for the week ending on Saturday last, March 23, amounted, according to the official returns, of 18,291 ounces of gold bars, 4,911 ounces of gold coin, 82,181 ounces of silver bars, and 20,000 ounces of silver coin. Of the gold bars, 3,150 ounces were shipped off for Rotterdam, and 13,141 for Hamburg; of the gold coin 3,500 for Hamburg, and 1,110 for Cologne. The silver coin was thus disposed of:—4,220 to the British West Indies, and 77,891 to Madras and Calcutta. All the silver bars were sent to Madras.—*Pat.*

**NAVAL HARBOUR OF REFUGE.**—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the survey of the eastern coast of England, not alone for the purpose of building forts, as in general reports, but also for the purpose of constructing harbours of refuge for Her Majesty's smaller vessels of the royal navy against the easterly and north-easterly gales. Lowestoft, Southwold, Holesly Bay, and Harwich harbours offer the most eligible sites for the purpose above named; and amongst these Harwich is understood to have a decided preference. In these works of the government it is not intended to prevent private companies from making inner basins or inland harbours. It is said that the Harwich southern pier will be made to terminate in a six-gun battery, and that a pier of a similar form will commence from the seawater, and terminate fifty yards from the other pier-head. This will be accessible at all times of the tide, and will be known by a green light.—*Exeter Times.*

Mr. KERR has purchased a large tract of land in Trebovir, which is to be laid out for a town under the style and title of New Birmingham.—*British Emancipator.*

**THE ASSIZES.**—The Judges are still, April 13, on the circuit. The cases of murder, manslaughter, and stealing with intent to sell, are very numerous. At Taunton, three cases of that description came in succession. One prisoner having been found guilty of manslaughter, Baron Gurney, in passing sentence of transportation for life, said it was really necessary to try the effect of severe punishment in stopping "this horrid practice of resorting to deadly weapons for the purpose of settling personal quarrels."—*Christ. Ad.*

**DISCOURAGEMENT OF LITIGATION.**—At the recent assizes, Mr. Baron Alderson refused costs to the plaintiffs on all the cases for which the verdict went for the defendants. The consequence will be, that the plaintiffs will, in many cases, be out of pocket, even after obtaining a verdict in their favour. His lordship said the judges had determined upon strictly adhering to this rule, in consequence of the unnecessary multiplication of lawsuits.—*London Paper.*

Thomas Hastings Murchison, aged 21, was found guilty of the manslaughter of his fellow-pupil Joseph Alop, on Saturday, at the Central Criminal Court, and committed to three years' imprisonment in Cold-bath-fields prison. This mitigated penalty was offered in consideration of his subsequent penitence. Mr. Justice Coleridge, who having had the opportunity of preventing the catastrophe and neglecting to enforce it, Sir F. Pollock conducted the prosecution, and the Attorney-General the defence.—*Christ. Ad.*

**UNIFORM PENNY POST.**—Upwards of 320 petitions, with 38,700 signatures, have been presented to the Commons during the present session, including the merchants, bankers, and inhabitants of 144 principal and other towns, 73 town-councils, 19 chambers of commerce, 9 commissions of supply in Scotland, and 1 grand jury in England, 8 fire and life insurance companies, 9 mechanics' institutes, 27 printing-offices and bodies of printers, and various other societies and individuals throughout the kingdom.—*Ibid.*

**COMPLIMENT TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—The *Watchman* of Wednesday last (10th) says in a leading article:—"We respect the Established Church." It is "the rock from whence we were born, and the whole of the pit from whence we were dugged."—*Pat.*

Mr. CARLILE has announced a course of six lectures on the Revolutions of modern Europe. They are to be given in the lecture-room of the Marylebone Institution, and to commence on the 1st of May.—*Ibid.*

**THE WREATH.**—Old Mrs. Wesley sang "Pious orgies" before Queen Charlotte, "when upwards of 70 years of age, clad in her primitive cap and apron."—*Ibid.*

**EXTRAORDINARY WILL.**—A few days since we mention-

ed that Mr. Wright, formerly a door-keeper in the House of Commons, expired at his residence in Beumont street, Marylebone, leaving property to the amount of between 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.*, a great portion of which he had divided among his wife (his third), his friends, and servants; we learn that the remainder is bequeathed to the children of his only daughter, who is now but three years of age. "If she have any," with the restriction, however, that none of them be permitted to "keep a carriage." Since the death of the testator, an clearing away of the rooms of his late habitation, one of the servants discovered a small box of antiquated appearance, and on being opened it was found to contain nothing but 10*l.* notes, to the amount of nearly 200*l.*—*Ibid.*

**LOYALTY.**—On a sign painted over the door of the Three Tuns public-house, whence Mr. Bushe's munition starts, it is written, "Pareils bucket and carried to all parts of the *Queensdom*?"—*Anti-Slavery Messenger.*

**A DRINKABLE MASON'S BREWERY.**—An advertisement appeared in the *Morning Advertiser* a day or two since relative to a public-house, which, by way of remuneration, was stated to be "situate in a gin-drinking neighbourhood."

**FOOLING.**—The Tournament at Eglinton Castle is fixed to take place in the early part of September. The festivities will continue upwards of a week, three days being devoted to the tilting or charging with the ancient lance, which is of uncommon length, and considerably heavier than the modern one of the present day; and this will, of course, be made known to those stranger knights, who, it is confidently asserted, will throw down the gauntlet, and demand the right to display their prowess. The knights, about thirty in number, will be attended by two esquires, bowmen, and numerous retainers.—*Pat.*

**SIXTY-NINETEEN CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS** have been brought under instruction at the Brighton Chimney-sweepers' School since its establishment in 1834. The school is open on three evenings in the week, the boys attending in their working-dresses.—*Ibid.*

**LAUGHTER.**—No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether irreligiously bad; how much lies in laughter!—the cipher-key wherewith we decipher the whole man! Some men wear an everlasting barren slumber, in the smile of others lies a mild glitter as of ice, the forest are able to laugh what can be called laughing, but only soft and sifter and sifter from the throat onwards, or at best produce some whiff of lanky eccentricism as if they were laughing through wool. Of none such comes good. The man who cannot laugh, is not only fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils, but his whole life is already a treason and a stratagem.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

**PRINTING OF THE BIBLE IN SCOTLAND.**—Lord Advocate MENZIES called, in reply to Sir George Clerk, that the patent of Queen's printer for Scotland, which will expire on the 17th of July, would not be renewed, but that measures would be taken to secure the accurate printing of the Holy Scriptures.—*Christ. Ad.*

**THAMES TUNNEL.**—On Tuesday afternoon, March 26, between one and two o'clock, another sudden irruption of water into the Thames Tunnel took place, which will cause a delay of the works for about a fortnight. The men at work had a narrow escape. Numerous quantities of clay were immediately thrown over the place which had broken in.—*Pat.*

**BRASSIES.** April 10.—The *Lodge Journals* of the 9th bring some details of the explosion in the coal mines of Morlaix, and give reasons to fear that the number of victims is the greatest that ever occurred on such an occasion. We are not yet informed of the whole truth, but what we already know is sufficient to excite the deepest sorrow. The number of workmen who perished is not precisely known; 70 lamps were distributed, but sometimes a workman takes two lamps. It is thought that there may have been about 70. Up to nine in the morning of the 9th about 40 dead bodies had been got out, and six workmen, more or less burnt, came out of the pit alive. All possible care has been taken of them.—*Ibid.*

**THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA.**—His Imperial Highness's projected marriage with an Austrian Arch-Duchess has failed. A very piquant anecdote proves that all hopes of a matrimonial alliance with the house of Hapsburg are at an end. Count Orloff, who had been commissioned to ascertain the dispositions of the Court of Vienna, addressed himself with such view to the Princess de Metternich, and expressed to her his great admiration of the charming Arch-Duchess, the object of his master's conjugal ambition. "The Arch-Duchess," replied the witty and malicious Princess, "is a truly fascinating person; unfortunately her health is so delicate that it will be impossible for us to settle her anywhere but in Italy, the air of which country is absolutely necessary to her." Upon this the Count made a profound and cool bow to the Princess, and dispatched a courier to St. Petersburg. The splendid reception given to the Grand Duke at Vienna has been but a courteous method of rejecting a suitor who is not wanted. This will but increase the rapour of Nicholas towards the Austrian Cabinet, which has already so much offended him by its treaty with Rug

land. In that commercial arrangement the Danube is considered as a wholly Austrian stream, to which Russia has no right.—*Brussels Paper.*

**KIEV.**—The Russian Government has been obliged to break up the University of St. Vladimir at Kiev, on account of the secret societies for the overthrow of Russian domination which pervaded the University.—*Pitt.*

**THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—The North-east boundary line has been the subject of national controversy ever since the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814. From the period of the definitive Treaty of Peace in 1793, thirty years before, a question upon that topic had never arisen. Now would any disputed claim have appeared till this day, had it not been ascertained during the war from 1812 to 1815, that no land communication between Quebec and Halifax existed through the northern part of the state of Maine, unless by a route so circuitous that it is equivalent to a non-intercourse. Two facts in this connexion are remarkable. The whole contested territory at present is not worth a good farm near Boston or London; and the treaty which defines the boundary is just as evident as water flowing in its course. A more easily decided question can scarcely be proposed, because the current of water is both visible and tangible. The whole disputed territory would be desert and criminally purchased, by the equipment of one military brigade, the desolation of one farm, or the loss of a single human life. The north-east corner of Maine, a territory of granite and snow, which are its chief staple commodities, will never be extensively inhabited until the more genial southern climes are so densely peopled, that it will require the use of other streams for sawing mills, and other pine wood for steam factories; but this ought to happen under our earliest unimpeding the joyful change immediately anterior the millennium, before which time Britain and America will have forgotten the art of war, and their Governments will be of one heart and one soul; great grace will be upon them all in Canada and in Maine. Hasten, O Lord, that happy day!"—*Electric Review.*

**UNITED STATES BANK.**—A highly important return was made to Congress at its close, in relation to the banks of the United States. It appears that at the close of 1838, the aggregate of all the banks in loans was.....\$69,746,987 dol.

Specie on hand.....\$9,470,069

Circulation.....100,470,684

Deposits.....78,192,702

The increase of specie over the quantity in the United States at the close of 1837, was 4,253,931. James Gordon Bennett, an able financial writer, says that the excess of imports over exports is—

1836 was.....\$1,816,095 dol.

1837 .....33,509,841

1838 .....10,351,806

1836 was the great and unfortunate year of over-trading; 1837, that of the panic and suspension of specie payments.—*Philadelphia Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

**PROPOSED SHIP CANAL ACROSS THE Isthmus of PANAMA.**

—The following resolution, accompanied by a report and voluminous appendices, interspersed with sundry maps and diagrams, was presented to the House of Representatives from the committee on roads and canals by Mr. Mercer, on Saturday, the 22d inst. The resolution was adopted by the House, and the report, &c. ordered to be printed. "Resolved.—That the President of the United States be requested to consider the expediency of opening or continuing negotiations with the Governments of other nations, and particularly with those of the territorial jurisdiction of which comprehends the Isthmus that connects North and South America, and to which the United States have accredited Ministers or agents, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus; and of securing for ever, by suitable treaty stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such canals in all nations, on the payment of reasonable tolls."—*New York Paper.*

**JAMAICA.**—On Tuesday, Mr. Labouchere moved for leave to bring in a bill "to make temporary provision for the government of Jamaica." He expressed much regret that the measure he proposed had been rendered necessary by the course which the Assembly of Jamaica had pursued. That body, at their meeting in October last, had positively refused to pass any bills, except such as were required for the discharge of engagements to the public creditor. The House would recollect that Parliament had seen fit to enact a bill for the regulation of prisons in the West Indies; but not until five applications had been unsuccessfully made to the Jamaica Assembly to induce that body to pass a bill which should prevent the enormities proved to be common in the prisons of the island. Under the system of slavery, punishments were generally administered by the master on his own estate, and therefore the state of the prisons was a matter of little consequence comparatively; but, after the emancipation of the Negroes, offences were punished by imprisonment and discipline in prison. It had become usual to commit Negroes to goal for trifling offences, and then punish them severely on the pretence of breaches of prison discipline. It was pro-

posed by the report of Captain Fringing, who had been specially employed to examine the state of the prisons, and the dispatches of Lord Elgin and Sir Lionel Smith to Lord Glenelg, that women were shut in the tread-mill for twenty-four successive hours, and that a coroner's jury had returned a verdict, that she died from "epoplexy, caused by excitement!" It appeared from other statements communicated by the Governors of Jamaica, that the flogging of women in goal was a common practice; "as in St. Ann's district it passed off almost as a matter of course." Mr. Labouchere read several documents to this effect. Measures which had been taken for the protection of the Negroes during the term of apprenticeship, became of no effect when the apprenticeship was abolished; and the Assembly, as had been said, absolutely refused to enact any bill as a substitute for those measures, for the better regulation of prisons and the prevention of the shocking enormities he had detailed. Under these circumstances, the Government had introduced the Jamaica Prisons Bill, which was carried last session. The measure passed the Lords unanimously; Lord Ellenborough, who was well acquainted with Colonial subjects, declaring his entire approbation, after careful perusal, of the bill. It passed the Commons unanimously—indeed, *substantially*; but not without the knowledge of gentlemen connected with Jamaica; for Mr. Burge presented a protest against it to the Colonial Office, a copy of which protest was moved for by the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The spirit which actuated the Assembly of Jamaica, appeared from a resolution which they passed on receiving a bill to amend the Apprenticeship Act, parts of which Mr. Labouchere read to the House:—"This House does not dread a comparison with the Commons of England in the measures of their legislation. Our laws have not been defiled, as by the Irish opponents of tithes; murders are not committed in our island by organized armies met in open day; nor do bands prowl about at night writing fire and rape and late in Dublin and Glasgow, to raise wages, even by means and murder. Our courts are never clogged with the abominations which disgrace England, nor do our husbands and daughters resort to them to expose their own shame for a money-price. The horrible trade of Burke, (and, we fear, of many more,) which has given a new word to the English language, was never heard of here; nor have we ever known an instance of parents putting their infant families to death, to save them from the protracted sufferings of starvation. It is not in Jamaica that unfortunate mothers outrage nature, by the destruction of their new-born offspring, to avoid the cruel persecution of a hard-hearted and destroying morality; nor is it under our laws that wretches commit suicide to escape the refuge which is provided for worn-out and aged industry. We have no Corn-laws to add to the wealth of the rich, nor poor-laws to imprison, under pretence of maintaining, the poor. We cannot, as the English Parliament does, boast of a pauper law which has taken millions from the necessities of the destitute, to add to the luxuries of the wealthy." \* \* \*

Was an Assembly, capable of using such language as this in a deliberate state paper, fit to legislate for the population of Jamaica? He might be told that it would be better to wait, until the exercise of their elective rights by the Negro population brought its own remedy to the evil; but under the present registration-laws the Negro population would be incompetent to exercise any elective rights for the next fifteen months; and although, at the expiration of that period, there was reason to believe that, from the laxness of the qualification, that class of the community would exercise a considerable—a preponderating influence in the House of Assembly—yet he thought it would be very unadvisable to allow the House of Assembly to go on legislating in the spirit they had manifested for fifteen months, as the prospect that, at the end of that period, there would be introduced into the Assembly a preponderating number of persons representing a class of persons smarting under their injuries, irritated and aggrieved. He proposed to suspend the constitution of Jamaica for five years, so that the Government should be administered by the Governor and Council, with three Commissioners to assist the Council with their advice.—*Christ. Ad.*

**THE LEGISLATURE OF BARBADOS** have to-enacted the barbarous punishment of *flogging*. Thirty-nine lashes may be inflicted on any prisoner, for any breach of prison discipline, at the discretion of any magistrate.—*British Emancipator.*

**NEGRO POPULATION.**—The negro population of Africa is supposed to amount to very near a hundred millions. In America the negro race may be taken at eight millions, the European of twenty.—*Quarterly Review.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERED BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF HENNAH.  
The 25th June, 1858.

Mr. C. H. Lushington, officiating Special Deputy Collector of Rebat, has obtained leave of absence for five months, the first landing of the period allowed to John H. Spence.

**The 26th June, 1899.**  
Mr. W. Vandenberg, officiating Deputy Collector of Tirunel, has been allowed leave of absence for one month. Mr. A. R. Young will conduct the current duties of the office during Mr. Vandenberg's absence.

**The 27th June, 1899.**  
Mr. R. V. Shankar, Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed to the Medical Staff of the Civil Station of Sheringar in Assam.  
Mr. R. Williams has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Kishorepore, vice Mr. E. Lee Wigney promoted.

Mr. J. C. Brown has been deputed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Madras.  
Mr. C. T. Davidson has been deputed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Purnea.

**The 28th June, 1899.**  
Mr. A. R. Edd, Special Deputy Collector of Bihar has been allowed leave of absence for two months, in extension, from the 15th instant, on Medical Certificate.

**The 1st July, 1899.**  
The Honourable J. G. Krishna, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Mysore, has been allowed leave of absence for two weeks, on Medical Certificate. Mr. A. Grove will conduct the current duties of the Office during the absence of the Honourable J. G. Krishna.  
Honble Uthraiah Aili, Sudder Amal of Chittagong, has obtained leave of absence for two weeks, from the 21st instant, on private affairs.

**The 4th July, 1899.**  
Mr. G. F. Houston, appointed on the 11th ultimo to officiate as Collector of Patna, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, on Medical Certificate.

**The 17th June, 1899.**  
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Russell, attached to the Political Agency at Kutch, has been this day appointed to Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ajmer, and to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana and the Establishment attached to that Agency, vice Assistant Surgeon Robert Hamilton Irvine, M. D.

Corporal Alfred Harris, of the 1st Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, has been appointed to be 3d Assistant to the Headclerk at Indore, vice Lieutenant Egan.

**H. TORRESA, Deputy Secy. to Govt. of India,**  
with the *Asst. Commr. General.*

**ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.**

**Shikar, 24th May, 1899.**  
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop has granted one month's leave of absence to the Reverend Mr. Whiting, Chaplain of Meerut, to date from the 28th instant.

**The 30th May, 1899.**  
Mr. A. H. Cocks, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pithoragarh, is invested with the special powers described in Section II. Regulation III. of 1901, and Section XXX. Regulation VII. of 1901.

**The 31st May, 1899.**  
Mr. H. W. Deane, Magistrate and Collector of Moonsherruggur, has obtained leave of absence, for three months, from the 15th proximo, for the purpose of proceeding to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to visit the Cape of Good Hope. The officiating Commissioner of the Mercantile Division has been desired to place Mr. E. Thornton in charge of the Collectariat and Mr. J. Mahony in charge of the Magistracy, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. G. D. Mathias, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jounpore, is invested with the special powers described in Section III. Regulation III. of 1901.

**The 4th June, 1899.**  
The Order of the officiating Commissioner of the Agra Division, directing Mr. E. M. Wylie, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Agra, to assume charge of the Agra Canton House from Mr. A. C. G. Plover on the 7th instant, is approved.

Mr. T. K. Loyd, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etawah, is appointed to officiate as Collector of Gonda at Agra, during the absence of Mr. Plover, on leave, or till further Orders.

**The 5th June, 1899.**  
With the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the Governor General for the N. W. P. is pleased to appoint Mr. T. J. Turner to be a Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, in the room of Mr. W. Fane deceased.

Mr. R. E. C. Hamilton to be Commissioner of the Agra Division.

Mr. G. Lindsay to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Delhi.

Mr. G. Hign to be Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoore.

Mr. Hunt will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, till further orders.

Mr. R. Montgomery to be Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. C. Grant to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut.

Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, till further orders.

**The 6th June, 1899.**

Mr. R. Alexander is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Agra, during the absence of Mr. C. G. Marnell, on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. G. H. Cartwright, Civil and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for one month, from the 15th instant, so much day as he may quit his Station. Mr. Cartwright is authorised to make order of the current duties of the Civil Court, to the Principal Magistrate at Allahabad, who will continue to conduct them during Mr. Cartwright's absence.

**The 7th June, 1899.**  
The appointment under date the 14th ultimo, of Mr. H. Burges, to be Sudder Amal of Jounpore, is cancelled as his request.

Goowah Moonsherruggur, Assistant of Sudder, is appointed to be Sudder Amal of Jounpore, under the provisions of Regulation V. of 1901.

Mr. J. H. Taylor, Unassisted Assistant to the Commissioner of the Agra Division, has been granted leave of absence, for six months, on Medical Certificate, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency. The order of the Commissioner, appointing Mr. Taylor to leave Delhi, in satisfaction of the terms of Government, is cancelled.

**The 8th June, 1899.**  
Mr. W. Strachey to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division. This appointment will have effect from the 21st May last.

Kanwar Bhagwan Singh to be Deputy Collector in Garwal and Kumaon, under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1903, from the 1st of May last.

**Shikar, 10th June, 1899.**  
Mr. H. S. Raveenahaw, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pannaput, has obtained from the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for 15 months, to proceed to live on account of his health, to take effect from the date of the Fleet's leaving the ship in which he may take his passage. The extension of leave for 6 months granted to Mr. Raveenahaw under date the 17th ultimo, is cancelled.

**The 14th June, 1899.**  
Mr. H. F. Owen, Special Commissioner under Reg. XII. of 1896, at Meerut, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on his private affairs. Mr. Glynn, the Judge of Meerut, is authorised to conduct the current duties of the Special Commissioner's office during Mr. Owen's absence.

**The 18th June, 1899.**  
Mr. C. Bailey is appointed to be settlement officer of the unsettled Estates in the Province of Benares.  
The arrangement made by the Sudder Board of Revenue directing Rao Manick Chaud, Deputy Collector of Fathpore, to place himself under the orders of the officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, to assist in the demarcation of boundaries, is sanctioned.

**F. CURRIE, Offy. Sec. to the Govt. Genl. N. W. P.**

**Shikar, 24th June, 1899.**

Captain C. Richards, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Meerut, Major Robinson will continue in charge of the Meerut Agency, until relieved by Captain Richards.

Lieutenant G. J. Russell, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, took charge of his office of Junior Assistant to the Commissioner for the Affairs of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore on the 15th April, 1899.

Captain T. H. G. Besant, officiating Assistant to the Political Agent in Upper Shikar, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for one year, from the 15th June, 1899.

**T. M. MADDOCK, Offy. Sec. to the Govt. of India,**  
with the *Commr. General.*

**MILITARY.**

**GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.**

**Fort William, 24th July, 1899.**

No. 108 of 1899.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

**7th Regiment Native Infantry.**

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain (retired) from the 1st July, 1899, in Hill to be Captain of a Company, ..... in succession to Captain E. Esquiv William Hemmings Barrer to be a

Lieutenant, ..... I. Betts Invalided.

Captain F. A. Torckler, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

With reference to General Order No. 63, of the 29th April last, it is hereby notified, that Lieutenant George Hall, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, arrived at Bombay on the 11th April, 1899.

Assistant Oversee William Hodges, of the Bureau Division, is permitted to resign his situation in the Department of Public Works, from this date.

**Wm. CUBITT, Major, Offy. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Milg. Dept.**

**GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.**

**Shikar, 10th June, 1899.**

Assistant Surgeon Robert Hamilton Irvine, M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Ajmer, was appointed, in the Political Department, under date the 20th ultimo, to the Medical charge of the Madraspetty at Gwalior.

Captain Edward Watt, 6th Light Cavalry, attached to the 1st Regiment Cavalry Quade Auxiliary Force, has been permitted, in the Political Department, on the 20th ultimo, to be absent from his duty from the 16th May to the 16th October, 1899, for the purpose of visiting the Hills North of Bombay, for the benefit of his health.

**Shikar, 20th June, 1899.**

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Moore, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Staff, in the Government of India in the Military Department.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Russell, attached to the Political Agency at Kutch, was appointed in the Political Department, on the 17th ultimo, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ajmer and to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, and the Establishment attached to that Agency, vice Assistant Surgeon Robert Hamilton Irvine.

**J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milg. Dept.**  
with the *Asst. Commr. General.*

**GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCE.**

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 21st June, 1899.**

The Presidency division Order of the 5th instant, directing Corbet O. Hamilton to do duty with the 15th Regiment of Light Cavalry at Meera, and Ensign W. Agnew with the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry at Meerapoor, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 6th instant, directing Native Donat Swastika Dow, doing duty with the artillery, to proceed to Jhansi, for the purpose of being attached to the civil establishment of the Political Agent at Jhansi, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Williams's regimental order of the 10th instant, directing Captain D. Randolph, of the 29th, to continue to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,



until the arrival of the officer appointed to perform that duty, is confirmed.

**Ensign H. B. Hopper, of the 30th, and J. M. Swinton, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, rev. at their own request, removed the former to the 51st, and the latter to the 56th regiment of native infantry, as the juniors of their rank.**

**Assistant Surgeon W. Siddons** will continue attached to the artillery hospital at Agni, until the 1st of September next, when he will proceed to Meerut, for the purpose indicated in General Orders of the 10th instant. **Madan Singh** has been pronounced qualified, to assume the duties of a Native Doctor, and directed to place himself under the orders of the Superintending surgeon at Barrackpore.

**Head Quarters, Mysore, 22nd June, 1889.**

The Provisional division order of the 7th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hopper, now at the General Hospital, to do duty with, and Assistant Surgeon J. M. Swinton, to act as General, to Her Majesty's 21st Regt., is confirmed.

The Surgeon division order of the 11th instant, permitting Sergeant Major Hall, of the 2d battalion of the artillery, who was directed in General Orders of the 21st ultimo, to replace the local quartermaster of his battalion at Kurnool, to remain at Saugur, and do duty with the 2d company of that battalion until the close of the rains, is confirmed.

The brigade order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. McNair, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to act as Major of Brigade to the troops on the eastern frontier, vice Brevet Major Humphreys deceased, is confirmed.

The Surgeon division order of the 11th instant, directing senior Sub-conductor J. Smit to do duty at the Saugur magazine, until the close of the rainy season, is confirmed.

**Shank Lal Moshomel** is admitted to the service as a Native Doctor, from the 6th of April last, and directed to do duty with the 7th battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum, vice Kowhan Ally deceased.

**Shank Ramnath** is also admitted to the service as a Native Doctor, from the 15th of April last, and directed to proceed and join the 40th regiment of native infantry in Arracan.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. M. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.**  
*Head Quarters, Madras, 24th June, 1889.*

No. 1.—The Commission-in-Chief in India has been pleased to antedate the Commission of Colonel G. W. Walker, of the 21st Infantry, to the 6th of June 1889.

His Excellency has been likewise pleased to promote Colonel G. W. Walker, of the 21st Infantry, to the rank of Major General by Brevet, in the East Indies only. Date of Commission, 10th January 1887.

The appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, of Captain Brown, Her Majesty's 27th Regiment, to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General the Hon. Robert Dick, K. C. B., during the absence of Captain Fyfe, is confirmed.

**Head Quarters, Poona, 12th June, 1889.**

The leave of absence of the other Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Assistant Surgeon Phipps, Her Majesty's 63d Regiment, to proceed from Calcutta to England, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account, for two years, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

R. TORRES, Major Genl, Adj. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### MARRIAGES.

June 23. At Ambrose, by the Rev. J. R. Stevenson, the Rev. Robert Reilly, of the Church of Scotland's Mission, to Bay, daughter of the late Rev. Kenneth Bayne, A. M. Greenock.

July 1. At Fereph, Chumpan, by the Rev. William Sturrock, William Vandiert, Esq. Civil Service, to Emily Anne, third daughter of Major Armstrong, 6th Light Cavalry.

10. At Calcutta, by the Rev. R. R. Boswell, Mr. James Augustus Patrick Murray, of the Marine Board Office, to Miss Harriet Bell.

*Europe.*—At Windsor, by the Rev. Carr Glynn, Major T. H. Robinson, H. E. I. Company's Service, to Laura Maria, second daughter of the late Frederick Nicolson, Esq.

At the Chapel Royal Tower, London, by the Rev. Henry Melville, A. M., James Hetherington, Esq., 1st Lieut. R. N. I. and son of the late General James Hetherington Lambie, Adjutant General, Bengal Army, to his cousin, Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Chambers Wilkin, A. M. Rector of All Saints, Stamford, county of Lincoln.

At St. Luke's Church, 14th Street, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M. A., Vicar of Wilton, Percival White, Esq. of Clapham, to Elizabeth Wilson, youngest sister to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

### DEATHS.

June 19. At Bhooj, the Lady of Captain Melville, of a son.

22. At Tewarra, Tirkoot, the Lady of Wm. Cooke, Esq. of a daughter.

27. At Simla, the Lady of Major G. B. Crawford, Artillery, of a son.

30. At Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. Nash, of a son.

July 1. At Mungghy, the wife of Mr. W. Coston, Esq. of a son.

4. At Dehra, the wife of Mr. J. G. Krumpholtz, of a son.

8. At Chanderghat, the Lady of J. Davidson, Esq. of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the Lady of Maryrose B. Owen, Esq. of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, the Lady of James A. Lemonville, Esq. of a son.

11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. R. Sykes, of a son.

11. At Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. K. Williams, of a son.

### DEATHS.

April 12. At sea, on board the *William Mancy*, Madeline, the beloved wife of Lieut. Humphreys, of the 13th Artillery; and a few days afterwards, Emily Marian Lindsay, their infant daughter, aged 15 months.

13. At Yvelin, Island of Malin, Richard Walpole Barrow, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

April 27. On board the *Ship Perfect*, on her passage from Sydney to Batavia, Sophie Spry, aged 13 months and 19 days, daughter of G. F. Davidson, Esq.

May 2. On board the *Ship Street* *Esos*, 2d Lieut. Thomas Austin, of the Artillery.

June 17. At Belgium, 1st Lieut. Hugh Carleton Armstrong, of the Engineers.

19. At Boudingabad, Lieut. E. N. Freeman, of the 42d Regt.

S. L. 1. At Munroor, Charlotte, the wife of Captain Augustus Abbott, of the Artillery, aged 21 years.

23. At Hinnorepore, Agnes, the beloved child of Henry Hill, Esq.

17th August, aged 4 months.

July 2. At Alindool, Sophia Amelia, the beloved daughter of F. R. Macmillan, Esq. Bengal European Regiment, aged 11 months and 1 day.

3. At Pandoch Factory, J. Verdygh, Esq. aged 47 years.

8. At Calcutta, Isabel, the second daughter of Claude Quina, Esq. aged 6 years, 10 months, and 13 days.

1. At Barrackpore, Sergeant Major J. Hingstbotham, 51st Regt.

S. L. aged 20 years.

12. At Calcutta, Miss Margaret Templeton Lee, the infant daughter of Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. Assistant Accountant, Bank of Bengal, aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

13. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sykes.

13. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Norton, aged 10 months and 15 days.

*Europe.*—In the 17th March, at Broom Green, near London, William Greiv, Esq. late of the *Ship Triumph*, aged 37 years.

David Todd, Esq. late Superintending Surgeon of the H. E. I. Company's Bengal Military Establishment.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

July 9. The French Brig *Graslin*, F. Allan, from the Mauritius

4th June, and Madras 2d July.

10. The English Ship *Barkhamstead*, William Moore, from London 1st, and Portswamp 11th December, and Madras 23d June.

The English Brig *Arcton*, M. Chaplin, from Singapore 2d, and Penang 23d June, and Arrive 2d July.

11. The English Brig *Hierich*, J. Salum, from the Mauritius 1st June, and Madras 9th July.

The English Brig *Lord William Bute*, J. Crow, from Sydney 25th April.

12. The French Ship *D'Acrepore*, F. L. Huguet, from South Australia 1st, and Madras 9th July.

13. The English Brig *Eliza Maynard*, E. H. Maywood, from the Mauritius 9th June.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*For Winchester from the Mauritius.*—Mrs. Bowman and J. H. Waggoner, Esq. from Madras.—George Lodd, Esq. C. B.

### DEPARTURES.

July 5. The *Royal William*, Thomas Irvine, for Hamburg.

11. The *Paros*, S. J. Lowe, for London.

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6 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1880-82.	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
Second ditto.	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 2 0
Third and Fourth ditto, Bank of Bengal Shares, Union Bank Shares,	200 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0
	325 0 0	325 0 0	350 0 0

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From C. Chester, Esq. 25 Rs. to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta :—

For the Serampore Hospital.

H. J. Esq. ....	Co.'s Rs. 40
J. Rowe, Esq. ....	16
Ramchurn Pyne and Co. ....	16

THE OPIUM MEMORIAL.—The merchants of Calcutta have just transmitted a Memorial to Her Majesty's Privy Council, respecting the loss they have sustained by the delivery of Twenty Thousand Chests of Opium, through Her Majesty's Superintendent, to prevent the massacre of Her Majesty's subjects, and a repetition of the horrors of Amboyna, Japan, Calcutta and Manila. Upon the general question of an indemnity and its desirableness, we do not think there can exist much diversity of opinion. While we rejoice that the trade has been brought to a close, and that the energy displayed by the Chinese Government affords a hope that the door will not again be opened to this pernicious drug, it is greatly to be wished that the merchants could be secured from all loss. But the great difficulty in to ascertain from what source the indemnification is to be derived. The Memorialists evidently look with the cheerfulness of hope to the Company's Exchequer. They would have no objection, indeed, to receive the amount from Her Majesty's Government; but as the Ministry may find it inconvenient to pay down the requisite sum, which is very likely to be the case, they most respectfully submit that the East India Company should be required to pay their demands at once. It must be obvious that any demand of this nature should have been made, in the first instance, of those who are expected to pay it; and that on their refusal, an appeal might have been addressed, with propriety, to a superior authority. The petitioners, however, doubtless persuaded themselves that the shortest road to the attainment of their wishes was to address the Cabinet of England. The Company will, it is to be presumed, pertinaciously resist the payment, even though Sir John Hobhouse should threaten them with a second mandamus. That they will be able to prevent very strong reasons against the demand, must be apparent, from the elaborateness of the reasoning by which the Memorialists endeavour to fix the responsibility of this heavy loss on them. In this respect we think the Memorial deficient. It appears to us to have failed in establishing the link in these transactions which is necessary, in order to render the Company either legally or equitably accountable for the misfortune which has overtaken the merchants. The Company were no party to the appointment of Capt. Elliot, and cannot, therefore, be involved in the pecuniary responsibility of his measures. But then it is said, that the manufacture of Opium has enriched India, and covered vast tracts with smiling fields and a flourishing population. All this may be abundantly true, without binding the Company to make good the loss occasioned through the confiscation of the Opium, by an agency over which they had no control. According to the usual conditions of sale, the responsibility of the vender ceased with the delivery of the goods,—except in the event of their turning out inferior,—

and the risk of the purchaser commenced with the receipt of them, and continued through every stage of their progress from the Opium godown in Calcutta, to the hands of the merchant in China. In the present case, moreover, the Company are the manufacturers of the article; the merchants, the dealers in it. It is stated in the Memorial that the manufacturers have enjoyed the lion's share of the profit in this venture; one, two, and sometimes five hundred per cent., while the dealers have been obliged to content themselves with ten or twelve per cent. This is a fortunate circumstance for the manufacturer, but we cannot see how it can bind him to make good the merchants' loss. Equally true is it, as the Memorial states, that the manufacturers have, in every instance, consulted the wants and wishes of the consumers; and that they have made occasional consignments on their own risk to China, to ascertain whether a new mode of packing would not be more acceptable to the Chinese. This proves that they have been a pains-taking and discreet body of manufacturers, but still it does not, in our apprehension, shew that they have thereby rendered themselves answerable for the merchants' loss. The arbitrary Chinese authorities, who have confiscated the Opium, through their ignorance of those true principles of political economy, which would have taught them that the oozing out of the silver was not of itself a national calamity, might, with equal caprice, have ordered the delivery of all the cotton piece goods, which the merchants had imported from Manchester and Glasgow. According to the reasoning of the Memorial, Her Majesty's Government might then have been required to call on the cotton manufacturers to indemnify the merchants; for whatever has been predicated of the Opium, might be predicated also of the manufacture of Cotton. Its manufacturers have consulted the wants and wishes of the consumers with even greater care and assiduity, than the Company in the preparation of the Opium. This manufacture has, in our native land, turned hamlets into cities unrivalled in wealth and magnificence; it has poured millions into the national treasury; it has endowed private individuals with the wealth of princes; but not one of these considerations would, we are sure, be sufficient to convince the manufacturers that they were liable for the loss to which the caprice of the Chinese Government might subject the merchant, or to persuade Her Majesty's Government to make any such demand on them. And we do not see any reasoning in the Memorial which places the liability of the Company on more satisfactory grounds.

We turn to the alternative. Will Her Majesty's Ministers practically sanction the indemnification which has been guaranteed by their own Superintendent? The English Exchequer is the legitimate source from which the reimbursement should come; but the difficulties appear to gather more thickly around the subject the longer we look at it. It would avail little to say that the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers will be regulated by the character of Captain Elliot's instructions, and by the extent of authority with which he was vested. The present crisis was so utterly improbable and unexpected; the idea of the Chinese Government showing such pluck, so completely beyond the region even of imagination, that no instructions, with however large a margin, can be supposed to have made any provision for it. Her Majesty's Ministers may find it convenient to say, that Capt. Elliot exceeded his instructions; that in so promptly offering to give the Opium up to confiscation, he exhibited a de-

iciency both of judgement and courage; and they may exonerate themselves from a responsibility which has neither precedent nor analogy. They may sacrifice Capt. Elliot to save the pockets of the nation. But even supposing the Ministry to feel disposed to uphold the guarantee, they must go to Parliament for the money, and there the hopes of the Manorialists must, we fear, be faint and low. There will, doubtless, be a vast display of virtuous indignation. When the nation is called to indemnify smugglers to the extent of a million or two sterling, it is but natural to expect a display of the most brilliant eloquence. The enormity of these transactions will be painted in the deepest colours. The moral virtue of Parliament, which is, indeed, the abstract and essence of the national virtue, will be roused into exercise: the abandoned East India Company, who engaged in the manufacture of poison for the great empire of China, and the still more abandoned merchants of Calcutta, who encouraged them in this nefarious enterprise, by purchasing up all that they could manufacture, will be denounced in terms of blistering indignation—but the Indemnity Bill we fear will be ordered to be read that day six months. If, however, the two Houses and Her Majesty's Ministers should take up high and disinterested ground upon this solemn occasion, and resolve to vindicate the national faith, pledged by a national representative, at whatever cost; should they unite in preferring honour to pelf, a commission will, probably, be appointed to ascertain the exact value of Opium at Canton, on the day of the confiscation, after the imperial proclamation had made it death to buy, sell or smoke it. Happy, indeed, should we be, if the merchants could be paid in full all that they have themselves paid for the Opium, but we dare not foster expectations which appear so illusory.

**THE BOMBAY BANK.**—The Court of Directors have, it seems, taken a different view of the question 'to whom the shares of the Bombay Bank should be assigned,' from that which was taken by the Legislative Council, and by the entire Press of this Presidency. They have negatived the plan of exposing the shares to auction, and devoting the profits to some object of public utility at Bombay. Though we cannot but think that the abandonment of a fund which, if converted to the use of the public, might have been productive of permanent benefit, is still open to criticism, notwithstanding the decision of the Court, yet the injustice which appeared to mark the demands of the Joint Stock Proprietors, has been obviated, partly by the subsequent development of facts, and partly by the orders of the Directors. That injustice appeared to be two-fold. First; by the express injunctions of the Home Government, that our servants were supposed to be precluded from investing their savings in the advantageous shares of a bank. It was subsequently announced that this restriction had been removed; but at the period when the list of those Proprietors who demanded the exclusive possession of the shares at par, was drawn up, the prohibition was considered to be in full force; and hence it appeared an act of injustice to distribute the shares on the basis of a schedule by which the public servants should be excluded from all participation in the original profits of the Bank. But the explanations afforded by the Press at the sister Presidency, have informed us that the restriction had been so far considered a dead letter before it was formally rescinded, that the List embraced the names of various individuals in the different branches of the Service. Secondly; it was known that a large proportion of those who originally petitioned the Court of Directors for a Chartered Bank, had refused to join the Association subsequently formed with the view of establishing a Joint Stock Bank, if a Charter was denied. It was this Association which demanded the exclusive possession of the shares of the Char-

tered Bank. It appeared, therefore, to be an act of the clearest injustice to accede to their wishes, and thereby to exclude from all participation in the benefits of a Chartered Bank, so large a number of those who had been among the foremost to urge its establishment. On this subject it is admitted in the *Bombay Times*, that the despatch of the Court of Directors of September, 1838, was not clear. It is now affirmed that the Directors have suggested an amicable arrangement of the claims of those who were elected from the body of the Proprietors of the Joint Stock Bank, (though not from the Chartered Bank.) And it is stated with confidence, that from the moderation of the Provisional Committee no difficulty is anticipated in this adjustment.

**RUNJEET SING.**—The death of Runjeet Sing, is itself an occurrence of no ordinary political importance, has been accompanied with circumstances of so peculiar a nature, as to demand special notice. It appears that, notwithstanding his life had been one continued violation of all the rules of Hindoo orthodoxy, he was determined to smooth his passage to the tomb, and to die, if possible, in the odour of sanctity, by expiatory gifts. Finding his end rapidly approaching, like another Italian conqueror, Mahomed of Ghizni, he ordered his treasures to be brought forward that he might feast his eyes with them for the last time. Then commenced a series of gifts to brahmins and shrines, the like of which has not been seen since the Golden Age. Estates of large value were lavished on the priesthood; a hundred cows, with gilded horns; a hundred caparisoned horses, equipped in gold and jewelled saddles; four elephants, with gold and silver seats; a golden chair and bedstead; plate; strings of pearls; swords; shields and other articles of incalculable value, were ordered to be sent to the shrines throughout India, to procure the piety of the Rajahs. Then the Sargolshah and the string of pearls which the Governor General had given him were made over to Madhoooodan Pamlit, because they were so very precious. And at last the dying penitent called for the mountain of light, the *Koh-i-Noor*, the unrivalled jewel which he had stolen from Shah Sujah, and ordered it to be sent to Jagannath; but here his son, his minister, and his attendant interposed, and represented to him how invaluable was the diamond, worth all the revenues of all India, and how difficult it would be for the brahmins to obtain a purchaser for it; and it appears that his consent was given to its being retained in the royal treasury. It must have been a scene worthy of the first pencil in Europe, this closing scene of Runjeet the Lion of the North, lying on his bed in the agonies of death; the physicians momentarily feeling his pulse, while he lavished away lands, gold, jewels and gifts, estimated at the most moderate computation, at a million sterling. The wind is involuntary carried back to the dying scenes in some castle of some daring, but penitent baron, in our native land, before the statue of Mortmain was passed.

Yet if this scene was painfully interesting, that which followed the death of the Rajah, was still more to be lamented. As soon as his departure was known, the Ranees raised cries and lamentations, tearing their hair, casting earth on their heads, throwing themselves on the ground, and striking their heads against bricks and stones. The bier of sandal wood was prepared and embroidered with gold flowers, and Rajah Dheera Singh declared his resolution to follow his master. The officers of state threw themselves at his feet, and entreated him to alter his resolution, as without him the affairs of the country would be entirely damaged. His determination was, at length, changed. Then came four of the Ranees to the bier weeping, and resolved to burn themselves with it. Kurruck Sing, the successor of Runjeet, did all in his power to dissuade them, but in vain. And, accordingly, four of his queens, and seven

of his concubines, were consumed to ashes on the funeral pile. This is a circumstance most deeply to be lamented; but the revelation on the part of the women appears to have been so unexpected, as to have precluded all previous precautionary measures. Neither does any individual appear to have been present at his obsequies, to represent the Governor General. We are certain that his Lordship would have left no stone unturned to have averted so dreadful a catastrophe.

**DEATH OF DR. BRENNAN.**—We notice with feelings of deep regret the unexpected death of Dr. Brennan, Editor of the *Bombay Times*, at the early age of thirty-six. After having penned an article with his accustomed vigour, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and sunk into a premature grave. His career in India has been short, but brilliant. In no instance do we remember to have seen a journal rise so rapidly into deserved celebrity, as that of which he undertook the editorial management. Without disparaging the merits of any of our contemporaries, we may candidly affirm, that it possessed few rivals, and no superior in India. His style was nervous, clear and chaste; his remarks, lucid, and often profound; and his editorial demeanour invariably courteous and gentlemanly. He brought to his task a high scale of qualifications, and a large acquaintance with men and things. His merits were already acknowledged through India, and they were beginning to be appreciated in Europe; and his loss will be felt far beyond the limits of the Presidency which enjoyed the benefit of his labours.

**THE SOCIETIES.**—A Correspondent of the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*, who deems a Society's badge an honour, has taken us to task for the freedom we have taken with the Society system. He finds fault with our "offensive" expressions. Now we particularly wish not to give offence. We have, therefore, avoided all accusations of any particular Society, or individual director or office-bearer belonging to them. But in speaking of the system we have used, and shall use, all the plainness and severity that consist in our judgement with truth. It may help our reprover, (for whom we entertain the highest respect,) and others also, to judge a little more correctly of our propriety of expression, if we give them a sample of the language used by others. A few months ago the following sweet sentences appeared in the *Leicestershire Mercury*.

"From first to last the Dissenters have been ruined by 'London Committees'. Half-hearted in their attachment to principles, truckling in their policy, arrogant towards their too-confiding country friends, meanly subservient to the Ministry of the day, greedy of funds, and profuse in their distribution of them amongst their necessitous functionaries, suppose when they ought to be active, forward and overbearing when they ought to be quiet, these 'London Committees' have ever been the loose and sandy waste, over which the full tide of Dissenting energy and zeal has had to flow down from all quarters upon the Legislature, and by which it has been absorbed before it could reach its destination. Never will any thing be effected worthy of an effort until we are thoroughly emancipated from the bondage of these London Committees."

The particular occasion for the use of such language is of no consequence. It is intended to give a description of the Society Committees, generally applicable to them all. We do not undertake to defend the language. We would only observe that it was attributed to Mr. Murrell, the successor of Robert Hall; and though he has disclaimed being the writer of it, he has not disavowed the opinion it expresses; whilst the ascription of it to him shews that the London

people are aware they enjoy the censure of such men. And most assuredly they do. Go where you will throughout Great Britain, and you will find these sentiments—and find them clothed in language equally severe. The various religious publications have each their badge, like our worthy friend; and such expressions are not to be found in them. The feeling is, however, becoming all the deeper, because it is not allowed expression; and by and bye it will break out in other, and, we hope, holier and happier manifestations than those of bitter speech.

We are likewise blamed for unjustifiable insinuations, and especial offence is taken with the expression, "the great concern comes to be, to get money—honestly and religiously if possible—but at any rate to get money." Now we do not finish from maintaining the propriety of that expression, and its general applicability to our Societies. We consider money to be got dishonestly, which is got by exaggerated representations: it is a sort of swindling easily fallen into. And we consider money to be got irreligiously, which is got by stimulating irreligious passions. Whether our Societies do, or do not, resort to such means for replenishing their coffers, we leave to our readers to decide for themselves.

Our admonisher, before concluding his letter, forgets his own conviction of the impropriety of passing judgement upon what is only in part before him. If he will have patience, perhaps he may yet be satisfied we are no enemies to the Societies. In the meantime he may see we are not indifferent to the good they are effecting, by the pains we take to record the results of their operations as brought out at the Annual Meetings. We now subjoin a few more notices of these festivals, and have still another selection in reserve for next week. When they are disposed of, we hope to resume the discussions which have afforded so little satisfaction to the Society's Clippings; we adopt this term only because it is a more convenient expression than the two-line signature he has himself adopted, and may, therefore, be recommended to him, we hope, without offence, for future use, when he again favours us with his notice.

The Annual Meeting of the *Sunday School Union* was held in Exeter Hall, on the 2d of May, Mr. Sheriff Wood in the Chair. In opening the business of the meeting, the Chairman declared himself to have been long a Sunday-school Teacher; and spoke with much feeling of the happiness, and advantages of such a Union as was then celebrated. The Report was read by Mr. Watson. It began with the foreign operations of the Society, and stated that the most gratifying accounts had been received from the West India. An impetus had been given by freedom to the minds of the Negroes, and the demand for books, for schools affording religious instruction, had been beyond all precedent. At home 16 grants had been made in aid of the expense of erecting school-rooms, making the total number of grants 152, amounting to £2,340. The number of Sunday-school lending libraries granted this year had been 106, making a total of 471. The sales at the depository during the past year amounted to £3,014-12-7½. The receipts of the Society were £2,018-3-2; and the expenditure was £1,919-10-4: a balance, therefore, remained of £908-12-10; of which, however, £302 were devoted to the payment of the grants voted during the year for building schools. The reception of the Report was moved and seconded by the Rev. H. Townley, formerly of Calcutta, and the Rev. C. H. Roe, Secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, in animated speeches of a truly Christian spirit. They were followed by the Rev. F. Martin, of Bourdeaux, who stated that great number of Sabbath-schools had been established in France. From 200 to 300 children attended the school in his own chapel. In Paris there were two churches composed principally of persons converted from the Romish faith, and nearly 900 children attended the Sabbath-schools belonging to them. The Rev. James Mirams, late Missionary in Berlin succeeded, and gave much interesting information respecting the progress of Sabbath-school instruction a-

amongst the negroes of that colony, for which, however, we have no space. The Rev. W. Brock delivered a very effective speech, on the advantages of Sabbath-schools, in the course of which he remarked, they had heard of the late President of the United States being the teacher of a Sabbath-school. He could tell the meeting of a gentleman who occupied in this country, a position of great eminence, who, when at home, was a regular, conscientious, and most successful Sabbath-school teacher. He referred to the Bishop of Norwich. Every Sabbath, when at home, unless engaged in official duties which prevented him, he might be regularly seen wending his way, with his daughter, to instruct a Sabbath-school connected at the workhouse. The other speakers were the Rev. Robert Eckert, Mr. D. Nasmyth, (who stated that the President of the Church Missionary Society was a Sabbath-school teacher, and regularly employed with his class every Sabbath-day), the Rev. T. Williams, and W. B. Gurney, Esq.

The Annual Meeting of the *Religious Tract Society* was held in Exeter Hall, on Friday evening, the 6th May, Samuel Hoare, Esq., the treasurer, in the Chair. The chairman observed that God had vouchsafed His blessing on the labours of the Society during the past year beyond all former precedent: and it had already been the case of circulating two hundred and eighty-eight millions of publications, all of which contain the leading truths of the Gospel.

Mr. William Jones, the travelling Secretary, read an abstract of the Report. It referred to the operations of the Society in Japan, China, Peking, Singapore, Java, Borneo, India, Australia, Africa, America, the West Indies, and various countries in Europe. In the West Indies, increasing education has created a great demand for the publications of the Society: 120,000 tracts and children's books, and several libraries, have been granted to the ministers of all denominations in the islands; and consignments of books have at the same time been made to the extent of £510. In Canada the publications of the Society have been particularly useful in helping to relieve the spiritual destitution of the scattered population, without access to the ordinary means of grace; and in Russia, more than one Russian Prince has called at the tract depot, and selected tracts for circulation among their peasants. A reduction of one-sixth of the price of the Society's tracts had led to an increase of 1,354,569 in the sales at home during the past year. The publications circulated in the year were 1,523,389. The total income was £24,210-7-3; of which £20,447-1-4 was the amount of sales. The adoption of the Report was moved by the Rev. E. B. Edwards, who though he has latterly written in earnest support of some of the most questionable claims of the episcopalian polity, expressed himself in a most Christian and Protestant-like fashion.

"When he looked at the many emblems combined against them, oh! how important that those who held so many principles in common as Churchmen and Dissenters should not only be united together in spirit, but manifest their union as much and as openly as possible. They agreed together in the supremacy of the word of God, as a light pure and full as the sun in the firmament, without any human traditions—they agreed in the truths developed in that Word—in the harmony of the confessions of Protestant faith—they agreed that in the Saviour, Jesus Christ, dwelt all good things—that their own efforts could not in themselves do any thing—they agreed that the crown of glory belonged not to any of them, however perfect they might think their respective institutions, but that the crown of glory belonged to their Divine Emmanuel, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The enemies they had unitedly to oppose were popery, infidelity, and secularity; and the Tract Society was admirably adapted for opposition to them all. The motion was seconded by the Rev. F. Latrobe, Secretary of the Moravian Mission, who, referring to the recent emigration of converts from the Romish Church from the Tyrol, stated their conversion had resulted from the simple reading of the Scriptures, and one of those most excellent Protestant confessions to which the Report had referred. He had received a letter but a few days ago from one of those people, which afforded a satisfactory refutation of the charge lately brought by the *Quarterly Review*, against the King of Prussia, of having first induced these converts to leave their own country, and then forsaken them. Sir C. E. Smith moved the next Resolution, which referred to the importance of grants to our colonies. After arguing in support of the resolution, he claimed

for the Society to have its publications entitled as the "Tracts for the Times," as more deserving of it than those which had been so designated. He had met a few days ago, a clergyman from the north of Ireland, connected with the Irish Society, of whom he inquired whether the Oxford doctrines had yet penetrated into that country. With characteristic readiness, he replied, "No, they have not come to us; we have the genuine old Oxford divinity—we have Popery itself." When it was propounded as justifiable, that religious instruction was to be a matter of reservation—to substitute sacramental efficiency for the only means of salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ—when doctrines like these were put forward, he trembled, especially when he considered that they had the stamp of national approbation, in so far as those who assent them were supposed to have a certain amount of ecclesiastical sanction. It appeared to him that those doctrines were the most formidable phenomena of the present times. The Rev. J. J. Freeman, late Missionary in Madagascar, seconded the resolution. He entertained the meeting with a story of the alarm created in Madagascar by the Missionaries introducing the word *Society*; the idea itself was novel in a country where despotism prevented all combination; and the new sound corresponded with two native words, *soampely*, which signifies "send it over here," the conclusion, therefore, was, that a Society was founded for bringing over English frigates to make a colony of the island. He had anticipated that he should have been able to prevent that platform one of the refugees from Madagascar about to visit this country, "the asylum of the ruled, the home of the free." Persecution still reigns there. He read a letter from a native of Madagascar, who had been educated in the Borough Road School, in which he expressed the opinion that in this instance, as in every other where pure religion had been persecuted, it would ultimately be diffused the wider. The refugee to whom he had alluded was the woman, who was supposed some time ago to have been martyred, but in lieu of whom another woman of the same name had suffered death. She was on her way to England. War was raging in one part of the island; and several chiefs had written to the British Government, entreating it to take them under its protection, and to preserve them from the violence of that Queen which Britain had partially assisted in placing on the throne, and promising if their request was complied with, they would afford every facility to the Missionaries, and proclaim toleration throughout the island. Our Government had thought it beyond their range, to do more than send a remonstrance to the Government of Madagascar. The Rev. Dr. Patten, of New York, succeeded, and entertained the meeting with inimitable wit, not uncheerful, however, with sterling piety. The Tract Society, throughout the United States, was going on with increased power; and one word of congratulation to the Pope! In the United States they were receiving a great many Epistols; they were coming over, in fact, in ship loads, and he could assure the meeting they were very glad to receive them; and why? for three reasons. First; it saved the Americans all the expense of sending Missionaries to them; it was the cheapest way of doing the work. Another reason was, that when they came there, the Americans were able to fight the battle of Protestantism against Popery on an open field, and under a clear sky; and there they stood without the arm of evil power stretched over either of them: there they might see naked truth grappling with error, wrestling, tussling hand at it, to see who should conquer. And, thirdly, it bothered the Pope most provisionally to know how to go along. The Rev. F. Orr seconded the Resolution, and observed that the Bible Society had determined to withdraw their agent from China, and the Church Missionary Society had been unable to send a Missionary farther than Singapore; but the truths of the Society were read with the greatest avidity by the Chinese, and found admission, though the Missionary was excluded. The Rev. W. Brock spoke powerfully against the Oxford doctrines. Mr. Jones, the Secretary, stated that the Socialists had taken to the article of widely circulating their own pamphlets in the wrappers of the Tract Society. The Rev. Dr. Stuart, of Dublin, testified to the amazing progress of education and inquiry in Ireland. The Rev. M. Martin, of Bourdeaux, assured the meeting that it was by reading a tract that he himself had been led to abandon the errors of Socinianism for the truths of vital Christianity. A few other speakers introduced the ordinary notions of course.

The 23rd Annual Meeting of the *British and Foreign School Society*, was held at Easter Hall, on Monday, the 6th May, Lord Morpeth in the chair. His Lordship introduced the business of the day, with an eloquent defence of the principles and practice of the Society. He could well conceive that an Established Church, in any country, might very becomingly stipulate, that the formularies or articles she adopted and admired should be used, in schools set apart for the children of her own communion. He most cordially assented to what he believed he might designate as the leading article of their own system—the free and unrestricted use of the entire Bible. At the same time, in the position which he had the honour to occupy in a country very differently circumstanced from this, he felt himself warranted, nay, called upon, to afford the most hearty encouragement to a system in which an equally free and unrestricted use of the Scriptures could not be conceived. His rule and motto upon that point always was, to give the whole Bible wherever they could, and as much as they could of it every where. The Secretary, Mr. Dunn, read the Report, which began by noticing the death of Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the Society's system. The Report of last year had stated that 42 teachers were in training; since then 183 had been admitted; of whom, 82 had been appointed to boys' schools, and 51 to girls' schools, 24 had been agents of Missionary Societies, 32 had either withdrawn from ill health, or proved unsuitable, and 42 were now in training. Upwards of 30 new schools had been opened during the year. Grants of school materials and other assistance had been made to 32 schools. The sixth Parliamentary Grant towards the erection of school offices was allotted in October last, when applications from 34 places for British Schools were admitted. The total number of children thus provided for would be 9,680; and the amount granted by the treasury was £3,315. Memorials from 22 other places for 47 additional schools remained undisposed of. The Report then detailed the foreign operations of the Society, and dwelt particularly on the pressing demands which the Committee were continually receiving from the West Indies. The reception of the Report was moved and seconded by Lord Howick and Sir George Grey. William Allen, the venerable and benevolent treasurer of the Society, then presented his accounts. The income of the Society had been £5,248-13, and the expenditure £3,205-10-6. The Report had alluded to the earnest desire manifested by the negroes in the West Indies for instruction, and some gentlemen had thought it might be possible to raise £10,000, in order to bestow on them that blessing; and he was happy to say they succeeded in raising £11,000. On the present occasion it was proposed to raise £15,000 for promoting the objects of the Society; and several gentlemen had put down their names for £100, provided the sum of £10,000 were raised. The second resolution was moved by the Bishop of Norwich, in a speech of great power, and replete with the noblest sentiment. We shall endeavour to give it entire next week; for it exhibits a model of consistency in the particularities of a particular religious denomination, combined with enlightened charity towards all men, which is most worthy of regard. It also affords important information of the state of parties at home. The Rev. G. Clayton, Edward Baines, Esq. M. P., Sir H. Verney, M. P., the Rev. J. Burnett, the Rev. R. Aldis, W. Evans, Esq. M. P., J. Rundle, Esq. M. P., Sir C. E. Smith, who took the chair when Lord Morpeth was obliged to withdraw, the Rev. F. Martin, and Luke Howard, Esq. were the other speakers. The speeches of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Burnett were particularly excellent.

On Wednesday, the 2d or 8th of May, we cannot determine which, the Annual Meeting of the *Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, in the principles of the Established Church*, was held in the Central School-room, banqueting, Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The Bishops of London, Norwich, Chichester, Bangor, Llandaff, Durham, Ripon, Salisbury, Chester and Hereford, with several other Dignitaries of the Church were present. The Rev. Mr. Wigram, the Secretary, read the Report. It appeared by the last triennial report, that there were 6,728 schools established on the principles of the National Society, which afforded education to 397,000 children. In aid of these schools Parliament had for some time granted £20,000 annually; and within the last eight years the Lords of the Treasury had set aside £24,000 for a similar purpose. Of schools

established upon the principles of the National Society, including those independent of it, as well as those in connexion with it, there were 17,300, which gave education to 1,008,000 children. Out of £20,115, set aside last year by the Lords of the Treasury, for purposes of education, £15,000, had been appropriated to cases recommended by the Society. At one time the Committee had expected great assistance from the Lords of the Treasury, but those hopes were considerably reduced, in consequence of the recent publication of a parliamentary document, which shewed that the Society must place its sole reliance on the benevolence of the public. The Queen's letter had been received £24,800. The Committee propose erecting a training school for the instruction of 50 male, and 50 female teachers; which it would take £20,000 to erect, and £20,000 annually to support. For this object they had applied to the Privy Council for assistance, and the matter was still under consideration. The speakers at the meeting were Sir W. Farquhar, the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, and the Rev. Sir H. Duckfield. One of the Resolutions adopted was, "That existing circumstances call for increased efforts for the promotion of national education in the principles of the Established Church; and that a public meeting for this object be convened, at which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to preside." His Grace, of course, expressed his readiness to preside at the proposed meeting.

**PREACHERS OF ANNUAL SERMONS.**—The Annual Sermon for the *Epistat Missionary Society* was preached, on Wednesday evening, the 1st May, in Surrey Chapel, by the Rev. T. Roberts, of Bristol. On the same evening the Rev. J. H. Beaumont preached for the *European Missionary Society*, in St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row; the Rev. T. 1841 for the *London Hibernian Society*, in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street; and the Rev. W. Marsh for the *London Female Penitentiary*, in St. Mary's Church, Islington. On Thursday evening, the 2nd May, the Rev. T. Tattersall, D. D. preached for the *Jews' Society*, at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Copthelm Heath; the Rev. E. Bickersteth for the *London City Mission*, at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row; and the Rev. Francis Close for the *Infant Orphan Asylum*, in Trinity Church Islington. On Friday evening, the 3rd, the Rev. E. Tottenham preached for the *London Hibernian Society*, in Bedford Chapel, Islington. On Monday evening, the 6th May, the Rev. G. Clayton preached for the *London City Mission*, in the Poultry Chapel. On Wednesday morning, the 8th, the Rev. T. Binney preached in Surrey Chapel, and in the evening the Rev. D. King, of Glasgow, at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, for the *London Missionary Society*; and on the same evening the Rev. Edwin Sidney preached for the *London Hibernian Society*, in St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row. On Thursday evening, the 10th, the Rev. H. Harbison preached for the *London Missionary Society*, in St. Barnabas Church, Goswell-road. On Monday evening, the 13th, the Rev. Dr. Raffles preached for the *Home Missionary Society*, in Chapel-street, Soho.

**REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1837.**—The date of this Report is almost enough to make one indifferent to its contents. It is impossible to guess for what reason, a Report of a few Schools for 1837, should not be submitted to Government till the 30th December, 1838, or, its publication having been sanctioned on the 27th February, 1839, it should not have come from the press till July. We trust that no similar delay will occur in reference to subsequent Reports; if it should, the public will naturally lose all interest in the labours of the Committee.

Yet the Report is valuable, and deserves respectful attention. It shows in the Members of the Education Committee a very deep interest in the objects of their charge. Their painstaking examination of the Seminaries immediately under their eye, reflects upon them the highest credit. It shews both their benevolent disposition, and their anxiety to accom-

plish a conscientious fulfilment of their duty. Nevertheless one cannot help wishing, that, instead of this occasional high pressure influence of laborious examinations on the course of instruction, there were a uniform tension secured, by the devoted superintendence of a public functionary, who, all the year round, should have nothing else to occupy his attention. On the present system, too much time seems to be lost, in ascertaining that the time of the students is well spent.

The Report is made up of distinct statements respecting each of the Seminaries under the care of the Committee; and these are of great importance. But a very acceptable service has been performed, by the collection of the general facts into three tables of Educational Statistics, which place the whole extent of Public Education, by state, patronage, at once under view. These tables we here transcribe as a record of much value.

## I. CLASS—ORIENTAL-CLASSICAL.

	Number of Students at the beginning of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Average monthly expenditures.	Average cost of tuition of each pupil.
Calcutta Sans. Col.	122	57	9	84	0	1336 0 0	11 2 1
Benzars Sans. Col.	223	126	12	174	100	1283 0 0	7 1 6
Col. Arabic Col.	114	53	3	123	41	1850 0 0	15 9 7
Delhi Ar. & Per. Col.	109	80	10	91	72	140 0 0	8 12 0
Do. Sans. Dep.	33	27	2	28	19	100 0 0	3 2 0
Agra Ar. & Per. Dep.	142	41	5	113	33	224 0 0	2 3 2
Col. Mohl. Mohl.	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
do. do.	393	414	274	4	13	1500 0 0	5 7 7
Furruchabad Madrass.	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mummut Col. (no return)	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Allahabad Persian School	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Orduo	55	0	4	48	0	40 0 0	0 13 4
	1008	400	64	958	330	56	7350 0 0

## II. CLASS—ANGLO-VERNACULAR.

	Number of Students at the beginning of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Average monthly expenditures.	Average cost of tuition of each pupil.
Hindoo College,*	434	1015	451	10	21	4059 0 0	9 0 0
Benzars Seminary,	143	8	3	147	6	4	637 0 0
Col. of Mohl. Mohl.	1114	0	39	750	0	29	3000 0 0
Col. Hooghly Brn. School,	0	0	0	257	0	4	255 0 0
Madrass Eng. School,	102	0	0	131	0	7	480 0 0
Agra Col. Eng. Dep.	118	2	4	101	0	6	1288 0 0
Delhi Institution,	110	27	9	84	12	9	709 0 0
Allahabad School,	91	0	5	91	0	6	463 0 0
Dacca School,	149	0	3	314	0	6	533 0 0
Mercut School,	104	0	3	96	0	4	406 0 0
Gowahatty School,	131	0	4	154	0	4	579 0 0
Chittagong School,	6	0	0	6	0	5	303 0 0
Midnapore School,	56	0	1	79	0	3	363 0 0
Patan School,	102	0	3	109	0	3	363 0 0
Chittagong School,	6	0	0	6	0	5	303 0 0
Mummut Col. Eng.†	168	0	1	80	0	3	177 0 0
Benzars School,	0	0	0	45	0	3	363 0 0
Aljmere School,	39	0	1	144	0	1	207 0 0
Saugor School,	47	0	1	68	0	1	321 0 0
Ghazipur School,	0	0	0	25	0	4	374 0 0
Moulmain School,	43	0	1	40	0	1	209 0 0
Gerrackpore School,	37	0	1	55	0	1	273 0 0
Furruchabad School,	10	0	1	34	0	1	129 0 0
Tubulpore School,	20	0	1	23	0	1	76 0 0
Hoshingabad School,	0	0	0	52	0	1	303 0 0
Bhagulpore Inst.	0	0	0	1	0	1	119 0 0
Farver School,	60	0	1	80	0	1	350 0 0
Berhilly School,	0	0	0	56	0	2	301 0 0
Commish School,	0	0	0	0	0	1	208 0 0
Saugor School,	0	0	0	41	0	1	160 0 0
Azimgur School,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Dumra School,	0	0	0	38	0	1	100 0 0
	3083	47	96	3739	21	136	17017 0 0

\* The Hindoo College receives from the General Fund, Rs. 2,300-5-4 monthly. It gives from the pupils about 1800 Rs. monthly.

† For these no examination Report has been received, entries made from last Quarterly Returns.

## III. CLASS—VERNACULAR.

	Number of Students at the beginning of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Number of Students at the end of 1857.	Average monthly expenditures.	Average cost of tuition of each pupil.
Allahabad School,	18	0	0	18	0	4	37 0 0
Aljmere School,	0	0	0	0	0	3	0 0 0
Agra College Hindi,	88	68	6	79	56	6	367 0 0
Bhagulpore Hindi School,	79	44	3	65	0	1	239 0 0
Saugor Hindi Dep.	0	0	0	154	0	5	165 0 0
Hoshingabad Hindi Dep.	0	0	0	89	0	1	250 0 0
	193	108	11	484	122	20	1127 0 0
Total,	4574	564	170	3106	462	217	23459 0 0

In reviewing the whole, the Committee are constrained to say, "We do not disguise to ourselves, that in some places, particularly in Western India, our system of education has not yet attained the popularity, which it enjoys in the Bengal provinces, in which we are unable to meet the demand for new schools." This is a very gentle acknowledgment of a fact which would admit of much stronger expression. The system of the Committee has distinctly proved a failure, not "in some places," but nearly throughout the Western Provinces. Of this any one may be satisfied by a glance at the table of Anglo-vernacular schools; which are the only schools that find favour in the eyes of the Committee. Observe how paltry are the numbers in attendance in all the sixteen or seventeen Seminaries in the Western Provinces. Exceptions may be made in favour of Benares, Agra, and Saugor, and no more. And even these insignificant numbers are, in not a few cases, diminishing. If we turn from the tables to the Reports, we find it reported from Ghazepore, for instance, that "the education offered at the school still continued to be little appreciated by the inhabitants;" a similar feeling, aggravated by religious prejudice against European geography, appears at Azimgur; at Allahabad no field is the attendance, that the Head-master, in despair, wishes to exact engagements from the parents of the pupils; we know that the same thing is felt at Bareilly, and so we might say of nearly all the schools on this part of the list.

This is not the sort of fact which we should have expected would lead the Committee to say, "we are confirmed in the expediency, of conducting our operations on the principles, on which we have acted for the last three years, with the sanction of Government." They are determined to adhere to their principles; and what, then, is to be done, where the education afforded on those principles is not valued or accepted? "We shall not hesitate," say the Committee, "to transfer the appropriations made in favour of those places to other spots, where the boon which we offer may be more appreciated." This is cool; considering the extent of country over which the indifference complained of exists. It is very right to send back unqualified students to six or twelve months farther study; but it is another thing to send back, *sine die*, some thirty or forty millions of people—our people—to unrelieved ignorance and barbarism. Have the Committee any right thus summarily to deal with the national interests?

The Committee turn with comfort and complacency to Bengal; although even here every thing is not rose-coloured. Here, however, they rejoice they can have schools and scholars more than their funds will admit. Be it so: how came Bengal to present so favourable a field for their operations? Much of the preparation of its inhabitants, is owing

\* The instruction in English, at this School, is so very elementary, that it does not merit to be ranked in Class.

to proximity to the seat of Government, and the centre of European commerce; but quite as much is due to the previous enjoyment of much vernacular instruction in European knowledge. Let the Committee keep in mind their triumphs in Hooghly, and the popularity of their school in Dacca. In both these places, especially the latter, there was no such influence of situation as in Calcutta and its suburbs. But no two places, to which the Education Committee have extended their operations, had been favoured like these with vernacular European schools: which had, by twenty years' culture, cleared away all prejudices, and imparted both the desire and the capacity for receiving any education the Committee might think of bestowing. Now if the ultimatum of the Committee be the universal prevalence of their system of education in English throughout India, let them adopt vernacular schools at least as a preparatory agency, where their English system is yet unacceptable. They would find that if they condescended to incorporate with the elements of education, indispensable to those who are to engage in Native business, a moderate portion of European knowledge in the vernacular speech, there is not a town in the country in which they would have to complain of insensibility to the value of the boon they offered. They might have 500 scholars educated by such means, at the same expense as the 50 of some of the English Schools are now taught at. When such a body of youth had been under instruction for a few years, an English School might be opened with the greatest advantage: and if the Committee had the heart to do so, they might then shut up the vernacular schools. We have received a long and able letter to the Committee from the Western Provinces, on the failure of their system there, which we shall lay before them in portions from week to week; and at the same time we shall have repeated opportunities for expressing our own views. We shall, therefore, say no more on the matter now.

There is added to the Report a very interesting Appendix relating to the Medical College. It contains the Report of the searching examination of the Senior Students in November, 1838, by Messrs. Nicolson, Grant, Martin and Stewart, on which certificates were granted to Umachurn Dey, Dwarkanath Goopya, Raj Krishna Dey, and Nubinchunder Mittra; a Report of the General Committee on the Institution generally; and the determination of Government in respect of the recommendation of that Report. It is well known that appointments have been given to the students who have so nobly distinguished themselves, of a new and liberal kind. The Governor in Council has also cordially approved of the recommendation, that vernacular medical schools should be instituted for educating those who are to fill the lowest grades of Hospital and Dispensary practice; whilst the Medical College is reserved for practitioners of a higher order. But another proposition of the General Committee, and their medical advisers, that six or eight of the students of the College should go to England under the care of one of the Professors, study for two or three years, take diplomas, and receive appointments as Assistant Surgeons from the Court of Directors, has not met with similar favour: and we are glad it has not. The estimate of the cost of eight students spending three years in this way is £8,000; which would nearly double the total charge of the College, and give as much for eight pupils as for all the other 70. We cannot forget, too, that the truest stretch of Mr. Trevelyan's hopes or thoughts in respect of all that can be obtained for the farther education of the whole population of the Bengal and Agra Presidencies is only twice the sum that would be appropriated to these eight young gentlemen. But we should not insist on these con-

siderations, if the proposition itself offered any prospect of important benefit. We can regard it as nothing better than an *ad captandam* sort of demonstration, of no intrinsic value at all. But as it is negatived, it is unnecessary to argue the matter.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

The *Foreign Quarterly Review* states, that the *Iliad* of Homer has lately been translated into Sanskrit. This is a palpable mistake; and it has arisen, we fancy, from the republication of Pope's Homer, at Mr. Rastoun's Press.—The Bombay papers announce the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Dr. Brennan, the able Editor of the *Bombay Times*.—The *Enterprise* Steamer towed the *Water Witch* fairly out to sea; and as the vessel enjoyed a favourable wind, it is reasonable to hope that the voyage to Aden will be performed within the stipulated period of forty days.—Intelligence has been received from the Army beyond the Indus. The troops were to move from Candahar, in progress to Ghizam and Cabul, on the 25th of June, with full provisions for one month. Provisions had become cheaper at Candahar; the harvest had been reaped, and the only difficulty experienced, arose from the want of mills to grind the corn.—His Honour the Deputy Governor having received official information of the death of Ranjeet Singh, minute guns, sixty in number, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were ordered to be fired on the 15th instant from the ramparts of Fort William.—The *Harkers* give us the gratifying intelligence that Capt. Denny, late of the *Seringapatam*, is coming out in a new ship, the *Vicomte*, fitted with a thirty horse engine, to assist her in calais.—A meeting has been held of the most respectable inhabitants at Baraset, a large town a few miles from Calcutta, when it was determined to establish an English Seminary, at the expense of the community.—It is rumoured that the six Annuitants of the Civil Service, for the present year, will be Mr. Pattle, Mr. W. Crocroft, Mr. T. G. Smith, Mr. M. H. Turnbull, Mr. W. Braddon and Mr. Curtis.—The latest accounts from beyond the Indus state, that the ex-soldiers have fled to Poonia, where they will exhibit a practical proof of the energy which the British Government has displayed. We think their presence there is likely to do much more good than if they had quietly retired on a pension to our territories.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

A deputation has been sent from Joudhpore to Col. Sutherland, who solicited an interview with him; but this was peremptorily refused. Preparations are in progress for marching into the country at the close of the rains.—A long and very interesting correspondence has been published by the Saram Committee in the papers of this Presidency, which exhibits the active zeal and untiring perseverance with which Mr. Timothy Curtis pursues this great national object.—An Envoy has, it is said, come from Shah Kamran at Herat, to Mr. Macnaghten, which shows his staunch adherence to the British Government. Dost Mahomed is reported to have sent his family on to Balk, preparatory, doubtless, to his own flight, when our armies shall press on him.—The *Agra Utkhar* states, that a report has been received by the last Mail, of the Pincation of the Directors to augment the Bengal Medical Establishment by two Superintending Surgeons, twenty Surgeons, and fifty Assistants. The report is all most too good to be true.—The *Madras Herald* states it as a fact, that a gallant son of Mars, who has recently been raised to a companionship of the Bath, returns all letters in which the augmentation of C. B. is not visible.—The Petition from the Mauritius planters to the Court of Directors, for a repeal of the Orders in Council, is this day published in the papers. This is the second annually in the practice of petitioning. The Mauritius, a Crown Colony, petitions the Company to obtain the abrogation of the orders of the Crown; and the Opium merchants of Calcutta appeal to the Queen's Council for a favour they are anxious to obtain from the Company.—Part of a gang of dacoits, it is said, have been captured in Calcutta, upon the premises of a respectable Bahad. They are part of an organized gang which



has long disturbed the peace of the districts around Calcutta.—The rains have, at length, set in at Agra, and in the surrounding provinces; and the prospects of want which had been so fearfully entertained have been, in a considerable degree, dispelled.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Accounts are given in the papers of a most atrocious robbery committed about six miles from Calcutta, by a gang of robbers, who went fully armed and prepared to resist the public authorities. They carried torques with them, kept off all assailants, murdered several men, and bore away in triumph the treasure. In the morning, however, fifteen of the number were seized.—The Mahamudra has overflowed her banks, and laid the surrounding country under water.—Mr. Watson, late of the Sailor's Home, and latterly Assistant to Mr. Wilson, has issued a plan for the establishment of a family Hotel at Korioung, which is the first hill stage on the Darjeeling road, four thousand feet above the level of the sea. During the month of June, the thermometer never rose higher than 70° at the very hottest season of the year. The building will contain twelve apartments, besides bathing rooms, and is conveniently divided into four compartments. It is said that it will be ready in February.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

The ARMY OF THE INDIA broke ground on the 13th of June, en route to Gilgit and Cabul. A portion of the army started on that day; a second portion was to move the next day, and the remainder on the 17th.—A Commission of Enquiry is now sitting on some Malles, who are said to have excited disaffection to the British Government at Hyderabad.—From several of the districts in Bengal, the accounts regarding the Indigo crop are very favourable; the other parts scarcely an average one.—Dr. Campbell, the Surgeon of the Residency at Cawnpore, is in orders to take the place of Col. Lloyd at Darjeeling.—Mrs. Leach, who has just returned from England, has taken the lower part of the house occupied by St. Andrew's Library, for a Theatre, to be called the *Sans Souci*. However little care there may be below, there must be quite enough of it above, unless Messrs. Thacker and Co. happen to be fully insured.—The last May Mail brought intelligence of the very favourable disposition of the Members of the Court of Directors to the Assam Tea Company, and it is not improbable that the determination of the local authorities, as in the case of the Bombay Bank, may be modified by the higher powers in Leadenhall Street.—Letters from Aracan state that the Burmese are stockading the frontier; and it is expected that their next care will be to stockade themselves on the Yamalanga Hills. Consequent with this intelligence, we are told in the *Hurkara*, that Lord Auckland and his suite will leave the Hills in October, and descend to the plains, and may be expected in Calcutta in February; and that His Lordship's trip to the metropolis has reference to a Burmese war.—The total number of Shares taken in the *Suez* Company up to the 11th July, was 1961, making a subscription of nearly 100,000*l.*; of which the first instalment, or one-tenth, has already been paid up.—The *Soomra* flat, in tow of the *Thames Steamer*, has just made the trip to and from Allahabad in *twenty-eight days*, the quickest on record.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of the *Steamer Kithway*, at St. Vincent. She may, therefore, be hourly expected to arrive at Bombay.—The *Englishman* has transferred from the *Chandrika*, to its own columns, a pompous account of the reception of Rajah Greenghader, of Nuddea, by the Deputy Governor, from which we understand that he proceeded upon the visit with a rabble of a hundred men, with swords, spears, muskets, &c. &c.; that Capt. Dabwood received him at the steps, and Mr. Robertson rose on his entrance, placed him on a sofa, and when he went away gave him some poun and utter. The object of the Rajah is to get the Company's paw off the free tenures, which, after the battle of Pinnacy, his grandfather transferred, in free tenure, to his own family.—A most fatal instance of Cholera is stated to have occurred at Chinglopat. On the 24th June died Ellen Doherty, aged five; on the 25th, her sister, aged sixteen months; on the 30th, the father, and the next day, the mother, all within one week, of this

fatal disease.—Letters from Quetta state, that Sir John Keane had received a *sig* from Government, for some of his measures, more especially for having marshalled so large a force into a country so destitute of all the necessities of life.—A Correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* states, that the *soi-disant* Portab Chand is actually going to England to prosecute his claims; and he hopes that Baboo Radia Kissen Mitter will continue to shed the cause of this poor unfortunate man, by advancing him money sufficient for "his requisite purposes."—From the same paper, we learn that a new office is likely to be established, in the Board of Revenue at this Presidency, that of Preparer of precedents.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

If, M. Ship, the *Volage*, has been despatched to Canton, to aid the views and measures of the Superintendent.—A letter published in the *Englishman* this day, contains an account of a warrant, and to all appearance, an illegal outrage on the Press at Moorshedabad. On Friday last, the Printer was seized in mid-day, and locked up a close prisoner, denied the use of pen, ink and paper, without his or any one else's knowing the reason. On the 20th, the Printing Office was sealed up, and the number about to be issued, retained, with all the property. Such is the statement given. We must acknowledge that there is something, we do not say brutal, but impolitic, in such proceedings, that we suspect our belief till we hear both sides of the question. If there be any truth, however, in these statements, we pity—not the Printer, but the Magistrate, who, not having the deposition and banishment of Charles the X. before him, has put forth his hand to the press. He will never hear the last of it in India or in England. For his peace of mind and advancement in the service, we hope the whole may turn out to be fiction.—At a meeting held at the Town Hall of the undersubscribers to the Statue of the late Bishop Heber, present, five persons. The Bishop, the Chief Justice, the Archbishop, the Presidency Chaplain, and Mr. Robinson. It was resolved that as there was no suitable position in the present Cathedral for this colossal statue, it be placed in the Eastern veranda, until the new Cathedral is complete. The Bishop stated that all the funds were ready; that the edifice would be completed in two or three years; that it would be a Gothic building, 185 feet long, by 85, and 60 feet high, without galleries.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	C'n's Rs. As.
W. Stopford, Esq. ....	to Oct. 1889, 10 0
C. Chester, Esq. ....	to June 1840, 50 0
Jas. Forlong, Esq. ....	to June 1889, 30 0
Dr. C. Llewellyn, ....	to Dec. 1889, 20 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

RESOLUTION OF THE COURT OF SUDDER DEWANNY AND NISAMU ADALUT, UNDER DATES THE 5TH JULY, 1889.

Read the Resolution, of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, under date the 20th March last on the progress made in introducing the Vernacular Languages in the Proceedings in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

1. The Court resolve, with the sanction of His Honour the Deputy Governor, that the Oordoo language shall in future be the language of record in all proceedings and orders in the Sudder Dewanny and Nisamut Adalut at the Presidency, and that the same shall be written in the Persian character.

2. The proceedings and papers in all civil cases transmitted of this Court, which may be written in the Persian, Oordoo, or Bengalee language, should be unaccompanied by translations; but in criminal trials referred to the Nisamut Adalut, with exception to trials for the crime of Thuggee, all papers which may not be drawn up in the Persian or Oordoo language, shall be accompanied by translations in the latter.

3. All papers in the Mag. Orissa, and other dialects, shall be accompanied by Oordoo translations.

4. The Officers of this Court shall be allowed a period of one year from this date to qualify themselves in the Oordoo and Bengalee languages.

5. The authorities of the districts in which the Oordoo language is current, shall be required to take measures for intro-

during the use of the Nagree character in writing that language; and to report, on the 1st January next, the progress which has been made in that respect.

6. In the districts in which either the Oordoo or the Bengalee is the current language, parties are to be allowed, in all civil and criminal courts, to present all petitions and pleadings in any language they think most suitable for their purpose; but any documents so presented, which may not be written either in the Persian, Oordoo, or Bengalee, shall be accompanied by translations in one of these three languages. The same rule shall be applicable to Futwas and Bewustals required from the Law Officers.

The authorities in the Bengal districts shall correspond with each other in the vernacular language, and employ the Oordoo in their correspondence with the courts of other districts. The same rule shall be observed, *mutatis mutandis*, in Cuttack and the other Provinces subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

8. The authorities of those districts in which the Amshah have not yet sufficiently qualified themselves in the vernacular languages, are authorised to grant them a reasonable time for acquiring proficiency in the same.—*Cont. Adv.*

#### DEATH OF RAJESH SINGH.

"The Maharajah later in the day became very ill, and at the time of departing from all his worldly wealth, ordered his treasures and jewels to be brought forth. 100 cows with horns gilded, 1000 spanned horses, and five of the best breed, such as the "Kubotrah," the "Kandahar," the "Nagveng," and others, all equipt in gold and jewelled saddles, 4 elephants with gold and silver boudes, a golden char and bedstead, plates, strings of pearls, awaria, shelds, guns, and innumerable other valuables were given in alms and deposited with Misor Bellee Run to be distributed in all parts of India, and at all the sacred Hindoo shrines and temples. Afterwards a Surpesh, received from the Governor General, and other jewels and gold bangles, were given away.

"The gifts made this day are computed to have amounted to about two crores of Rupees, but making allowances for exaggeration, it can be no less than one crore. The ministers and Koonwur Khurruk Singh enquired, with cries of lamentation, 'what would become of them?'—on which the Maharajah said that. The Rajahs (Dhian Singh and Meer Singh) will, according to their own opinions, distribute all the money and things to the Gourdwaras and other places, and to the Brahmins and Sudhies. The Maharajah sent for the precious diamond (Koh-i-noor) from Bellee Ram, and wanted to give it in alms; but he was dissuaded by the Rajahs, who represented how invaluable a diamond it was—worth the revenues of all India, and that there would be no one to buy it from the Brahmins. A Ja- per of 25,000 Rupees annual revenue was granted to the Am- rutsar Gourdwaras to support travellers. The Surpesh and string of pearls received from the Governor General were given to Pandit Mudoodun, because of their being so very precious. The gifts continued till evening, and the Maharajah remained in the state in which he was, the physicians all the while feeling his pulse. The Rajahs have so strictly guarded the Tombkhans, the Fort, and the City, that no stranger can enter, and similar arrangements have been made at Amrutsar through Misor Bhokraj. At Jemadar Khoshal Singh's suggestion, Koonwur Khurruk Singh has written to Koonwur Sheer Singh to come without, and he is expected to arrive as soon as possible.

"The death of the Maharajah being known, the Ranees Koon- wur Khurruk Singh, Rajah Dhian Singh, Jemadar Khoshal Singh, and others, ordered cries and lamentations, tearing their hair, casting earth on their heads, throwing themselves on the ground, and striking their heads against bricks and stones. This continued during the night by the side of the corpse; every now and then looking towards the corpse, their shrieks became shriller. The gates of the Fort were shut, but Koonwur Khurruk Singh ordered the shops in the city to be opened, and business to be carried on.

"Koonwur Khurruk Singh, Rajah Dhian Singh and others, had a tier of sandal wood prepared, and embroidered with gold borders. Rajah Dhian Singh prepared to burn himself with the

Maharajah, but the Koonwur and the Sirdars threw their tur- bans at his feet to dissuade him, alleging that without him the affairs of the state would be deranged. It was not until after some hours passed in thus beseeching him that they could pre- vail upon him. Then the Rajah proposed to go to Benares af- ter a year, which was complied with. Ranees Loomdin, called "Guddun," daughter of Rajah Sumas Chind of Kishan, the Ranees Hindoor, daughter of Meer Fudlun Singh, of Noorpoor, Ranees Rajkour, daughter of Sirdar Jay Singh, of Chynpoor, a village about 7 miles from Amrutsar, and the Ranees "Baant Allee" came and approached the corpse weeping, and resolved to burn themselves with their husband. Koonwur Khurruk Singh did his utmost to dissuade them; he pointed out to them the dignity and the affluence they were possessed of, promised that in the future he would be with all his heart and soul most de- voted to them, would they only relinquish their intention, but they would not for a moment listen either to the appeals of the Koonwur or the other Chiefs—Ranees "Guddun" taking Rajah Dhian Singh by the hand, and placing it on the breast of the corpse made him swear never to be a traitor to Koonwur Khur- ruk Singh, and Now Nihal Singh; or to be inattentive to the welfare of the State. Koonwur Khurruk Singh was in like manner made to swear to be led away by no misrepresentations of interested parties to renounce Rajah Dhian Singh; and the torments due for the slaughter of a thousand souls were im- pressed on him who should violate his oath. The corpse was then washed by the Koonwur with the water of the Ganges and placed on the splendid bier. Rajahs Dhian, and Meer Singh, Khoshal Singh, Ajot Singh, Sumas Chind, the Vardas, the Ahwalas, of Ladah, of Telahra Haraur, Dose, and others, threw shawls on the bier, and it was carried in procession in the garden at Dhulkote, situated in the Fort, near the Huzoor, ad- joining to Gourdus Ujain's residence. The four Ranees, clad in the richest apparel and jewels worth many lakhs of Rupees, ac- companied the procession, bestowing every now and then some portion of their jewels and ornaments to the singers and the Brah- mins. Having arrived at the funeral pile made of sandal wood, the corpse was placed upon it. Ranees Loomdin sat down by its side, and placed the head of the deceased on her lap, while the other three Ranees with seven slave girls seated themselves a- round, with every mark of satisfaction on their countenances. At ten o'clock, nearly the time fixed by the Brahmins, Koon- wur Khurruk Singh set fire to the pile, and the Ranees of the Pan- jabs, with four Ranees and seven slave girls, were reduced to ashes. A small cloud appeared in the sky over the burning pile, and having shed a few drops, cleared away. No one saw a hope of relief but in resignation. Rajah Dhian Singh attempted four times to jump into the burning pile, but was withheld by the multitude. After the ceremony was over, Koonwur Khurruk Singh and the other Chiefs bathed themselves in the Ganges, and returned to the Huzoor Garden. Fifteen pairs of shawls and twenty dusters were given to the singers of the holy hymns of Baba Nanak; and a thousand rupees were distributed amongst the poor. The Koonwur sat lamenting. The heart is rent in at- tempting a description of the distress and lamentations in the Pa- lace, amongst the Ranees, and amongst citizens of every age, sex, and religion."—*Delhi Gazette*, July 10.

#### EUROPE.

##### RELIGION.

THE OXFORD THEOLOGY.—The distinguishing feature of the Oxford Theology, however, is its political doctrine. It has been well said, that Popery is not only a religion, but a power; and the same holds good of the Oxford Catholicism. This fact is unequivocally recognised, and its consequences pointed out, by the eruditest Author of "Spiritual Popery," in his recent publication, entitled, "*Ancient Christianity and the Doctrine of the Oxford Tracts*."—"THE VENERABLE PRINCIPLE of the Tracts for the Times—the inalienable right of the Church to an uncontrolled internal government, and its inherent spiritual supremacy in relation to the civil power, generally, and to the temporary administration of that power in particular,—this weighty doctrine tends, directly, as all must see, to a disruption of the existing connexion between the Church and the State, or to a secession, a renouncing of the texture from the top to the bottom." This "centre principle" is avowed and defended by the *Quarterly Reviewer*, almost as bravely as by the *British Critic*. Now mark: were the Tories to regain political ascendancy, this centre principle would immediately become a principle of action, not, *not now*, in threatened resistance to the State, but in dangerous alliance with it. The *Times*, at present siding against the Papacy, recommends the Oxford disputants, "if they are the honest friends of Protestantism, to postpone their unprofitable janglings, at least for some years to come." This is prudent and significant counsel. It means: "Wait, gentle- men, till the alarm about Popery has blown over, and your friends are in power." The *Times* will then find no more difficulty in adopting a new creed in theology, than in politics. The policy

of the Tories is, secretly to favour the spread of the Oxford opinions, but to keep things as quiet as possible, and to hush all controversy, all alarm. The idea that Religious Freedom can be in any danger from this quarter, is treated with ridicule. The reference is this cause for apprehension in the Address circulated by the Provisional Committee of the Religious Freedom Society, was treated by the *Record* as sheer affectation or hyperbole—an attempt to sound a false alarm. We are not alarmists. We are not unprepared for the impending encounter. But we entreat the friends to Religion, and to Religion's safeguard—Civil Liberty, not to be deceived—not to be betrayed into a false security. "The battle of the Reformation must be fought over again."—*Pat.*

THE DRAUGHT OF EXETER.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Grylle to the vacant demerit, and the chapter have not been pleased to accept him. This seals the condemnation of that venerable and honest body. First, They appointed a meeting, presuming that the Crown was ignorant of the impediment which the new law had placed in the way of the free exercise of its rights; they then intended to pounce upon this good thing, and appropriate it to themselves. Second, When the Crown smelt their plot, they embroiled the Queen in the free exercise of her right till Her Majesty was compelled to forego the appointment of the pious, exemplary, and self-denying Lord W. Russell, whose practical piety had been proved by his voluntarily giving up a large living of £,300. a year, and retaining a small one of 400l. only; and Third, They drove the Queen to nominate some member of their own body. And now, Fourth, The Queen having appointed a rev. member of their own body, they refuse to receive him. Here we not meet out a case against them? These are the men whose lives ought to be an example of devotion and loyalty to the Queen, and a pattern of obedience to all who look up to them. We understand that the Rev. Mr. Grylle is a very excellent preacher, an exemplary divine—but he supported Sir Hussey Vivian at the last Cornish election. Will this fact explain the new scruples that have arisen in the minds of the chapter? The Queen may be Queen, but the Church must be victory over her, or we shall never have peace.—*Western Times*

DR. CHALMERS ON CHRISTIAN UNION.—In a letter, dated November 10, to a Presbyterian minister in this country, (U.S.) who has kindly permitted us to copy it, the celebrated Dr. Chalmers of Edinburgh thus expresses himself:—"I am very sorry for the adverse circumstances of your Church, of which you take notice in your letter to me. We are not without difficulties and difficulties often I have been thinking much, of late, of the stress which our Saviour lays upon Christian unity, (John xvii.) I feel very certain, however, that the way to obtain this is, not by giving in to the worldly pretensions of any given Church claiming to be the alone true Church, but by evangelical Christians of all denominations laying greater stress on the principles in which they agree, and less on the points about which they differ. This union is to be brought about, not by the enforcement of authority on the part of an ecclesiastical corporation, but by the growth of light, largeness, and charity among all." Our readers will be pleased with the Catholic spirit of this paragraph. Dr. Chalmers has hit upon the true cure for contentions in the Church. John Howe prescribed the same remedy more than a century ago, and wrote much in its favour.—*New York Observer*, January 12.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.—In the districts visited by the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, Scotland, there are reported to be, belonging to the Dissenting denominations, 766 places of worship, furnishing accommodation for 873,647 persons; and the actual attendance is estimated at 271,898. Of these 736 places, 290 belong to the Secession Church; 101 to other offshoots of the Presbyterian Communion; 93 to the Independents; 58 to the Baptists; 49 to the Methodists; 61 to Episcopians; 47 to Roman Catholics; and 61 to various minor sects. On comparing the lists of several of the principal denominations given in Oliver and Boyd's Almanack, with the congregations visited and included in the returns, there are found to be, in the districts unvisited, 101 Secession Churches, 20 of the Relief, 90 Presbyterian of other communions, and 17 Episcopalian; and adding for Independent, Baptist, and other denominations, 68, the total, in districts unvisited, will be 344. Assuming the average attendance in these churches to be the same as in the other churches of the same denominations, the results of the calculation will be as follows:—

	Congrega-	Minis-	Accommo-	Attend-
	tions.	ters.	dation.	ance.
Secession and Relief Churches, . . . . .	441	275	302,571	234,387
Other Presbyterian, . . . . .	111			
Independent and Baptist, . . . . .	175			
Methodist, . . . . .	60			
Episcopalian, . . . . .	78			67,048
Roman Catholic, . . . . .	58			
Other Sects, . . . . .	77			
	1,000			369,544

Assuming the average attendance to be 44.44 per cent. of the population connected with the Dissenting denominations, the latter will amount to 881,700; which, out of a population of 2,500,000, is within a fraction of one-third, and confirms the Writer's previous estimate, founded on other data.

But can the remaining two-thirds be assigned with any good reason to the Established Church? Of the existing church accommodation, the Dissenters, though apparently only one-third of the population, have provided 453 per cent., and the Established Church 343. Within the districts visited, the total population of which is 1,778,928, the average attendance is—

In Established Churches, . . . . .	870,845
In other denominations, . . . . .	271,898
	631,748

Taking these numbers as representing the regular church-going population of the country, the result is, that 38,382 per cent. belong to the Establishment, and 47.18 per cent. to other denominations. Again; for a population of 1,778,928, the legal estimate of church-accommodation required is 790,534; while the actual provision is—

In the Established Churches, . . . . .	448,465
In other Denominations, . . . . .	374,647
	823,112

Exhibiting an excess of 32,558. But the attendance ought to be greater than the actual accommodation required, and, taken at one-half of the population, would be, . . . . . 880,941  
Deducting the average attendance, . . . . . 631,748

we have a deficiency of . . . . . 137,757

That is to say, nearly a thirteenth part of the population would appear to stand at no place of worship. And yet, there is nothing generally unoccupied, in the various places of worship within the same districts, to the number of not less than 171,507. "This large amount of accommodation over and above the average occupation of it," the Writer remarks, "is another evidence that there is really no want of church-accommodation; and that, whatever may be the cause of the destitution of religious instruction, which exists, it is not to be ascribed to want of room in the churches." That the telling of seats does not operate as a restriction from the churches, is proved by the fact, that in the Secession and Relief Churches, for every 100 seats hit, about 117 are occupied, many regularly occupying seats without paying for them.—*Pat.*

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—From an abridgement in the *Patriot* of the 8th May, we learn that this Institution, during the past year, has added about sixty preachers of the Gospel in the Scottish Highlands and Islands, and various destitute parts of the Lowlands. Thirteen of these, (several of them wholly, and most of them principally supported from the funds of the Union,) preach in the Gaelic language; and, including their extensive tours last summer through almost the whole of the Highland districts and the Hebrides, made known the doctrines of salvation to about 50,000 of their countrymen—a people extremely destitute of the Gospel, many of them residing thirty miles from their parish church, and it being very far from the case that the Gospel is faithfully preached in every parish. Nineteen have been added, and some of them also entirely supported in the Northern Isles, by whose labours many thousands in these parts have heard the word of life. From £200 to £300 was expended last year on the Highlands and Islands alone. As the Union has fallen into debt by these efforts, and many most urgent calls are still made upon them for more preachers, they appeal for assistance to their more wealthy brethren in England.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA, in 1834, stood as under:—

Church of England.	Ch. of Scotland.	Ch. of Rome.
Calcutta, . . . . . 437,118 sicees rupees (37 clergy) 22,414 4,000		
Bombay, . . . . . 306,502 (24 clergy) 20,685 5,922		
Bombay, . . . . . 155,005 (12 clergy) 21,944 4,660		
	618,688	78
		65,048 14,682

And we believe there are various grants and allowances not included in these amounts. Adding them to the above returns, we have the following results, taking the sicees rupees at 2s. sterling:—

Ch. of England.	Ch. of Scotland.	Ch. of Rome.	Other Den.
134,450	9,987	14,788	28,061
81,868	6,504	1,480	
£216,318	£16,471	£16,268	

—*Pat.*

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT (COLONIES).

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 25th February, 1839.

Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1838 :—for,  
Return of the Number of Persons on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian Church, and other Religious Denominations, maintained by Grant of Public Money, in each of the Colonies, and in the Territories of the East India Company; stating the Rank of each, where Stationed, the Expenses of fixed Salary, and of Allowances of each, and the Total Expenses of each Colony (or Presidency and Dependency) for such Establishments, in sterling Money, for the last Year the Account can be made up, so as to exhibit the whole Amount paid for the support of Religion of every denomination. (So far as regards the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)  
Colonial Office, Downing-street, 21st February, 1839. JAMES STEPHEN.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

No.	COLONY.	Church of England. £ s. d.	Church of Scotland. £ s. d.	Dutch Church. £ s. d.	Church of Rome. £ s. d.	TOTAL. £ s. d.
1	Gibraltar, - - -	745 7 4	...	...	300 0 0	1,045 7 0
2	Malta, - - -	826 17 6	...	...	...	826 17 0
3	Ionian Isles, - - -	685 0 0	...	...	91 0 0	776 0 0
4	Heligoland, - - -	...	...	270 0 0	...	270 0 0
5	Sierra Leone, - - -	546 0 0	...	...	...	546 0 0
6	Bathurst, River Gambia, - - -	400 0 0	...	...	...	400 0 0
7	Cape of Good Hope, - - -	2,313 13 0	200 0 0	5,347 2 2	290 0 0	8,250 17 2
8	Mauritius, - - -	1,373 12 0	...	...	2,395 0 0	3,968 12 0
Diocese of Quebec :						
9	Lower Canada, - - -	4,507 0 0	200 0 0	...	2,000 0 0	6,707 0 0
10	Upper Canada, - - -	7,478 13 10	2,118 6 8	...	1,000 0 0	11,195 2 8
Diocese of Nova Scotia :						
11	Nova Scotia, - - -	6,074 5 7	75 0 0	...	...	6,149 5 7
12	New Brunswick, - - -	541 8 4	50 0 0	...	54 0 0	641 8 4
13	Prince Edward Island, - - -	165 0 0	...	...	...	165 0 0
14	Newfoundland, - - -	392 17 2	...	...	75 0 0	467 17 2
15	Bermuda, - - -	1,815 2 8	66 13 4	...	...	1,881 16 0
Diocese of Jamaica :						
16	Jamaica, - - -	36,610 0 0	683 6 8	...	550 0 0	37,448 6 8
17	Bahamas, - - -	2,087 16 6	700 0 0	...	...	2,787 16 6
Diocese of Barbados and the Leeward Islands :						
18	Barbados, - - -	10,866 13 4	...	...	...	10,866 13 4
19	Grenada, - - -	1,783 13 8	...	...	...	1,783 13 8
20	St. Vincent, - - -	1,736 1 6	...	...	...	1,736 1 6
21	Dominica, - - -	467 15 0	...	...	...	467 15 0
22	Antigua, - - -	4,342 0 0	...	...	...	4,342 0 0
23	Montserrat, - - -	600 0 0	...	...	...	600 0 0
24	St. Christopher, - - -	1,880 17 6	...	...	...	1,880 17 6
25	Nevis, - - -	118 0 0	...	...	...	118 0 0
26	Tortola, and the Virgin Islands, } - - -	230 0 0	...	...	...	230 0 0
27	Trinidad, - - -	1,854 10 10	...	...	3,282 0 0	5,116 10 10
28	Tobago, - - -	713 0 0	...	...	...	713 0 0
29	St. Lucia, - - -	427 15 0	...	...	...	427 15 0
British Guiana :						
30	Demerara and Essequibo, - - -	12,118 13 0	3,029 0 0	585 14 4	1,870 5 8	17,103 1 2
31	Berbice, - - -	7,290 19 0	1,745 0 0	...	540 5 8	9,575 4 8
32	Honduras, - - -	922 0 5	...	...	...	922 0 5
Diocese of Australia :						
33	New South Wales, - - -	8,396 7 0	700 0 0	...	1,480 0 0	11,196 7 0
34	Van Diemen's Land, - - -	4,978 4 0	400 0 0	...	300 0 0	5,678 4 0
35	Western Australia, - - -	300 0 0	...	...	...	300 0 0
36	Southern Australia, - - -	230 0 0	...	...	...	230 0 0
37	Ceylon, - - -	7,849 11 0	...	483 8 0	...	7,892 19 0
38	St. Helena, - - -	946 10 0	...	...	...	946 10 0
		£134,430 10 11	9,967 6 8	6,886 4 6	14,763 11 4	166,067 13 5
Cape of Good Hope, Wesleyan Minister, ...		...	...	...	...	75 0 0
Jamaica, Wesleyan Chapel, ...		...	...	...	...	500 0 0
Jamaica, Baptist Chapel, ...		...	...	...	...	600 0 0
Jamaica, Jews' Synagogue, ...		...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
		...	...	...	...	...

\* General Total, £168,248 13 5

\* Native Baptists not connected with England.

## EDUCATION.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The annual distribution of prizes in the faculty of medicine in this Institution took place on Saturday, the 27th April, in the theatre of the College, in the presence of a crowded and respectable assemblage. The Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons was in the chair. Professor Cooper, Dean of the Faculty, read the Report for the session which had just concluded. The total number of students in the different classes was 476, being an increase on the preceding year. A great hall had been erected for the purpose of practical anatomy, which in space, light, and ventilation surpassed every establishment of the kind with which the Professor was acquainted. The Report also noticed the formation of classes of practical Chemistry, under the immediate superintendence of the Professors. Prizes were given in Surgery, Obstetric Medicine, Anatomy, Chreultery, Anatomy and Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Botany, and Medical Jurisprudence. In each department the successful candidates were announced by the Professor of the class; and the Professors as they successively rose were loudly cheered. When the prizes had been distributed, the Chairman stated, that the annual increase of the College was far beyond its expenditure, and therefore is a considerable surplus applicable to the advancement of the objects most calculated to promote the best interests of useful and scientific education. There has also been added another wing to the hospital, containing 25 beds; an object of great and paramount importance to the medical students of the College, and highly beneficial to the afflicted poor.

## SCIENTIFIC.

**THE ECARBOLOIN, OR ARTIFICIAL HATCHING MACHINE.**—Under this name a novel and curious exhibition has been opened at No. 121, Pall-mall, which is a machine for artificial incubation. Similar attempts have been made on a small scale in this country by Mr. May, and others; but these were merely scientific experiments, and their success depended upon the degree of attention which would be incombable with large numbers. The present machine is an oblong square wooden box, about nine feet in length and three in breadth, divided into eight compartments open to the light, in which the eggs are deposited, being spread prominently upon the floor. The heat is supplied by pipes, which can easily be regulated to the required temperature of 80 degrees, when, under favourable circumstances, the principle of which is the quality of the egg, the process of incubation goes on successfully—the chickens leaving from the egg at the usual period of twenty-one days. After ten or twelve hours they begin to feed, and are then removed into an apartment of a gradual temperature, to artificial farm-yard they give a very unusual appearance. The most part of the process of incubation that is visible is, of course, that of the chick leaving from the cell after its mature development; but scientific visitors may gratify their curiosity by breaking an egg at every successive stage. By the aid of a powerful light, likewise, the same interesting progress may be seen in the egg through the transparency of the shell. The exhibition itself is of a very interesting character, and likely to prove popular, as no where can the progressive development of animal life in its progress to maturity be so well shown or understood as in the facility afforded by this machine. The inventor is of opinion that this plan might be successfully introduced in an economical point of view, were an extensive establishment formed in a favourable locality, as the apparatus is susceptible of an interminable produce, and that in this instance the supply both of eggs and poultry would become so plentiful as not to be restricted to a luxury of life.—*Pat.*

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF HORTICULTURE.**—At the meeting on Tuesday evening, Mr. Glenny in the chair, Professor Johnson delivered a lecture on the leguminous plants, which he commenced by observing that from the earliest period of history or even tradition, the seeds of a tribe of plants known by the name of pulse had been used as food. They derive the term leguminous from the character of the seed vessel, vulgarly called a pod, but by botanists a legume; the individuals varying from a diminutive vegetable to a stately tree. Amongst other peculiarities, they are very susceptible to changes of temperature, and the incultation which is proper for the retraction of the stem is called the sleep of plants. The most extensive tribe is the papilionaceous, so named from the resemblance of its flowers to the figure of a butterfly. Many of the seeds, as the bean and pea, contain much more nutriment than grain, and a variety called lentils is still more nutritious; but the lupinum and other poisonous varieties of cydium belong to this class. Many of their productions are of great commercial importance both in medicine and the arts. From a pea plant (*glycyrrhiza glabra*) is obtained the impregnated juice called liquorice. Manna is the production of another species common to Persia and Tartary, and gum tragacanth is obtained from another called the milk vetch. Dragons' blood and kino, celebrated for their astringency and value in dyeing, are the product of others, as are also the red and yellow sanderswood. Gum lac is obtained from a species of *utera*; and indigo from several species of indigotera, and soy is the product

of a species of *dolichos*—all of which are butterfly plants. Another extensive tribe of the leguminous plants is the mimosæ, including the sensitive plant of our hot-houses, and the acacias of our greenhouses and conservatories. Although the genera are small, the tribes are very numerous, as upwards of 400 varieties of acacias are known, and which, as a great many come from Australia, is likely to be considerably increased in number. One of their most important products is gum arabic, of which 450 tons are annually imported from the East Indies and the Levant. An extract from the bark, which is very astringent, is now, however, largely imported as a substitute for oak bark and other materials used in tanning.—*Ind.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**COPYRIGHT.**—The following petition by the Author of the "History of the French Revolution" has been presented to the House of Commons:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, the Petition of Thomas Carlyle, a Writer of Books,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your petitioner has written certain books, being invited thereto by various innocent or laudable considerations, chiefly by the thought that said books might in the end be found to be worth something.

"That your petitioner had not the happiness to receive from Mr. Thomas Tegg, or any publisher, republisher, printer, bookseller, book-buyer, or other the like man or body of men, any encouragement or countenance in writing of said books, or to discern any chance of receiving said; but wrote them by effort of his own and the favour of heaven.

"That all useful labour is worthy of recompence; that if honest labour is worthy of the chance of recompence; that in giving and assuring to each man what recompence his labour has actually merited may be said to be the business of all legislation, polity, government, and social arrangement whatsoever among men; a business inalienable in attempt, impossible in execution, difficult to accomplish without unscrupulous and become enormous, unapproachable, and the parent of social confusion which never altogether end.

"That your petitioner does not undertake to say what recompence in money this labour of his may deserve; whether it deserves any recompence in money, or whether money in any quantity could hire him to do the like.

"That this his labour has found no recompence, in money or material worth, small recompence or none; that he is by no means one of its ever-ready recompence, but thinks that, if so, it will be a distant time, when he, the labourer, will probably call for it in need of money, and find none clear to him still; by the time it comes, it will be too late.

"That the law does at best protect all persons in the production of their labour, and that they can get for it, in all the best places, to all lengths of time. Much more than this it does; to many, but so much it does to all, and less than this to none.

"That your petitioner cannot disavow himself to have done unlawfully in this his said labour of writing books, or to have become criminal, or have forfeited the law's protection thereon. Contrarywise your petitioner believes freely that he is innocent in said labour; that if he be found in the long run to have written a genuine enduring book, his merit therein, and use to the world of England and English and other men, will be considerable, not easily estimable in money; that, on the other hand, if his book prove false and ephemeral, he and it will be abolished and forgotten, and no harm done.

"That, in this manner, your petitioner plays no unfair game against the world; his stake being life itself, so to speak (for life itself is death by starvation), and the world's stake nothing at all, except the dice thrown; so that in any case the world cannot lose.

"That in the happy and long-doubtful event of the game going in his favour, your petitioner submits that the small winnings thereof do belong to him or his, and that no other mortal has justly either part or lot in them at all, nor, henceforth, or for ever.

"May it therefore please your Honourable House to protect him in said happy and long-doubtful event; and (by passing your Copy Right Bill) forbid all Thomas Teggs and other extraneous persons, entirely unconnected in this adventure of his, to steal from his small winnings, for a space, of sixty years at the shortest. After sixty years, unless your Honourable House provide otherwise, they may begin to steal.

"And your petitioner will ever pray.

"THOMAS CARLYLE."

**PETITION OF MRS. W. S. LONDON.**—"That your petitioner would represent to your Honourable House his strong persuasion that no property is so entirely, and purely, and religiously a man's own as that which comes to him immediately from God, without intervention or participation. It is the eternal gift of an Eternal Being, and to interfere in any way with its benefits and blessings appears to your petitioner unbecomingly and unjust.

"Your petitioner, therefore, humbly submits to your Honourable

able House that no Legislature has a right to confine its advantages to a thousand, or ten thousand years, or to give them away to any person or persons whatsoever, to the detriment of an author's heirs, after any number of ages.

"And your petitioner offers the less reluctantly these observations to your Honourable House, since he himself proposes no advantages to his descendants from any of his literary works, all which he has consigned and left in perpetuity to the discretion of a learned friend."—*Fat.*

**REAL POLICY.**—The first report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire as to the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales, has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons. It is very elaborate and minute, inquiring apparently with great care into the whole subject. We have not at present either time to examine the details, or space to insert any more than the chief recommendations of the Commissioners. They are as follows:—

I. That as a primary remedy for the evils set forth, a paid constabulary force should be trained, appointed, and organized on the principles and management recommended by the Legislature in the appointment of the new metropolitan police force.

II. That for this purpose an application to existing, under the looks and seals of a majority of the Justices assembled at any Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county, setting forth the poverty of persons and property, and the want of paid constables, the Commissioners of Police shall, with the approbation of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, direct a sufficient number of constables, and such officers as may, upon such recommendation as the said Commissioners shall make or direct, be by them deemed adequate for the due protection of life or property within the county.

III. The force shall be paid one-fourth from the Consolidated Fund, and three-fourths from the county-rates, as a part of the general expenses of the whole county.

IV. That the constables so appointed shall report their proceedings to the magistrates of the Quarter and Petty Sessions where they are stationed.

V. That the superintendents shall be subject to dismissal upon the representation of the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions, and that the sergeants and constables shall be subject to dismissal upon the representation of the Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions.

VI. That the Magistrates shall frame rules and regulations for the service of process, and attendance at Petty or Quarter Sessions of such force, which rules shall be submitted to the sanction of State, and if approved by him, shall be binding.

VII. That the Commissioners shall formulate and regulations for the general management of the police, which rules shall, on the approbation of the Secretary of State, be binding.—*Fat.*

**THE WIMBOROUGH DUEL.**—Our readers will remember that the witnesses to the Wimborough duel of last year, in which Mr. Wright lost his life, have severally been sentenced to a twelve-month's imprisonment in Chalford Jail. These persons, Messrs. Fong, Wehler, and Broughton, yesterday petitioned the magistrates of the Surrey Quarter Sessions to allow them certain indulgences—the principal of which were, that of having milk or breakfast instead of gruel, permission to read the daily papers, and a more unrestricted intercourse with their friends. The Court, after deliberating upon the petition, decided upon its rejection, being of opinion that the previous station in society which the prisoners held, offered no sufficient reason for an abatement of the punishment, or due to the crime of which they had been convicted.—*Fat.*

**IMPORTANT TO THEOLOGICIANS.**—If it shall, as we have seen and space, at intervals bestow a thought and a sentence upon the great discoveries of the new theological system.—*Times.*

ging, of Salford. It is quite impossible for any but those who pay great attention to the matter (and who have at the same time already access to the parties commissioned by the continental manufacturers and spinners to enter into engagements on their behalf,) to form the most idea of the extent to which this sort of emigration is now conducted. But our readers will be still more surprised, perhaps, to learn that even women and young girls who have been brought up as spinners and piecers, &c., are now also regularly going to the continent to be employed in cotton mills. When it is considered, too, that such parties can now reach Ostend, or even Ghent, in less time, and at as little expense, as it took but only twenty years ago to reach London, there is little to be wondered at that the labouring classes should thus endeavour to dispose of their only merchandise (labour) to the best advantage. If, too, it be considered that, even at the present time, when mechanics are in full employ in this district, the various continental agents here find no difficulty in thus obtaining men by the score, what, let it be asked, may reasonably be anticipated should employment become really scarce? Why, instead of scarce, thousands would at once seek their fortunes in a foreign land. The aristocracy of England may shut, or pretend to shut their eyes to the effects already produced, just as they list; but still it is impossible that any thing less, and in very short time, indeed, than competition of an serious nature will arise as to make it indispensable for our spinners and manufacturers either to discontinue their works, or greatly reduce the wages of their work people.—*Manchester Times.*

**SAFETY OF THE SKARON.**—Loch Rannoch, in Atholl, has this week been completely frozen over, for the third time this winter, a circumstance never before remembered to have happened so well.—*Scotsman.*

**THE THREE GEMATELY PHYSICIANS.**—The celebrated physician, Dinoulin, being surrounded at his last moments by several of the most distinguished doctors of Paris, who vied with each other in expressions of regret at his situation, "Gentlemen," said he, suddenly, "do not much regret me; I leave behind me three great physicians." On their pressing him to name them, each being sure his own name would be among the number, he briefly added, "*Water, Exercise, and Diet*," to the no small discomfiture of his disappointed hearers.—*Fat.*

**TREATY BETWEEN HOLLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.**—The *Handbook* of Amsterdam publishes the treaty of Commerce concluded on the 10th of January between Holland and the United States. Its substance is as follows:—Article 1. All goods, without reference to their origin, imported into one of the ports either of Holland or the United States, or exported from the ports of one of those countries for the other, in Dutch or American bottoms, shall not pay higher duties than those fixed in the case of their being an board a national vessel. If one of the two contracting parties grant premiums, restoration of duties, or other advantages for the importation or exportation in national vessels, the same advantages shall be granted if the importation or exportation takes place directly between the ports of the two countries in vessels of the other contracting party. 2. Dutch and American vessels are not to pay higher duties in the ports of either of the two states any tonnage, salvage, quarantine, or police dues, except those established for the national vessels. 3. Perfect equality is to be established between the consuls and vice-consuls of both countries, in regard to the exercise of their rights and privileges, and the protection and assistance usually given, especially in the case of deserters from the navy of both countries. 4. Each of the two countries engaged to consider as belonging to the other, vessels provided with passports, or sea letters, by the competent authorities. 5. In case of shipwrecks or disasters at sea, each of the two parties engages to afford to the merchandise or war vessels of the other, the same assistance as in the case of its own navy. 6. The treaty is to remain in force for ten years, and will continue to be executed till one of the two parties shall have made known to the other its intention to the contrary twelve months before hand. 7. The ratification of the treaty are to be exchanged before the expiration of six months, commencing from the date of the signature." The treaty, dated Washington, January 19, has already been ratified by the Dutch Government.—*Fat.*

**SLAVERY IN THE MAURITIUS.**—On the 29th April, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham inquired, whether there would be any objection to produce a dispatch from Lord Glenelg to the government of the Mauritius. It had given the greatest satisfaction to all who took an interest in the emancipation of the Slaves there, to see the judicious and vigorous step taken by his noble friend, for he had given notice to the government of the Mauritius that if the council refuse of themselves to carry into effect the emancipation, he should do it for them without waiting for communications from the other side of the world. This had saved six months in the liberty of the slave in the Mauritius; but no news had come from thence that any thing had been done. In the Mauritius, at least, one slave in three was detained by an act of felony. The Marquis of Normanby said there would be no objection to produce the dispatch; and Lord Glenelg observed that there had not been time for answer to it to be received.

**EMIGRATION OF MECHANICS.**—We understand that in February last a band of nineteen mechanics left Manchester per railway for America. On Tuesday morning, at half-past eight, another band of fifteen, all mechanics, took their departure from Manchester for the same destination. From particular inquiries made respecting this latter deportation, it appears that they are all of them machine makers, and several of them from the eminent machine-making establishment of Messrs. Cocker and Illig-

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 10th July, 1889.

Mr. H. Milford, Writer, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the *Navy* languages.

The Honourable the Court of Directors have permitted the Revd. Henry Parish, late a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service from the 11th March last.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. George Alexander, officiating Post Master General, an extension of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 18th ultimo, for a period of one month from the 31st instant.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. H. Milford, Writer, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North Western Provinces.

2d July, 1889.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Campbell, Assistant to the Resident at Cutchmandoo, has been appointed to the charge of the Civil Station of Dooj-ling.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.*

The 29th May, 1889.

Mr. R. B. Cumberland, Assistant Surgeon at Pooree, and Mr. W. S. Dicken, Assistant Surgeon at Balasore, have, in addition to their Medical duties, been appointed Registrars of Deeds at their respective Stations.

The 1st July 1889.

Mr. C. Steer, Magistrate at Nuddea, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, viz. Mr. A. J. Elly, the Collector of the District, will be in charge of the Magistracy, in addition to his own office, until the return of Mr. Steer to his Station.

The 4th July, 1889.

Mr. W. W. Travers has been appointed to the office of Special Deputy Collector in Thiboot, vice Mr. C. Tottenham.

Mr. G. Tottenham has been appointed to the office of Special Deputy Collector in Cuttack, vice Mr. Travers. Mr. O. W. Malet will continue to officiate in the above office during the absence of Mr. Tottenham, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Yandrudd, has been appointed to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Rhaupore and Monghyr, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Hudson, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1853, in Zillah Mysoreenah and Deered leave of absence for two months, on private affairs, to take effect from the date on which he may complete the cases in which he has been engaged during the last cold season.

Mr. H. R. Payne, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1853, in B. D. Cuttack (Pooree) has obtained leave of absence for two years, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Van Diemen's Land for the benefit of his health. Mr. W. H. Davies will officiate as Deputy Collector during Mr. Payne's absence.

The 11th July, 1889.

Captain J. G. Burns, Superintendent of Cachar, has been allowed a further month's leave of absence on private affairs, in continuation of the leave granted to him on the 18th ultimo.

Major J. Davidson, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, has obtained leave of absence from the 26th June to the 31st October ensuing, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn has been appointed to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Rajshahy.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Mr. F. Macnaughten is permitted to remain in the Hill North of Deyrah, for the further period of four months, for the recovery of his health, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 18th January 1889.

The 16th July, 1889.

The Honourable the President in Council having this day received from the Right Honourable the Governor General, official intelligence of the decease of His Highness Maharajah Harjee Singh, Ruler of the Poonjah, on the 27th of June, is pleased, in testimony of the deep regret felt by the Government of India for the loss of this faithful and highly valued Ally, to direct that Minute Gans be the number of Fifty, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

H. T. PHILIPSE, *Sec. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Simla, the 6th June, 1889.

The Reverend R. Evelyn, Chaplain of Meerut, is appointed to perform the Ecclesiastical duties at Allahpore, for the remaining period of the leave of absence, granted him in orders of the 16th December last.

The 15th June, 1889.

Mr. A. A. Roberts, Assistant to the Collector of Benares, is invested with the special powers described in section F.XI. Regulation VIII. of 1881.

F. CURRIE, *Offg. Sec. to the G. G., N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 24 July, 1889.

No. 109 of 1889.—Captain J. G. Burns, Superintendent of Cachar, obtained to the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 20th ultimo, leave of absence for one month from the 18th idem, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs; and Lieutenant Lyons was appointed to officiate temporarily for that office.

Mr. Edward Edlin, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 28th ultimo, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Malda, during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Lamb.

Wm. CURRIE, *Major, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Milg. Dept.*

Fort William, 24 July, 1889.

No. 111 of 1889.—The following List of Rank of Cadets of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information.

No. 2 of 1889.  
List of Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 18th June 1887, the day on which they passed their Public Examination and in the following order, viz.

Alexander David Turnbull, ... called the 28th March.  
Alfred George Goodwyn, ... Ditto Ditto.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz. the Court's Resolution of the 24th December 1883. His name is to be struck out of List No. 1 of 1889.

Peter Christie, ... called the 18th March.  
Larkins.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, ... called 24th January.  
Anstruther Maclellan, ... Ditto Ditto.  
Gervase Hamilton, ... Ditto Ditto.  
Charles Wilbraham Maclellan, ... Ditto Ditto.  
Daniel Bayley, ... 9th March.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Folliott Walker Baugh, ... called 15th January.  
Henry Richard Shelton, ... Ditto Ditto.  
Henry Charles Adlam, ... Ditto Ditto.  
Robert Charles W. Wadsworth, ... Ditto Ditto.  
John Ophian Arncliffe, ... Ditto Ditto.  
Alexander Rose, ... Ditto Ditto.  
William Agnew, ... 14th January.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the Overland Mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

William Henderson Smith (a-broad), ... 18th January.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Alexander Barton Osborn Deighton, held a Commission as Captain in H. M. 25th Foot, from 26th January 1880 to 26th Dec. 1885.

Justin, ... called 24th January.

Aberrombie Robinson, ... Ditto.

Urban Moore, ... Ditto Ditto.

Henry Charles Griffiths, ... Ditto Ditto.

Theodore Gordon, ... Justin.

Edward James Simpson, ... Aberrombie Robinson.

Frederick Trollope, ... Ditto.

Charles Wilbraham Ford, ... Ditto Ditto.

Thomas Herbert Simpson, ... Ditto Ditto.

James Lind Sherriff, ... Ditto Ditto.

Samuel Charles Abbot Swinton, ... Justin.

Augustus Henry Tennant, ... Ditto Ditto.

Lewis Augustus Cook, ... Aberrombie Robinson.

Henry John Guise, ... Justin.

Frederick James Elwood, ... Ditto.

Frederick Dendall Darling, ... Aberrombie Robinson.

Edwin Alexander Rowatt, ... Ditto.

Frederick Dendall Darling, ... Justin.

Edwin Alexander Rowatt, ... Ditto Ditto.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the Overland Mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

William Hampton, (abroad), ... 16th Feb. 1889.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Henry Shepherd Money, ... 24th February.

Frederick Aubert, ... Justin.

Justin, ... 14th January.

Henry Shepherd Money, ... 24th February.

Frederick Aubert, ... Justin.

Justin, ... 14th January.

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Henry Shepherd Money, ... 24th February.







# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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From R. B. Cumberland, Esq. Co's. Rs. 25, for the erection of the Rev. J. Leechman's Chapel at Irvine.

**ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS TO HEATHEN AND MAHOMMEDAN QATHUS.**—We are happy to learn that the view we have taken of this subject is now extensively adopted amongst those gentlemen of the Civil Service, who are employed in conducting the judicial business of the country. There is, therefore, a general and anxious desire, to know what Government intend to do in this case. In our humble opinion, they can do but one of two things—either abolish oaths altogether, and substitute solemn declarations, sanctioned by the existing penalties of perjury; or convert the declarations, now permitted to be substituted for oaths on Gunge-jai and the Koran, in the case of respectable persons, into oaths to be administered to all classes, the last clause of the declaration for Hinloos, respecting the killing of brahmins and cows, being omitted.

By either course effectual relief would be given to the consciences of all parties. Both judges and witnesses would be thankful for such a deliverance from the guilt and dishonour incurred under the present system; and credible testimony would be far more easily obtained in all cases. For our own part, we should much prefer the abolition of oaths altogether, by such a measure our administration would be freed from the evil of much profanation of the sacred name of God; and it seems not improbable, that general veracity would be greatly promoted, by connecting the disgrace and punishment of perjury with simple falsehood. It is a grievous but prevalent misconception, which cannot be too soon rectified, that untruth is all but innocent, until it has been aggravated by an impious appeal to the Deity for its truth. A notion of this kind takes away the sense of turpitude from all false speaking on ordinary occasions; and when falsehood without an oath has ceased to seem criminal, its criminality with one will not be much considered.

But if the entire abolition of oaths be thought a measure of mere reform, let us have oaths satisfactory to all parties, by taking away the invidious distinction now made amongst the witnesses who appear in the Courts. The ordinary rule is, that Hindoos are to swear on the Gunge-jai, and Mahomedans on the Koran; but exception is made in favour of respectable persons of both classes, for whom declarations are provided instead of oaths. There can be no doubt that the exception is founded on expediency and not on principle. The oaths are the detestation of all classes; and no man of character would submit to take them, if he could avoid it. But the poor, the dependants of the chief litigants in the Courts, can be brought into Court as witnesses, without much difficulty, whether they will or not; whilst the rich, or the respectable, are not to be so easily commanded. If we are to have their evidence, we must take it on their own terms; and their terms are, that they shall not be put to the disgrace of swearing according to the rules prescribed for others. The Hindoo, however worthy a man he may be in his own condition of life, if he must pass master as respectable, must submit, as he thinks, to bring condign misery upon himself and fourteen generations of his kindred, and to bear the public stigma of being unworthy of credit on his solemn declaration. The

poor Mahomedan, in similar circumstances, may not incur the same superstitious misery; but he is equally disgraced in the public eye. And what good reason can be shown for such partiality in the Temple of Justice? In other countries it has not been usual to attribute the pre-eminence in virtue to the "respectable" in worldly circumstances. Its more congenial home has been sought amongst the cottages of the poor; and we are not inclined to consider India as in this respect differing from the rest of the world. Such knowledge as alleviates the moral character is about equally scarce in all classes; and oppression, in its demoralizing influence, affects with great equality those who exercise it, and those who endure it; but the indulgences of wealth are generally corrupting, whilst the straits of poverty are often salutary; and so the poor have, at least, one chance of integrity more than the rich. It is hard, therefore, to aggravate the miseries of their position, by affixing a brand of infamy upon them, as often as they may be dragged as witnesses into the Courts.

Government could never, of course, be so unwise, as to declare that the solemn affirmations, which, for near fifty years, it has prescribed for respectable Hinloos and Mahomedans, and on which a large proportion of the judicial decisions of half a century have been founded, are in themselves deficient in binding character, or in legality, or validity, in any way. But if they are valid and binding for one rank of men, they are for all. Let them, therefore, be extended to all. A simple declaration from Government that they may be so extended, would be hailed as a boon of inestimable value through the whole country. We would interest an early and generous attention to the subject. The functionaries of Government, who have risen to the upper grades of the service, may be able to take the thing coolly enough. They have no oaths to administer. Their principles and feelings receive no shock from being compelled to a daily or hourly participation in the revolting confessions and adorations of idolatry. But they should remember the trials of their fellow-servants, and use their influence to procure for them the relief they desire. We consider it highly honourable to the Civil Service, that the desire for this relief has spread so rapidly and extensively through its ranks as it has done; and we trust it will not long remain unheeded.

**THE TRANSLATORSHIP.**—We return to our hobby, as the *Commercial Advertiser* has designated the Translation of the Acts of this Government into the vernacular languages. The *Calcutta Courier* has pricked us on, by inserting the latter of a Correspondent last week, and adding some remarks of his own, relative to the proper mode of coming at a good Translator. There seems to be an impression abroad, that this important post is to be given away upon the ground of favour, rather than merit. It would be ungenerous to suspect the Authorities of so very improper a measure, and we must have very strong evidence before we can believe it. But an objection is taken to the mode which has been adopted of testing the qualifications of candidates. It is said that a certain regulation, or a portion of it, has been given to them to translate at home. If this be the case, we say at once, and without hesitation, that the test is totally inadequate; and that the failure will be complete. A translation made under such circumstances, can be no criterion of the fitness of the candidate. Of course, for such an occasion, he will press into his service the assistance of all his friends; but this assistance, though avail-

able for once, will not be within reach after the prize has been won. To form an accurate and idiomatic translation of the Acts of this Government, it is necessary to combine the double talent of a thorough acquaintance with the original, and an intuitive knowledge of the idiom of the vernacular tongue. These two talents cannot be found in the same person. The individual from whom an acquaintance with the original is expected, must also be sufficiently acquainted with the Native language, to be able to determine whether the original has been accurately rendered into it or not. The person to whom, — as to speak, — the Native department is consigned, must be thoroughly master of Saugakrit and Bengalee; of the rules of translation, and of the technical phraseology of the Acts. Such a person is already in the service of Government, in the person of the present Pandit, Kseub Nyeyeratanu, who was trained up by Dr. Carey to the translation of the Regulations, for nearly ten years, after he had served a long apprenticeship in the compilation of his great Bengalee Dictionary. We hope Government will, on no motives of piddling economy, be persuaded to part with his services. As he cannot, however, assist every candidate, we would venture to propose, as the safest mode of securing a fair field with no favour: 1st. That the salary of the Translator be fixed on a remunerating scale, so as to enable him to bestow the cream of his time on the public interests. 2dly. That he be required to translate *all* that Government may require, and that Government require of him *all* that the Native community require to know. 3dly. That the candidates be invited, by public advertisement, to a competition, each one being at liberty to bring his own Pandit with him. 4thly. That they be assembled on a given day in one or two rooms; that the doors be closed two hours; during which period they be required to render into Bengalee one page of the most difficult of the untranslated Acts; or rather, one page of the New Criminal Code, which usually passes under the name of the Macaulay Code.

**THE MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.**—Dr. Corbyn has furnished the public, in the last number of his *Indian Review*, with a clear and comprehensive view of the present state of the Military Orphan Establishment. The facts which he has brought forward, relative to the Orphan Schools at Kidderpore, are so unexpected and startling, that they must lead, at no distant period, to an entire remodelling of the whole system. The authenticated accounts which have been published, exhibit, it is true, a trifling balance of receipts above the expenditure, but the Doctor is of opinion, that if certain items, which have been omitted, had been inserted, the balance sheet would have exhibited a different appearance. We are not sufficiently in the secret of the accounts to be able to decide between these conflicting statements. Doubtless, many of his readers are in the same predicament; but the extraordinary cost of education at Kidderpore, which he establishes by a reference to the published accounts, must be obvious to the most common observation. Of the wards of this valuable institution, it appears that an increasing number has annually been sent to England for education. At the present time, of 488 wards, male and female, borne on the strength of the Establishment, no fewer than 306 are in England; 81 residing with their friends, and the number actually boarded and educated at the Kidderpore Institution, has, consequently, dwindled down to 84, or one-sixth of the entire number. Thus, it appears, that a change has gradually come over the economy of the Establishment, which renders complete revision of it indispensable. In consequence of the reduced number of pupils in the male and female department, without any corresponding reduction in the strength of the Establishment, the expenses of boarding and educating each child amount to the incredible sum of 48 Rs. 12 annas a month! By far

the 'largest' share of this sum arises from the expense of the Establishment, which is precisely the department which least admits of reduction. For, be the number of wards under tuition great or small, the Managers would scarcely be justified in sanctioning a lower scale of qualification in the teachers; and the present scale of remuneration does not, we apprehend, exceed the market price of the talent which has been engaged by them. The present establishment is, of course, equal to the instruction of double the number who benefit by it. It is the disjunction of scholars which gives so disproportionate an appearance to the expenditure; and it does seem preposterous to keep up so large an establishment for so small a minority of the wards. If five-sixths of the wards are in future to be educated in Europe, there can be no adequate reason for keeping up so costly a system for educating the remaining sixth in this country; and we cannot see that the advice given by the *Indian Review* and the *Englishman*, of folding up the Kidderpore Institution, and disposing of its premises, is opposed to the dictates of reason. It is the alteration of circumstances in the transfer of so large a number of wards to our native land, for a more rigorous education, which has brought on the necessity of this change of system. We are strongly reminded on this occasion of that splendid passage in Burke's speech on economical reform; and the reasonableness of the subject with which we have occasioned these remarks, may possibly recommend it to the especial notice of the Managers. "When the reason of old establishments is gone, it is absurd to preserve nothing but the burden of them. This is superstitiously to enshrine a carcass not worth an ounce of the gums that are used to preserve it. It is to burn precious oils in the tomb; it is to offer meat and drink to the dead—not so much an honour to the deceased, but a disgrace to the survivors."

**CASANDRA'S LETTER.**—We cannot allow *Cassandra's* able letter to appear without a brief comment. And, first, as to the weight of public business with which the higher functionaries are at present oppressed. We think he has scarcely taken into sufficient consideration the undue centralization of power which the New Charter has produced. It has reduced the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies to the rank of cyphers, and concentrated all authority, general as well as local, in the hands of the Governor General. In this respect its defect is becoming daily more and more visible, and is proclaimed in the unsoftened murmurs of the communities which have been deprived of all liberty of action. The object at which the provisions of the New Act aimed, were doubtless, laudable. It was intended to give a unity and a fixedness of character to the administration of this empire; but it has fatally shot beyond the mark, in depriving the minor authorities of all power, and fixing too unwieldily a responsibility upon a single chief. To have left adequate authority with the Governors of Presidencies for carrying forward the improvement of the country, would have been perfectly compatible with the concentration of political power in the hands of a political superintendent of its vast connections. While *Cassandra* laments the centralization of local functions in the chief authorities at each Presidency, we could wish him to treat us with his opinion of the system by which the functions which naturally belong to each division of the empire, have been absorbed, in one individual, or one distant Council. In the practical application of the Act, moreover, there has been a still wider departure from the principles of sound government, and even from the spirit in which, — defective as it is, — it was framed. There is no question that the legislators who assisted at its birth, intended that the Council of India should be composed of members from each Presidency, in order that local interests might be adequately represented

in a body, which was vested with the supreme executive and legislative control of the country; for nothing short of this system of representation could be supposed to reconcile the subordinate committee to that deprivation of power and dignity, to which the Act has subjected them. Yet with the exception of Colonel Morrison, every nomination to Council has been made from the Bengal Service; and Madras and Bombay are deprived of a voice in the preparation of the orders by which they are to be governed.

Secondly; as to the erection of Municipalities, we are enabled to inform him that the Report of the Municipal Committee has now been laid before Government in print. It is a most interesting and valuable document; but vital, so voluminous, that what with the war beyond the Indus; what with the prospect of hostilities with Nepal and Burmah, and the awkward position of affairs in China, re-acting on the finances of Government here, we question whether there will be any leisure to digest it for a twelve month to come. Supposing the Report digested, and a new Municipal Act passed, we are not on our side of India the honest and vigorous agency—we mean the European agency,—by which its provisions could be beneficially brought into practice. To accustom the people to the due and beneficial working of municipal institutions, must, if we are to judge by the example of England, be the work of more than one century. Our own municipalities grew out of the courage of our yeomanry and burgesses, and were introduced primarily to resist the power, and to curb the insolence of an overbearing aristocracy, which trampled with equal impunity on the prerogatives of the crown, and the natural liberties of the people. We have here, in an equal degree, the oppression of the rich and powerful; we have a kind of aristocracy, without moral equity or virtue; but, unfortunately, our burgesses are without moral courage. It will, therefore, be necessary that these incipient bodies should be superintended by a moral agency equally strong and virtuous; and for this we must look mainly to the European functionaries of Government. But what time have they to superintend the introduction of principles of self-government; to watch their progress and to prevent the institutions, through which they are to be developed, from becoming new sources of oppression in the hands of the rich and great? If they were relieved from the oppression of existing burdens, and endowed with leisure to watch over the growth of new establishments, they are still too much hindered of passage to acquire that intimate knowledge of the intellectual materials, with which they must work, which alone can hold out any prospect of success. Nothing can be more desirable than municipal institutions in India; but to insure their growth and utility, and, in fact, the plantation of many other useful institutions, necessary to the progressive improvement of this country, the public services must be so remodelled, as to give us a larger share of European agency.

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AFFAIRS IN CHINA.—The *Lady Grant* has brought intelligence from Canton to Bombay to the 11th May, six days later than the advices of which we were in possession. The news is, if possible, more disastrous than that which was first brought of the capture of the Opium; and it is to be apprehended that our losses in China, through the extraordinary crisis which has arisen, will not terminate with the confiscation of that article. Though the Chinese profess the most tenacious fondness for old and established customs, they have passed a *New Law* to regulate the future intercourse of all foreigners in China. It appears that the British Superintendent, and the Dutch and American Consuls, as the Chinese Proclamation states, "had asked that, at the head of the people, and vessels of their several countries, they might altogether take their departure and return home." We surmise from

the phraseology of the Edict, that this determination somewhat startled the Imperial Commissioners; and that the prospect of a total desertion of the port, and the interruption of its trade, and of the revenue which it yields to the Chinese Exchequer, was a result totally unexpected. After having declared that the Chinese stood in no need of commerce with outer Barbarians, he tells the foreigners that if they go away, they will never be allowed to return. This looks very much like an oriental figure of speech, signifying that the Commissioner is anxious they should stay.

How it is possible for them to remain in the present state of things, it is difficult to divine. There is no verbiage in the New Law. It is cool and clear. "All you foreigners of every nation,—should you come to the territory of the Celestial Court, be you people of any country whatsoever, so often as Opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the New Law, the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand." Captain Elliot, on the receipt of this Proclamation, put forth a public notice to all British subjects, dated the 11th May, in which he clearly explained the inevitable effects of this New Law.

"By this law the ships and crews of all nations, henceforward arriving in China, are liable to the penalties; the first, of confiscation; and the last, of death, upon the determination of his government that they have introduced Opium.

"It places, in point of fact, the lives, liberty, and property of the whole Foreign community here at the mercy of any reckless foreigners outside, and more immediately at the disposal of the Hong-merchants, Lingwists, Compradores, and their retainers."

Capt. Elliot is perfectly right in his anticipation of the natural results of the Law, and he very aptly illustrates the indiscriminate confiscation and massacre to which it must lead, by referring to the sixteen individuals, who, under the plea of being more deeply implicated in the importation of Opium than others, have been detained as hostages for the complete delivery of the drug. Not a few of these have never been engaged in any contraband transactions whatever! The New Law will be executed in the same spirit of recklessness and injustice; the innocent will be confounded with the guilty; and the lives of the most honourable merchants will be at the mercy of any informer or enemy, without the possibility of any interference on the part of their own Government.

It must be evident that this Edict puts an end to all foreign commerce in China. In its endeavour to root out a noxious branch of trade, the Celestial Government has laid the axe at the root of all commercial intercourse. The question of closing the port against British merchants has not been left optional with Capt. Elliot; it has been emphatically settled by the Chinese themselves. It is well known that twenty thousand chests and more of Opium are only waiting the smallest appearance of an opening to be thrown into China. The opportunity will be anticipated, or rather created, if it do not present itself. The *Lady Grant* brings information that the smuggling vessels, now that the Chinese have done their worst, were ready to proceed to the Eastern Coast; that they would go prepared for resistance, and that the contraband trade would now be conducted with more boldness than ever. Is it to be supposed, after the specimen we have had of Chinese faith and justice, that on the first appearance of an Opium vessel on the Eastern Coast, even if there should be no hostile collision with the Preventive Service, the property and lives of all merchants residing at Canton, however unconnected with Opium transactions, will not be held responsible for the transgression? In these circumstances, to continue at Canton, and risk life and property, by placing it within reach of the Chi-

ness, would be an act of insanity. This is the light in which the question is already viewed by the merchants in China; and upon this view of it they are now prepared to act.

It is scarcely possible to conceive a state of things more difficult to deal with. The Boundary Question in America is a trifle compared to it. In America, our dispute is with a people, proud, it is true, of their national independence and importance, perhaps to as great a degree as the Chinese, but a people whose minds are open to the dictates of reason and justice; to the voice of common sense; to the calculations of interest, both public and private. But in the case of China we have to deal with a nation of superlative arrogance; deaf to the voice of reason and justice, and whose conceit and insolence make them altogether unapproachable. Just at this juncture, too, their national vices have received a ten-fold augmentation. By a *coup-d'état* they have forced from us the delivery of twenty thousand chests of Opium; and this is, doubtless, considered a fresh proof of their superiority and of British weakness. All attempt at negotiation appears, therefore, to be hopeless. Unless some effectual measures can be adopted to restore the dignity of the English character, and to reduce the Chinese to the necessity of adopting an equitable basis of future intercourse with foreigners, our trade with them cannot be revived. Our intercourse is now virtually suspended by their own act. If we could afford to *continue the suspension* for a year or two, there can be little doubt that the falling off in their revenue would assist in bringing them to their senses. Far be it from us to suggest the most distant hint of hostilities. But it is possible that Her Majesty's Ministers may demand reparation for the violence which has been offered to our Representative; and on its being refused, dispatch a fleet to blockade the river of Canton, and to intercept all the maritime trade of the country; and this, it is said, would cut off such distress on the people as to threaten a general rebellion, and induce the Chinese to come to a fair negotiation. That negotiation, however, can be opened on no other condition, than that the English Government shall faithfully unite with the Chinese in putting down the Opium trade; and this trade is accordingly at an end.

The measures which have now been taken by the Chinese Government, can scarcely fail to produce a fatal effect on the Memorial for re-imbursement, which the Opium merchants have just sent home. Nothing could be more untoward than the simultaneous arrival of this disastrous intelligence, and of the Memorial. The stoppage of the trade will fill England with consternation; the people, at the prospect of losing their tea, and the Ministry at the idea of losing their revenue. The irritation will pervade all ranks of society; for the suspension of our intercourse with China cannot but affect every interest; and as on all occasions of general calamity, so on the present, the people of England will require a victim. Can any thing be supposed more inopportune than the arrival of this Opium Memorial, just at the juncture when public indignation is boiling over? If that indignation could become vocal, may we not suppose it to find vent in some such language as this. What, you Opium smugglers, who have nefariously entailed us with the Empire of China, at a time when we had more quarrels on our hands than we knew how to deal with; who have deprived the Exchequer of between two and three millions sterling of annual revenue; who have deprived this great nation of its national beverage; do you, the authors of all these calamities, venture to approach us with a petition that we should make good, from our own pockets, the losses you have suffered in your unholy enterprise?

We have received a remonstrance from a member of the mercantile community in Calcutta, stating that the Memorial

was not signed by all the merchants; and that in saying "the merchants of Calcutta had sent home a memorial," we have indiscriminately involved all in the responsibility of that measure. We acknowledge our error; but how can we correct it, unless the names of the Memorialists be published?

THE MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.—Mr. G. C. Page has lately published several letters in the *Englishman*, descriptive of the universal corruption which pervades the Native Officers in the district of Midnapore. Instead of dealing in useless and general declamation, he has descended to details, and pointed out item by item, the various contrivances by which they manage to divert a lakh and a half of Rupees a year from the oppressed Natives, into the channel of their own gains. We have no doubt, that were a close investigation made by European Officers who can speak the vernacular language of the district, the charges would be fully substantiated; and we think that if the officers extended their enquiries to other districts, the results would not be dissimilar. The propensity for illegal exactions is part and parcel of the national character, and is not confined to the district of Midnapore. Whether the old Hindoo Rajahs gave their subordinate officers salaries of sufficient amount to remove all excuse for extortion, we have no means of ascertaining with exactness; but we suspect that even in those golden days, the public officers lived more by their wits than upon their allowances, and trusted to the general corruption for impunity. We know that under the Mahomedan sway, all the officers of Government, from the highest to the lowest, were expected to exhibit a practical illustration of the maxim that 'power is money.' The extortions which were universally practised, were winked at by the controlling authority, in order that the sponge might attain the requisite degree of saturation before it was subjected to a hearty pressure. Venality and corruption (though not always injunctive), reigned for six centuries in Bengal, with little or no check; the principle became inveterate, and it has acquired all the strength of the most active habits. Many years of unmitigated care, of wise management, of a discreet application of hope and fear must elapse before this national vice can be eradicated.

While we contemplate the state of things here, we must not forget that official integrity is a plant of modern growth, even in our own favoured land. It is not quite a hundred and fifty years since the East India Company gave a *dowry* of Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling to a Duke of Leeds, for the benefit of his support. A hundred years have scarcely elapsed since Houghton rose into magnificence by other means than the Premier's patrimony or his pay. It might be useful also to remember that the beneficial change in the character of our modern functionaries, which enables them to look back with surprise on the corruptibility of a former age, has been accompanied by a double and treble increase of allowances. We have as yet but begun this part of the experiment in India, and we must not be too hasty in our expectations of fruit. The remedy must long be applied before the inveterate habit of centuries will be found to give way before it. If there be any member of the government so unreasonable as to expect official integrity to grow out of official poverty in the soil of India, we say he must be a hard and unwise master.

But the mere increase of salary will not produce the desired effect, without an active and untiring European superintendence. And what adequate European agency has Government at command, for example, in this district of Midnapore, that it should expect integrity in the Native functionaries? The district is a hundred and fifty miles long, &

hemmed broad, with a population of a million and a half of inhabitants. In this vast population we have three, four, perhaps five European civil officers, so completely overwhelmed with business, that it is utterly impossible for them to do ought but go through, and that with difficulty, the routine of a daily duty. If, for two or three days, they raise their minds from the petty details of office, to a more comprehensive class of duties, the arrears of business soon brings them back to the desk. Where is the time for the due supervision of the Native Officers, which is, indeed, one of the most important elements in their reformation? If we were simply to raise the salaries of the Natives, without increasing the control on their conduct, we should do little but remove the opprobrium of injustice from our administration. Contrast the administrative strength of this district with that of Ceylon, which is also an Indian possession. That island, with a population of one million, just two thirds of that of Madras, has thirty-eight civilians, besides sixteen provincial Magistrates, independent of the Native Officers and Judges. It is, of course, impossible to increase the public officers in each district in Bengal in the same ratio; for our finances would not admit of it; but the fearful disproportion which now exists between the work to be done, and the honest agents who are to execute it; between the magnitude of our expectations, and the insignificance of the means by which they are to be realized, might be diminished. Till we are able to multiply the number of European functionaries in the interior, and to increase the checks on Native depravity,—bribery and corruption will flourish; and Mr. Pargue will fill the columns of the *Englishtman* in vain with a catalogue of oppressions which there are no means of correcting. As well might we expect to stem the torrent of the Ganges, as to stem the current of Native extortion by the agency which is now at command.

**THE NEW MAGISTRATE ACT.**—The period for passing the New Magistrate Act into law approaches; yet the ungrateful community in the City of Palaces, notwithstanding all the prompting of the Press, cannot be induced to meet and priton for the continuance of the present system. In these circumstances, it would be redundant to renew the discussion of the subject; but we happened the other day to stumble on a passage in that most amusing publication—"Sons Slicks," relative to the Trial by Jury, which all our readers may not have had an opportunity of perusing. We are sure they will be amply repaid by its humour and raciness for the trouble of reading it.

"But I was agoin' to tell you about the French court. Arter I closed the consarn about the pictur's, and shipped 'em off in a Cape cutter that was there, I fell in with some of our folks on their way to London, where I had to go to afore I returned home; so, says I, s'pose we hire a vessel in Co. and go by water to Marseilles; we'll get on faster and considerable cheaper too, I calculate, than agoin' by land. Well, we hired an *Egyptalino* to take us, and he was to find us in bed, board, and liquor, and we paid him one-third in advance, to enable him to do it gentel; but the everlastin' villain, as soon as he got us out to sea, gave us no bed-clothes and nothin' to eat, and we almost perished with hunger and damp, so when we got to Marseilles, *Mes friends*, says I, for I had picked up a little *Egyptalino*, mes friends, comme longo alla courto, will you? and I took him by the scruff of the neck and tossed him into court. Where is de pappia? says a little skip-jack of a French judge, that was shook full of grins and grimaces like a monkey arter a pinch of snuff,—where is de pappia? So I handed him up the pappia signed by the master, and then proved how he cheated us. No sooner said than done, *Monse Sheer Bell frog*, gave the case in our favour in two-words, said *Egyptalino* had got too much already, cut him off the other two-thirds and made him pay all costs. If he didn't

look hunsquabbled it's a pity. It took the rust off of him pretty slick, in my depend.

"Begar, he says to the skipper, you keep de bargain next time; you von very grand damne rogue, and he shook his head and grinned like a crocodile, from ear to ear, all mouth and teeth. You may depend, I warn't long in Marseilles arter that. I cut astik and off, hot foot for the elannel, without stopping to water the horses or liquor the drivers, for four *Egyptalino* would walk into my ribs with his stileto, for ha was as savage as a white bear afore breakfast. Yes, our courts move too slow. It was that ruined Expected Thorne. The first time he was taken up and sent to jail, he was as innocent as a child, but they kept him there so long afore his trial, it broke his spirits, and broke his pride,—and he came out as wicked as a devil. *The great secret is speedy justice.* We have too much machinery in our courts, and I don't see but what we prize juries beyond their real vail. One-half the time with us they don't understand a thing, and the other half they are prejudiced. True, said I, but they are a great safeguard to liberty, and indeed the only one in all cases between the government and the people.

"The executive can never tyrannise where they cannot count, and juries never lend themselves to oppression. Though a corrupt minister may appoint corrupt judges, he can never corrupt a whole people. Well, said he, far be it from me to say they are no use, because I know and feel that they be in certain cases most invaluable, but I mean to say that they are only a drag on business, and an expensive one too one-half the time. I want no better tribunal to try me or my cases than our supreme judges to Washington, and all I would ask is a reserved right to have a jury when I call for one. That right I never would yield, but that is all I would ask. You can see how the lawyers vail cash by the way they talk to 'em. To the court they are as cool as cucumbers,—dry argument, sound reasonin', an application to judgment. To the jury, all fire and tow and declamation,—all to the passions, prejudices, and feelin's. The one they try to convince they try to do the other. I never heard tell of judges chokin'. I know brother Josiah the lawyer thinks so too. Says he to me, once, *Sani*, says he, they ain't suited to the times now in all cases, and are only needed occasionally. *When juries first come into vogue* there were no judges, but the devil of it is when public opinion runs all one way, in this country you might just as well try to swim up Niagara as to go for to stem it,—it will roll you over and over, and squish you to death at last. You may say what you like here, *Sani*, but other folks may do what they like here too. Many a man has had a goose's jacket lined with tar here, that he never bought at the tailor's, and a tight fit it too, consid'rin' its use without measurin'. So as I'm for Congress some day or another, why, I gitt fall to and flatter the people by eliminatin' in with them. I get up on a stump, or the top of a whiskey barrel, and talk as big as any o' em about that birth-right—that sheet anebor, that incestu, that blessed shield, that glorious institution—the rich man's terror, the poor man's hope, the people's pride, the nation's glory—*Truth by Jury.*"

**THE SOCIETIES.**—According to promise, we give another selection of notices of the Annual Meetings of our Religious Societies; and our files up to the 15th May contain no more reports of such meetings as seem worthy of record. When the next Mail arrives, we shall have another selection to make; for several institutions of considerable importance had not held their meetings, when the last Mail was despatched.

Before proceeding with our discussion of the merits of the Society system, we take this opportunity of fortifying the points we have already taken, by an extract or two, which will shew that we have good authority for the statements we have made. In the Memoirs of the Rev. J. P. Porter, of Bath, we find the following extract from his private journal for 1824: "Mr. ——— thrust himself into my pulpit in a very offensive manner to plead for a collection for the ———. Religious beggars are become a nuisance indeed: surely it cannot be pleasing in the eyes of infinite purity to see so

much chicanery, treachery and artifice to procure money. To me it is detestable."

These are the strong expressions of a good man, galled by the intrusion of the Society system, upon the peaceful and profitable course of his ministry for the good of souls. They have the advantage of bringing before us a fact of actual occurrence; but it may be objected, that they were produced, as much at least by personal irritation, as by principle and judgement. To meet this objection, we will quote the reflections of Mr. Porter's biographer, the Rev. P. Cater, a man of the most liberal mind, who by no means stands aloof from Societians. On Mr. Porter's text, Mr. Cater, in 1834, published this commentary: "It is to be feared that many abuses exist in the religious Societies of the present day. Too much of the public money may be, and often is, expended in the maintenance of stipendiary agents and itinerant orators. In some of the public Societies, nearly forty per cent. of their income is absorbed in expenses. Even our anniversaries and public meetings may sometimes degenerate into occasions for personal exhibition and oratorical display. At these times recourse is had to every species of art to obtain a full house. Large placards are posted on the public walls and chapel doors—advertisements are inserted in Newspapers and Magazines—the names of eminent individuals are announced—the house is crowded—speeches are delivered—the applause is great—and, in conclusion, a notice of collection is announced with an intimation that never did the Society stand in greater need of funds. This statement may be true, and there may exist among the speakers no sinister design of erecting the Society's standard to suspend upon it their own honours and applause; but the system is not only liable to abuse, but it is abused to a great extent: and whether it might not be so altered as to be rendered more conformable to the simplicity of a kingdom that is not of this world, is a question worthy of serious consideration."

Happily this important question is now meeting with very general consideration: which need not be wondered at, when so long ago as April 1819, the manifest evils of the present system, then but in its immaturity, drew from the great Robert Hall such a letter to his friend Dr. Ryland, as the following:

"My esteem for your character is such, that it is impossible for me to differ from you in opinion, or decline complying with your wishes, without considerable pain. I feel that pain on the present occasion. I am truly concerned to find your purpose is to form an Auxiliary Society at Bristol, to have public days, &c. &c.; being deeply convinced of the truth of that axiom of our Lord's, that 'the Kingdom of God cometh not with observation: or as' Campbell translates it, 'is not ushered in with parade.' The Baptist Society has prospered abundantly, with the blessing of God, under a different management; and the unobtrusive modesty of its operations has been one of its strongest recommendations. That Society has done much, and said little; it has shewn itself in its effects, not in its preparations. I am much grieved that it is about to relinquish that praise, and to vie with others in the noise and ostentation of its proceedings. It reminds me of the fable of the frog and the ox. \* \* \* \* \* Why should we at last imitate what we have so long condemned? Why should we attempt a competition in a point of view in which we are sure to appear to a disadvantage? The expense of collecting ministers from remote places is not small; and, supposing their expenses to be borne out of the public fund, (and the situation of few allows them to travel at their own expense), it will, I fear, more than counterbalance the pecuniary advantages result-

ing from the efforts at publicity. I have serious apprehensions that the ostentatious spirit which is fast pervading all denominations of Christians, in the present times, in the concerns of religion, will draw down the frown of the great Head of the Church,\* whose distinguishing characteristic was humility. He did 'not strive, nor cry, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street.' I am persuaded nothing can be more opposite to your own disposition than such a mode of proceeding, on which account I am the more surprised you should be induced to lend it your sanction. There appears to me a very simple and efficacious mode of supporting the Baptist Mission, without noisy appeals to the public. Let every Baptist Minister make an annual collection in his congregation, and apply to his more opulent members, and hearers besides, for their annual subscriptions; and all the money will be raised which ought to be raised by our denomination. With respect to others, the success of the mission, attested by its periodical reports, will not fail to make the right impression. The best Auxiliary Societies, in my humble opinion, that can be devised, are already prepared to our hands in regular organized churches, and in the certainty of meeting some hundreds of professing Christians every Sabbath-day. I hope, my dear brother, you will not be offended with the freedom of these remarks. Were I to consult my inclinations, an excursion, in the pleasant month of July, to Bristol and to Wales, would be highly gratifying; but, from the consideration I have suggested, I must beg leave absolutely to decline your kind invitation. I do extremely deprecate the precedent about to be set at Bristol."

We leave these statements to make their own impression, and proceed with the Anniversary Notices.

The 6th Annual Meeting of the *British and Foreign Sailors Society* was held in Finsbury Chapel, on Monday evening, the 6th May, Lord Mountstuart in the chair. The Secretary read the Report, which stated that every department of the Society's operations had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The receipts, including the sale of £450 stock, had been £2,360-16-6; which exhibited an actual increase of funds to the extent nearly of £200. For much of this, the Society was indebted to the various Auxiliaries, and the distribution of "Britannia," of which 5000 copies had been offered by the Publishers to the Committee at prime cost. The two Thames Missions had boarded 7,915 vessels in the river, and 1,100 in the docks and canals: they had conducted nearly 350 religious services afloat, had obtained 791 ships for agents, and circulated about 150,000 tracts and books. The Society had employed seven stipendiary agents, who, in connexion with the Missionaries, held 18 or 20 meetings in the week for prayer and the exposition of scripture. A positive change had taken place in the moral character and habits of seamen. The Report strongly urged contributions for the erection of the Metropolitan Seamen's Chapel. The communications from the Society's agents in the provincial ports were highly satisfactory. The Committee had especially turned their attention to continental agencies: and the labours of the Rev. J. Peers, the Society's Missionary at the Cape of Good Hope, had been signally successful. The cause of the Society was advocated by the Rev. J. Burnett, Lieut. Fabian, R. N., Sir C. E. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Patten, the Hon. Capt. Wallgrave, R. N., G. F. Angus, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Crofts, and Lieut. Brown, R. N.

The 25th Anniversary of the *Irish Evangelical Society* was held in Finsbury Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the 7th May. The chair was taken *pro tem.* by Thomas Chubb, Esq., but afterwards occupied for the evening by Charles Hindley, Esq., M. P. From the Report it appeared that the labours of the Society had been eminently successful during the past year. The instances of conversion from Popery were very numerous. The Scripture readers were prosecuting their operations with unabated

\* Can any Christian doubt that Mr. Hall's forbidding has been lamentably realized?

of order. The Committee had to lament the decease of the late T. Walker, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, who had testified by his will the deep interest he felt in its welfare. The receipts of the Society had amounted to £2,968-10; the expenditure to £2,968-9-4; leaving a balance in hand of £30-0-8. In moving the adoption of the Report, the Rev. Dr. Stuart, of Dublin, observed, "The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer has recently said you that he has handed every priest, every friar, every lay-brother, every lay-sister in France, and throughout the Continent, in prayer for the re-conversion of Britons to Romanism. And I can tell you that there is not a town, village, or hamlet, in the length and breadth of Ireland, in which there are not at present chapels, magnificent and splendid, in the process of being reared, with funds evidently derived, not from Ireland, but from distant regions. Under these circumstances, when I believe that the labours of Roman Catholics, as well as of the Protestant world, are concentrated upon my country, you may, perhaps, ask, well, and are you terrified for the result? No! I have no fears for the result." The Rev. J. Young, in seconding the motion, said, "Let me not be mistaken, however; I do not blame the Roman Catholics. They have the same right to disseminate their sentiments that we have to diffuse ours. If their success be obtained by fair and open means, we have no ground whatever to complain. But my fears were confirmed by the observations of a gentleman at the Bible Society Meeting, who had lately been in Rome. He had an opportunity of conversing with a great many of the clergy of Rome, and he mentioned that among them the usual topic of conversation was the re-conversion of Great Britain and Ireland to Popery, and that their hopes of success were very great. He asked them the grounds of their anticipation, and they mentioned several. In the first place, that Her Majesty's Ministers were colonizing Catholic Churches in the Colonies; that Oxford was doing their work so completely, that they had nothing to do themselves but look on; and farther they alluded to the great increase in the number of Popish Chapels in this country, built in great part by the money of Protestants. These facts are startling, and I, therefore, consider it an encouraging circumstance that this Society and others can come forward, and detail to us instances of conversion from Popery. If there be a dark side, there are, too, bright and hopeful indications." The Rev. Dr. Lislefield, in moving the second resolution, said, "There is such a delightful fancy about the expressions of Irishmen, such materials for spreading the Gospel when they know it, that it delights the heart whenever you have an opportunity of witnessing it. If you say to an Irishman, 'You must pray in the morning,' he replies, 'I shall be off with the flight of the night.' I said to a peasant of the lady at whose house I was residing, 'James, you want more commerce in this country.' 'Your honour,' said he, 'see how all the five rivers are running like.' I firmly believe that there will be found among the Irish, when they are brought to understand the Scriptures, many new arguments against Popery—although the old ones are sufficient. I know a case where an individual was brought from Romanism to acknowledge of the truth. She read the scriptures for the first time, but had read no books of controverted divinity. I asked her, why it was not right to worship the Virgin Mary? To which she replied, 'Because our Lord said, 'Whoever will do the will of my Father, the same is my mother, and sister, and brother'—and so we must worship them all.' Another said, 'I am sure there is no purgatory now.' 'Why?' 'Because it is said that every man's works shall be tried with fire; and the priests say that theirs will not; therefore, I am confident that this passage must mean something else.' Mr. Alderman Kershaw, of Manchester, seconded the resolution. The third resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, who observed, "I wish that all Protestants adopted the maxim of wealth and affluent members of the Roman Catholic Church in this country; namely, that the first object of their solicitude, and the first object to which their wealth is to be appropriated, respected their religion in this and other lands. I know that there is among Roman Catholics a scale of generous contribution—of self-denying effort—of prodigious liberality, noted on by the wealthy and affluent members of that Church, that ought to put the wealthy and affluent members of all Protestant Churches to the blush. It is on account of this, that I would give them their due meed of honour for thus setting on their

convictions, however I may lament those convictions." The meeting was further addressed by the Rev. R. Knill, T. Challis, Esq., the Rev. J. Barnett, and the chairman.

The Anniversary of the Newfoundland and British North America School Society was held in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall, on the 26th April, Lord Bexley in the chair. His Lordship stated that no support was at present rendered to the schools of the Society but by unsalaried clergymen; and there were great difficulties as to communication, so that the visits of the clergy could only take place at long intervals. The Society had undertaken to extend its operations through a large portion of North America, but without adequate support the work would be greatly embarrassed. The Report stated the receipts of the Society had amounted to £2,048-7-8, being an increase of £261-7-7, besides £274-8, raised for the specific purpose of erecting, enlarging, and repairing schools. The local contributions had amounted to £1,033-0; making a total, for the ordinary objects, of £3,108-18-2. The expenditure had been £3,476; and the liabilities for the current year were about £2000. The chief speakers were the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. Mr. Herbert, and the Rev. F. Close.

The 50th Annual Meeting of the Naval and Military Bible Society was held, in the Hanover Square Rooms, on Tuesday, the 7th May, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. Lieut. Col. LeBlanc read the Report. 12,538 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed during the past year. The receipts had amounted to £2,804-0-8; the expenditure to £2,823-15-8. The speakers were Capt. Sir E. Perry, Capt. Anderson, R. N., Admiral Hawker, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Capt. Clark, E. I. C. Service, Rev. W. Marsh, Capt. Hon. F. Maule, Capt. Layard, Admiral Oliver, and Capt. Vernon Harcourt, R. N.

For the General Baptist Missionary Society, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Stevenson, in Zion Chapel, New Church Street, St. Mary-le-bone, on Lord's-day evening, the 21st April. The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on the following Tuesday evening, when Sir G. E. Smith took the chair. The receipts of the Society for the past year were £2,508-16-10½; the expenditure, £2,868-3-4½. It is hoped the funds of the Society will be greatly augmented. The speakers were the Revs. John and E. Stevenson, Broad, Preston, Burns, Grainger, &c. The field occupied by the Society is the province of Orissa, where the Missionaries, Messrs. Lacey, Sutton, Brooks, Subbings, and Wilkinson occupy the stations of Cuttack, Pooree, Berhampore, and the adjoining village town of Midnapore.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

The Fancy Sale held yesterday at the Town Hall, for Mrs. Wilson's Refuge, was numerously attended; and we are happy to find that the proceeds amounted to the respectable sum of Two Thousand Six Hundred Rupees.—The unexpected quiet which has followed the death of Nanjett Singh, is not likely, according to the last accounts, long to continue. It is said that Rajah Dheeran Singh, though he has sworn to be faithful to the present King, has a greater partiality for his abler brother, Sheer Singh; and the elements of discord are now in a state of fermentation.—The *Hurkar* states that the *Enterprise* Steamer goes to the Eastward in the course of a week.—The intelligence received at Agra, from Simlah, is to the purport that a war with the Burmese is inevitable; that three armies of fifteen thousand men each were about to leave the capital for the southern provinces, under the command of three of the King's sons. From each army we may safely take off a cypher, without any damage to the truth. The military stores which have been largely imported from Pondicherry into Rangoon, have equally been the subject of exaggeration.—The Calendar of the Criminal Sessions at Bombay is very heavy; there are no fewer than seventeen cases of the highest sort, of which three are for administering poison with intent to murder.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

A hostile meeting took place yesterday between Capt. Macnaghten and Mr. Hollings, which grew out of some remarks



which appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*, about two years ago, and which Capt. Managhten considered derogatory to his honour. He went out with Mr. Hollings, and after receiving his fire unhurt, left the ground, declaring himself satisfied. The *Englishman*, whose antipathy to duelling has been so frequently published in his journal, has, apparently, taken the opportunity of this occurrence to ridicule the practice, by stating that Capt. Managhten, after receiving the fire of his antagonist, refused to fire himself, and declared himself satisfied with the *eternum*. An odd kind of statement, indeed, for a man who considers himself aggrieved to call upon his opponent for the satisfaction of a gentleman; which satisfaction or statement consists simply in giving the aggressive party an opportunity of doing him the farther injury of shooting him.—Letters have been intercepted from the Amcra of Seinde, to Dost Mahomed, through the activity of Lieut. Codrington, which disclose a scene of treachery on their part, which renders a rupture with them all but inevitable. It is stated that Government has received letters from the Resident at Bhoj, in Seide, which puts it in full possession of the intrigues of these men. No unwise is it in a country like this to do things by halves. We have made them inveterate enemies, and left them in full possession of the means of annoying us.—At Monsieur Dopni's fancy ball on Wednesday, the harmony was disturbed by certain gentlemen who wear the garb, and pass under the designation of gentlemen; and who appear to have gone thither for the express purpose of kicking up a row.—Mathooranath Mallick, a wealthy Native of the liberal section of the Native community, has just died at Sulkea. This family arose to distinction to the service of the Rajahs of Burdwan.

## SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Important intelligence has been received from China, by a vessel which left it on the 11th May, and has arrived at Calcutta. For particulars we refer to our editorial notice.—Major Thorley has been appointed to the difficult post of Resident at Jerrap, where disorders have reached a pass, beyond which they cannot be borne. It appears that the Minister and his brother have appropriated to themselves no less than 20 lakhs of Rupees of the property of the former Minister, Jutha Ram, of which they have not as yet been induced to give up more than five lakhs. Nothing can exceed the disorganization of this state.—An important case has just been heard and determined in the Supreme Court, relative to the adoption of an heir by the Rajah Iodernarayan Roy. It is remarkable as being one of the shortest suits for one of such magnitude, which has been for a long time disposed of by the Court. The Judges upheld the adoption.—The *Harbuz* states, on the authority of the *Natal and Military Gazette*, of the 13th April last, that the Half Batta Order has been rescinded. We hope the news is only premature; though when we consider that the Court seem to have most unfortunately chosen this measure, to show the firmness of their character, we fear the intelligence is altogether unfounded.—A letter appears in the papers, stating that the son of the late Rajah Ran Mohun Roy, having failed to obtain a situation under Government in this country, is now returning home to England to push his fortunes there.

## MONDAY, JULY 29.

The Bombay papers confirm the unfriendly news from Seide. One account states that fifty thousand rupees are collected in and about Hyderabad, embued with deadly feelings towards us, and ready for any enterprise. The Amcra themselves are worse than lukewarm.—Two of the chieftains, tributaries to Holkar, have for some time back had two youths from Bombay to teach them English. The experiment, which was urged on by Mr. Bax, the Resident, has totally failed. The sons of nobility have refused to go on in their studies, and their tutors have abandoned the ungrateful task.—The *Semiramis* Steamer has, it seems, sustained no injury from going ashore into the field of clover; two Committees have come to the conclusion that she has sustained no damage which would prevent her going to sea again.—The Rajah of Travancore has nobly subscribed for twenty shares in the Comprehensive Steam Fund. His Dewan, and other Ministers, have followed the example, and the total number yielded by this place is thirty-one.—Mr. Walter Elliott, the Private Secre-

tary of Lord Elphinstone, and Member of the Board of Revenue, having obtained leave to visit Egypt, has gone on to Mahia, which is in Europe; and the Court of Directors have sent out word that, according to Acts of Parliament, his allowances must cease from the date of his embarkation, and the situation he held be forfeited.—A copper plate has been dug up in Gonerat, dated A. D. 812, the era of Charlemagne. It is a deed of gift of land to a brahmin, and contains these remarkable expressions:—"He who grants lands lives 60,000 years in heaven, but he who confiscates resumes, or allows others to do so, is doomed to hell for a like period. Those who resume lands granted by others will become black serpents in the dry holes of the forests of the *Vindhya* mountain. Oh ye virtuous Kings, respect the grants of lands (given by others,) for to preserve their grants is better than a fresh donation." The *Englishman* asks if Mr. Managhten will get safe home. Yes; any thing on the copper plate, notwithstanding. The object of Mr. Mangra and of the Government, is to separate the lands which have been given from those which have been usurped; the good from the bad; the sound from the rotten tenures; to uphold the former, and resume the latter. None of our honest Deputy Collectors need, therefore, fear that they shall be doomed to hell for sixty thousand years, or become black serpents.—Lieut. Kittoe is preparing to publish a work of great interest. Illustrations of Indian Architecture, from the Mohammedan conquest downwards.—A splendid procession has set out with the ashes of Ranjeet Singh, and of the unfortunate women who humiliated themselves at his funeral pile, which are to be consigned to the Ganges at Hardwar. We have given a full account of it in our extracts.

## TUESDAY, JULY 30.

Letters have been received from Calcutta, dated the 18th of June, which state that the troops had not marched up to that day. One reason given for the delay was that they waited for treasure; another, that they waited for a conveyance of provisions. The rumours regarding the future conduct of Dost Mahomed, are as vague as ever.—The *Harbuz* states, that Col. Young vacates his situation in the Law Commission, on the 1st of next month, and resumes his post at the Union Bank.—In the same paper it is stated, that Mr. Robertson and his colleagues having displayed a right feeling on the subject of Resumption, in a few days it is to be announced that *Resumption is no more*. We thought the principle of the resumption operations had been recognized by the Court of Directors, an authority paramount to that of the Local Government.—From the same paper also we learn that Mr. Taylor decided 700 cases in our day; we thought the number was 400; but like Shakespeare's blackman men, they have, perhaps, the faculty of sudden increase.—The *Albany Steamer*, which left England on the 6th of March, reached Bombay on the 15th July, after a remarkably expeditious voyage of *four months and nine days*.—We are most happy to learn that the Court of Directors have agreed to the terms on which that munificent Native, Jamsjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, proposed to devote a lakh of Rupees to the establishment of an Hospital.—Mr. Tutton has left Bombay on his voyage to Calcutta, in the *Columbo*.—H. M. Ship, the *Vulgar*, has just left Madras for China. H. M. Ship, the *Comery*, will proceed in the first instance to Trincomalee, and from thence either to Hongkong or China.—The proprietors of the new Bombay Bank have, it is said, petitioned the Bengal Government to postpone the opening of the Institution to the 1st March next, but as this Government is governed by a perverse hatred of Bombay, it is feared the favour will be denied.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

Charles Grant, Esq. ... ..	to April 1880, 20 0
Capt. R. B. Pemberton, ... ..	to Dec. 1880, 30 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

RUNJEET KING'S FUNERAL PROCESSION.  
We have to thank an intelligent native friend, formerly, we believe, a student of the Delhi College, but now at Lahore, for

the following account of the first day's march of the procession, conveying the ashes of the late Maharajah, and those of his Ranees and slave girls to the Ganges at Hardwar:—

Every thing having been prepared, the previous day, for the removal of the ashes of the late Maharajah Ranjeet Sing towards the Sacred Ganges at Hardwar, the procession left the palace at about an hour after sunrise, on the morning of the 2d July, and started through the city of Lahore towards the Delhi Gate in the following order. One Squadron of Sikh Lancers, one by one, on account of the narrowness of the streets, followed by five gold cloth flags carried on foot, in the same order; a little in the rear of those came a golden Khassah or Yalkie, containing the ashes of the late Maharajah; the Premier, Rajah Deohan Sing, on foot to the left bearing a peacock feather chowry, and driving away the flies; and on the right, Jaunahar Khoswal Sing, also on foot bearing a golden punkah; on the left and near to Rajah Deohan Sing, was the late Maharajah's principal chuttry bearer carrying a golden chuttry, and immediately behind came his personal servants, such as dressers, chowry walis, cup bearer, &c. &c. &c.; a little behind came four Khassahs containing the ashes of the four Ranees, burnt with him, followed by a fifth containing the ashes of the seven slaves also burnt with him, and immediately behind marched his favourite horses covered with gold; about fifty paces behind them came the Heir to the Throne, Kurrukk Sing, on an elephant, dressed in plain white muslin, followed at a short distance by the whole court in the same dress, without any kind of arms, and mounted on elephants. On arriving at the Delhi Gate, the procession received a salute of eleven cartridges per gun from Captain Ford's, Elli Bakh's, Emsah's, and Soothanmood's Artillery—(amounting to about twenty-six pieces drawn up there for that purpose) and proceeded through a street formed of a Squadron of the body guard, Captain Ford's and Mr. Steinbach's two Battalions of Infantry, at a slow pace; and receiving the salute of those two Regiments, turned towards Hamh (a favorite Barah Durry of the late Maharajah, about six miles from Lahore, being the first march). Half way to Hamh the procession passed through a street formed by Kurrukk Sing's Regiment of Cavalry, two Battalions of Infantry, and four guns; and received a salute of eleven cartridges per gun. East of Shalamar, again the procession passed through a street formed of two Battalions of Infantry and two guns, belonging to the Misir, from whom they received a salute of eleven cartridges per gun—and lastly on arriving at Hamh (the place of halt for the day) and on entering the line of sentry surrounding the Barah Durry, the procession was received by a Battalion of Monsieur Anisabli's, under a salute of eleven guns. At the Barah Durry, close to which there was a splendid tent pitched to receive the remains of the noble old Maharajah, the procession stopped; and the ashes were deposited in the tent; every thing was conducted as if the worthy man had been alive travelling about. The line of sentry, the door-keepers, &c. &c. all with the same exactitude; so much so, that a person accustomed to his way of travelling, and arriving, unaware of his demise, would not have seen any thing that could have led him to suspect that deplorable and mournful event; except, perhaps, the absence of troops and the Sirdars and Umlah's tents, &c. &c. and even these omissions, to persons who had travelled with him, would have created no surprise, for how often have the tents (except the Maharajah's which always followed him on elephants) not come up, for several hours after halting; and even then, how few would hazard to pitch for the day; knowing that no dependence could be placed on the Maharajah's movements; for his people often watched, until late evening being so far advanced, there could be no chance of moving till next morning, to go nobody knew where, before they thought of making themselves comfortable for the night.

The Sikh troops, accompanying the remains, are said to be in a high state of discipline and order, and to do great credit to their different commanders, especially a Squadron of the Lancers under Captain De la Rooha's command, who are a remarkably fine body of men, and well equipt.—*Delhi Gazette, July 17.*

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARATHES.

"What good have the British done for India?" is a question, which has lately elicited some interesting discussion in the co-

lums of our contemporary of the *Times*. While one party is of opinion, that "a foundation has been laid by the British Government, for the future happiness and prosperity of this country, such as was never before laid or attempted to be laid by any conquerors in the world;" another argues that, of what has been done is not at present "worthy, in its results, of being exhibited as the boon of a civilized nation." The benefits that have resulted from the British Government, as put forth by its partisans and admitted by their opponents, may be divided into those of an indirect and a direct kind. The first class includes the suppression of petty warfare; the extirpation of the Peshwarries, Thugs and other classes of freebooters and murderers; and the abolition of brutal punishments, Suttee, and Infanticide. In the second class may be mentioned the security of persons and property with its inseparable bonus of civil and religious liberty; the institution of schools and the publication of books for the promotion of native education; the establishment of a free press and the communication with the remotest parts; and the construction of roads; the abolition of transit and other duties; and the institution of the agricultural societies and commercial banks. Whether these benefits are such as India is entitled to receive at the hands of the civilized nation which at present holds sway over its vast extent; or whether they are now or can ever be a sufficient recompense for what India has lost by its subjugation to a race of foreigners, is a point which has not been alluded to by the champions on either side; and it is not our object in noticing the discussion to direct attention to it. It will be well, however, if the advocates of the superiority of the present Government would keep this point always in view; for in order to estimate the happiness enjoyed by a country just brought under a foreign yoke, it is necessary not only to consider the intentions of its rulers and the means employed by them for its improvement, but also to compare the benefits derived by its inhabitants with the sacrifices which the change of dynasties necessarily produces.

Leaving this point, therefore, out of the question, as well as the consideration of the exact amount of good which the policy of the Government is calculated to develop, we think it will at once be admitted that the steps taken by our rulers, some of which have been enumerated above, undoubtedly manifest a desire to promote the prosperity of the people committed by Providence to its protection. In saying this, we shall not be understood as assenting to the views of the partisans of Government, with respect to the importance or triviality of some of the measures adduced by them as the foundation of future happiness. For the utility of several of them may be justly questioned, and what is still greater consequence, some can in no way be attributed to our rulers in their public capacity. For instance, the translation of the Bible was never directly encouraged by Government; and we may safely declare that with respect to the tendency of this measure, the opinion of those who direct the affairs of India is far from being unanimous.

All we mean to say is that the public acts of the British Government, such as the establishment of schools and colleges, the construction of roads, the institution of surveys, &c. afford ample evidence to satisfy every impartial mind of the benevolence and purity of its objects. We neither agree with the party which would make it appear that India is now rapidly advancing to a state of happiness, and that the English nation has done all in its power to benefit its Asiatic subjects; nor does our opinion coincide with those who would maintain the opposite extreme, and attribute all the measures of Government to a principle of aggrandisement and selfish policy. We most unhesitatingly admit that what the Government has been doing is highly beneficial to the country; but in order to remove the evils inseparable from a foreign conquest, great deal more is necessary to be done before it can be said with truth, that a solid foundation has been laid for the future happiness of India.

We have said above, that, an opinion directly contrary to that promulgated by the admirers of the present system prevails in some quarters. It will be easily understood, that sentiments of this kind will naturally be entertained by those, who, either from being removed from the seat of Government or from want of general intelligence, are incapable of understanding and weighing the motives of its proceedings. That such is the state of feeling among the generality of people in the interior, is known to all, who have any opportunities of conversing with them on such subjects. Though in the present state of the natives, long accustomed, as they have been, to bear the heaviest oppression and injustice from their rulers, the existence of such feelings as those above adverted to, need not produce any anxiety; yet it is highly desirable that these incorrect impressions should be corrected; especially at a time like the present when the mind of all classes of people, being awakened from its lethargy through the instrumentality of education, is likely to take a bias unfavourable to the interests of Government, and prejudicial to their own prospect of happiness.

Nothing can so effectually check the growth of this evil than the circulation of tracts and small works, explaining the objects

of the measures which the Government adopts from time to time and the principles on which they are founded. It is on this ground that we notice with much satisfaction the appearance of the three, small tracts, the names of which are placed at the head of this article. They have been published, we hear, under the patronage of Government, and are intended for distribution in the Government schools throughout the country. As is evident from their titles, their object is to explain the motives of Government in sanctioning the construction of roads, the cultivation of the Mauritius sugar-cane, and other measures lately adopted to improve the condition of the country. It is thus stated at the end of one of them.

"The object of writing this tale is this. Though the Government is doing good to the people in many ways, they do not understand it and attach blame to the measures of government. By doing so they injure themselves. I solicit the readers of this tract, therefore, to follow any advantageous suggestion that may be offered by government or by any other person. They should not bring disadvantage to themselves through idleness."—*Hombay Times*, July 13.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### CENTRALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIR:—The above seems one of the numerous questions of Constitutional Policy which, in India, are left to take their chance; and yet I submit, that on the just fusion of the two principles of centralization and localization depends the good working of Government. To accomplish a due combination of the two is a most difficult task; but it is not, therefore, difficult merely to initiate a tendency to such localisation, as may, at least, mitigate the engrossing centralization of our present Government at every one of its Presidencies.

In consequence of such concentration, the Ruler is constantly obliged to decide on many matters of merely provincial and even parish business;—he has to decide with a telescope on remote affairs, requiring the close inspection of a microscope—to decide on whole bundles of papers which he cannot pretend to read. Although (as the excellent San Sikh expresses it,) "only able to see things in glare," and nothing in particular," he is obliged, under the present system of engrossing centralization, to descend to trivialities, so as to suggest the task attempted by the King in Mr. Bayes's *Rehearsal*.

"Give us the fiddle; we ourselves will play."

The freedom of internal commerce, and the still more artificial conditions of society, which must result, will continue to present an increasing multiplicity of provincial and parish business, much of which the Governor will despair of even looking at; and a Governor will thus become (at least, in regard to matters of internal administration,) a mere abstract principle of government, with this important peculiarity, that he will always stand committed to justify, as his acts and orders, all that has virtually been done by others under his name: the case will, in fact, be analogous to that of the Sovereign of England being responsible for her Ministers' acts, instead of the converse: the evil being also greater in proportion to the size of the country for which the single central power undertakes to be universal dry nurse.

When a functionary is thus overwhelmed with duty, and undue responsibility, he despairs of doing right; and, therefore, takes refuge in doing only what is least committing of himself: he is unable to do all, and, therefore, does nothing; particularly when the duties presented are so multifarious, that he cannot inspect them sufficiently, even to judge of their relative importance: thus, "*quies non moros*" will become the only principle of our internal Government. But when a Ruler, acting on this principle, flatters himself, at the end of his administration, that he has succeeded in the object of leaving things as he found them, he is generally much deceived; as in perhaps all such cases an order process of deterioration has been in operation: for it is most certain, that in Government not to advance, is to go back. As Lord Bacon says—"Since things alter for the worse spontaneously, if they be not altered for the better designedly,—what end will there be of the evil?" Sir T. Munro, even with all his immense experience, the implicit confidence of his official superiors, and the advantage of co-opinants and disciples to work out his principles, was content, after seven years administration, to

leave things seemingly as he found them: but the falling off of revenue\* under his Presidency, is now a matter of special attention and enquiry. But to reiterate the above question of Lord Bacon; what end will there be of the evil,—what does this continuation of power—this tendency to top-heaviness lead to?

I submit that, if a Government continues thus to over-build its base, without taking even the initiative means of counterbalancing in itself the people, and to speak more particularly, the provincial municipalities—the whole structure raised on this unextended base, can be upheld only by false supports, namely, the ignorant prestige of the people, and a large standing army. I have observed that the first of these is being rapidly destroyed by the Press; and, therefore, we must hereafter lean more and more on the latter supporter! the tendency will, therefore, be, not to good, but to what may be termed *saevus Government*—or, as I have said, to a Government of entry boxes—which the disaffection of a people, (necessarily injured by the un sympathizing and inevitable neglect and ignorance of a remote centralised power,) will, when these evils are defunct to them, and exaggerated, and their disaffection is also taught its object by the Press, render more and more necessary.

For what are we deferring the instruction of the lowest orders? Are we waiting till they deteriorate to a still lower degree of pauperism and mere animalism? Are we to act as the Dutchman who, to take a good run for his leap, went so far back, that when he had arrived at the leap, he had run himself out of breath? The work of self-government is to be slowly proceeded in, even in mere local affairs; but it is not on that account to be tardily commenced at. Even as it now is, the necessity of drawing off to the provinces some of the new energies which are running to a congestion at the Capital, may be more urgent than we suppose. We are, by means of the Press, letting in new familiarities and questionings of the Government—letting in new waters, and have not commenced to prepare the channels, the sluices, and the embankments which are to regulate and confine the new element. I now venture to say, that the Press is an element of disruption between the ruling and the ruled castes of India: it involves all the dangers, without the usual benefits of a free Press. On one side it vilifies the ruling to the ruled caste, while none who write to the ruled caste, seek to counteract this vilification—and even when the disparagement addressed to the ruled caste is just, it is not seen by the ruling caste, so that they might amend the offence. Our trusting the Natives with a free Press to set against the general government, seems an inconsistency with our trusting them with the institution of municipal freedom, which could act only on local government.

It may be urged that the papers read by Natives, have but small circulation; but that circulation is in the dense and explosive atmosphere of the capital; and what is read by one, may fly on the wings of a hundred winds to a thousand hearers: the spirit may be long in kindling; but when it does kindle, it will (particularly if there be at the same time a *desperato cibi*), extend like wildfire. "*Confers injurias at interpretando ascendit*," is (according to Tacitus) dangerous policy.

To sum up this unconsciously long letter, and to use a figure which is well known to medical gentlemen. The heart is becoming swollen, and a consequent wasting and torpor of the extremities follows—such torpor often ending in—convulsions. However, a course of steel, saltpetre and lead pills may suppress such

\* To Sir T. M. much was given, and from him much was required; but, judging him—not by his writings—but by the paucity of his uncondemned measures of internal policy, I think him little more than an ordinary man. Even where he erred, it was in the capacious and injudicious policy. His ideas were all borrowed from Mahomedanism; and even if his measures had succeeded, his status should rather be crowned with a turban than with laurel. As to his writings, they pleased rather by flattery and tickling, than by exciting the thinking faculty: they opened no new sources of thought. In legislation, his avowed principle was *quo antiquius eo melius*: his rights, according to Coleridge's expression, were like those of a vengeful stern—all shut backward: his intellect not was prospective.

† I submit that the Government might set up a Native paper, to be given gratuitously, if it cannot be sold. Semi-official intelligence, as well as general education, might be united in this work, and it might, at times, be found useful in counteracting seditious effusions of false religion.

equivalent for a time—that is, if they do not occur at the Capital; for in such case, though the rising may be as rapid as that of the disturbances of China, the suppression may not (in a season of famine) be equally so.

Though not constitutionally an alarmist, I should not be sorry if my very feeble voice could excite some salutary apprehension of the danger I have been indicating: for after all, danger is the only true reformer in favour of the people. It is danger which best makes those in power see and appreciate all the beauties of popular justice. I lately heard of a person, rather high in authority, having said that if we do not be careful, the favoured ones will lose their annuities, which are dependent on the territorial revenues; and in such words there is more significance, more of actual history and earnest of justice to the people, than in most reports and minutes that have been written—many of such reports, &c., being, I fear, of little more avail than the bones with which the highwayman, M. Daval, used politely to regale those whom he had divested of their personal effects: at least I am so far not a mere alarmist, as I also make an attempt (however humble) to point out how the new elements of danger may be mitigated, and duly dispersed, through the provinces\* where they may find a multitude of escapes, instead of the one vent to which all are now tending.

Yours,

CASSANDRA.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, AT THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—THE BISHOP OF NORWICH then rose and was received with enthusiastic cheering; on his ascension he spoke to the following effect:—“This is the third time, my lord, I have appeared on this platform on a similar occasion; and I rejoice to say that I repeat not of having done so, (Cheers.) Such it has happened that I have had the honour of sitting by Lord John Russell, one of the illustrious members of Her Majesty's Government.—(Applause.) and now equal to the satisfaction I feel, in sitting by your lordship, who has gone hand in hand with that noble lord in supporting a system of education based upon the Holy Scriptures—the only education which is worthy of a man to receive. (Cheers.) Your lordship is more intimately connected with Ireland than that noble lord. I have followed your footsteps: I have watched your progress; and I rejoice to see you ruminating that benevolent course which so dignifies your name. (Cheers.) Let your system, your views, be carried out then, and I may say in the words of the Psalmist, that when the education which you support is carried out in Ireland—in that wretched and desolate country—“her mountains also shall bring peace, and the little hills righteousness unto the people.” (Loud cheers.) But we must be cautious; perhaps, my lord, you are not aware of the company before whom you are sitting.—(Laughter.)—If but one-twentieth part of the reports which have been industriously and assiduously, and may I say eloquently, disseminated, in almost every meeting upon the subject of education within the last twenty years, are true, you and I are sitting among a company before whom a Christian man would be ashamed to show his face. (Laughter and loud cheers.) I speak not without my book.—(Laughter.)—I speak not from recollection. I have the words before me, and I could give the evidence in detail but, after all, I believe we may rest at ease, for our gracious Queen is patroness of our Society; and, so long as she sanctions this meeting, and consents that her name should be associated with such bad company.—(Laughter and loud cheers, in which we lost the conclusion of the sentence.) The above words have been uttered upon so plentifully and so richly may he divided into four or five heads. (Laughter.) If you will allow me, I will give you one or two. In the first place, the people of England are told that it is the object of Government to adopt a system of compulsion—to compel education. I do not wish to ask a Cabinet secret.—(Laughter.)—but I pledge myself that if I were to

ask it, the answer given would be this—no compulsion was ever thought of. (Cheers.) Compulsion is not the way to produce education. (Cheers.) We must go forth and show its value, and the people will then be wise enough to receive from us so goodly a boon. We have been told that we associate with Jews, Turks, and Infidels. (Laughter and cheers.) I doubt the fact; but supposing, if true, I see no disgrace in it. (Cheers.) If I could stretch out my right hand to a Turk, and receive him as a friend, and with my left hand place the Bible in his—would it be disgraceful thus to associate myself with a Turk? (Cheers.) Is it nothing that by presenting him with the inspired volume I might induce him to relinquish the worship of a sanguinary prince, for that of the Prince of Peace? If, again, I hold out my right hand of fellowship to the Jew, would it make the disgrace if, in a similar manner, I handed to him a copy of the Bible, in which he recognized the true Messiah.—(Cheers.)—and that I induced him to adore the cross—“despising the shame.”

Again, suppose I hold out my hand to the infidel, is it nothing if, by putting the Bible in his other hand, I should thereby convey that satisfaction to his soul which the Bible alone can give? (Cheers.) We are further told, strange as it appears, that in our system we are anxious to exclude the Bible. (Laughter.) I have before me a pamphlet which reads, in the morning, in which that statement is contained. The statement has reference to large schools at Liverpool, where great progress is making in education, and it is said that in those schools the Bible has been excluded. I will quote the words: for were I to give them from memory it would be thought that I had invented them. The writer says, “Moreover when he saw a petition from the Protestant operatives of Liverpool, complaining that the Bible was excluded from the schools, and that they were under the necessity of removing their children therefrom in consequence of the Bible not being taught therein; and that the petition was got up at a public meeting, of which a highly respectable clergyman was chairman, he could not entertain a doubt respecting the statement that the Bible was some

side not only not taught in factually excluded from those schools.” Such is the accusation. Now for the facts. A spin and deliver, inquirer, we heard this statement, visited the schools, and here is the dialogue which took place between him and the master:—“Is the Bible, the actual Bible, taught in this school?”—“Yes, every day.”—“During, or after school hours?”—“During school hours.” So much for the charge that we are excluding the Bible—he could give twenty instances; but, *ex uno disce omnes*. (Cheers.) Next we are told that the Bible is excluded from the education of the destitute of religion, and deprived of the Bible; and next we are told, in documents laying on the table, that instead of this we are introducing an education composed of an *omnium gentium* of latitudinarianism. (Loud laughter.) These are the terms there employed. It is moreover added, that “the system of education we are about to propose as national, is one of the most impudent farces ever introduced to the notice of the world.” These questions are sufficient to show the designs of our enemies. Allow me, in answering these defamatory charges, briefly to glance over the different systems of education which are now going forth under a Liberal Government. In the first place I would touch on that system of education which your lordship has under your notice in Ireland. No man can regret more than myself that the whole authorized version is not constantly in the hands of the penitentiary of that country; but where we cannot do all we would, we should not be blamed for doing all we can. (Cheers.) We are endeavouring to disseminate the road for the introduction of the Bible into every cabin, and to place it in the hands of every Irish peasant. (Cheers.) It is nothing that we disseminate through that land portions of Scripture which I hesitate not to say contain every essential doctrine which a Christian and a Protestant are entitled to hold; and that we disseminate these over the country in the hope of exciting a desire for the perusal of the whole book from which such valuable extracts are taken. That this effort is produced is manifest. By the Report of the Hibernian Society, I find that it has already, in round numbers, distributed in 23 years 400,000 copies of the Bible or Testament.—(Applause.)—but the point to which I wish to lead you is this, that within the last eight years alone this national system has been in operation, the number circulated has been increased in a most extraordinary ratio. During the last year not less than 40,000 copies were introduced among the peasantry of Ireland.—(Cheers.)—the greater part of which fell into the hands of the Roman Catholic population. (Applause.) The next system to which I will refer, is that of apian of the central system of education. I do not wish to wander aside into any degree with the persons composing that committee—some of them I have the honour of calling my friends; I know them to be religious men, and men who would rather forfeit their hands than sanction an education which was not identified and associated with religion. One of those gentlemen is, indeed, a Roman Catholic—Mr. Wyse; but I, at the risk perhaps of my character, must confess that I am one of those who think that Christian feeling may best be in the bosom of a Roman Catholic.—(Hear, hear.)—and that he may value the truths of Christianity as much as a prelate of the Established Church. (Loud applause.) But the accusation is founded upon this, that they separate in some degree the secular from religion. I would

\* The following is from the *British and Foreign Review*:—“As long as you suffer such stimulants, (those of the Press,) they must beget an appetite.” \* What are you to do with the appetite? It must have food. It is for rulers to determine what is most appropriate. \* If they will not allow people to agitate about a country or town-tax, it is quite sure they will agitate about a national tax. \* What I submit is, that we must create in the natives an appetite for local politics, to divert them from those general and (to them) transcendental politics, to which the ignorant and desperate, when once supplied, are very prone; and (as De Tocqueville says) the municipalities must be the concealed breakwaters to part and turn aside the popular energies.

advise those who object to the system proposed by the Central Board of Education to go to a Church of England school founded, as nearly as possible, upon the principle of the Central Board of Norway, where they will see a thousand children educated in the most perfect manner in secular and religious knowledge, but the one separated in some degree from the other. Thus the children on a Monday taught religion, is, on a Tuesday, taught to make his own clothes and shoes, while the leisure time on each day is devoted to gymnastic exercises, so conducive to his health. We will now come to the British and Foreign School system, against which some extraordinary accusations have been brought. I will not trust to memory, but I will read the words. We are charged with introducing an education "essentially defective as Christian doctrine;" we are charged in the next place, that this Society, "instead of teaching the whole Bible . . . virtually does no such thing; the letter of the Scripture is so read and taught, that the spirit of the sacred volume is lost, and many of its essential doctrines excluded;" and last of all it is said, that our system "commences with trampling in the dust everything which the party bringing the charge "as a Churchman venerates." (Laughter.) I think a stranger charge cannot well be made. It is for this company, who have examined into the defects, and who have been present during the examination of the Borough School, to say whether this is a matter of fact or whether it is an abuse, a false imputation of our name. (Cheers.) It happened to me to superintend the examination of the school. (Applause.) Be cautious how you applaud. (Laughter.) I went there as a spy, to examine into the nature of the land. (Laughter.) I introduced an examination most incidentally. I had heard that the Society was tainted with Unitarianism, but I have before me a document coming from the highest authority, proving that there is not the slightest association between the British and Foreign School, and any Unitarian doctrines whatever. (Cheers.) Those who were present at the examination will bear testimony to the fact that I examined the children from Genesis to the end of the Epistles. I dwelt long and carefully on the extracts read in the school, relating to the divinity and the character of the Saviour. That part consisting of no less than eight closely printed pages, referring to prophecies and facts tending to confirm that blessed truth, that our Saviour was divine in his nature, and that he was indeed the Saviour of the world. (Cheers.) I was truly established as the result of the examination. I have examined many schools; and, alas! having been a subject upmost in my mind, and dear to my heart, the greater part of my life—(Applause)—and I may safely say, that I cannot recollect a single instance in which the scholars were so fully conversant with every topic contained in the Bible from the beginning to the end. (Loud applause.) I was astonished beyond measure. I will state one fact. I called for certain prophecies relating to our Saviour, and there was a confusion of tongues like that at the tower of Babel. (Applause.) I then ordered the boys to speak separately. One boy immediately started with a prophecy, he was instantly followed by another, and they carried on the fire throughout the class, each giving a prophecy applicable to the divinity of our Saviour. (Applause.) I beg to read but one single sentence out of the Report on Education, lately delivered to the House of Commons. "In the midst of these conflicting opinions there is not practically that exclusiveness among the church societies, nor that indifference to religion, among those who exclude domestic instruction from the school which their mutual associations would tend by standards to suppose. Much, therefore, may be effected by a temperate attention to the false claims of the Established Church, and the religious freedom sanctioned by law." This is a most important and most gratifying confession; it is liberal in itself, and it has the advantage of being true. (Hear, hear.) Yes, the Church of England has been, and I say it, if there are dissenters present, occasionally misled by dissent. It has been said that it is liberal and exclusive. Aod, again, I think I need not say, that the Church of England, on her part, has been a little too warm, too fierce, too much dealing to high pressure upon the character of her dissenting brethren. (Cheers.) I will not enter into details; I simply state the fact, and I leave it to truth. It has been the great object of my life to promote that system of love by which these differences might be prevented, and to produce that millennium—the millennium—the millennium for in this world—Dissenters, Churchmen, and Christians of all denominations, walking in the same path-way in their advancement to heaven. (Loud cheers.) Dissenters have said to the Church of England, you are too exclusive, you will compel our children to learn the catechism though they have never had sponsors. I deny the fact. There is one instance to which I will allude, because it is in print before me. If time permitted I could give you a most gratifying list of allegiances of whom are of higher degree than you are aware of, who are willing and anxious so far to concede to the Dissenters as not to hurt their feelings. In a large town, containing 12,000 inhabitants in connexion with the Church of England, a printed paper has been signed by the master of the national school, at the instigation of the Clergymen, and addressed to the Dissenters who are respectfully informed that such children as are sent to have had the advantage of Christian

baptism and sponsors, are not questioned on that part of the catechism which refers to sponsors. Here is a proof that when the Church of England is charged with being illiberal on this point, all the Clergy and all the schools are not liable to be called before the bar of the country. (Applause.) Amongst Dissenters I stand fearlessly, proud of being a Churchman, and of the high station in which I am placed in the National Church of the land. I am proud of that Church, because I feel that she has been the organ of conferring the greatest benefit on this land. The Church of England is rising from her lethargy. (Cheers.) That she has been lethargic, is no secret—(Hear, hear)—all confess it. But looking at the Clergy at the present day, he is a bold man, an abettor of falsehood unworship, who will say that she made of the Clergy are not scoldenly devoted men, and anxious, as far as their strength, age, and their wealth will permit, to do all they can to promote the religion of the Gospel. (Applause.) On this foundation then I stand and address Dissenters. Let the Church of England lead the way to plant the banner of the cross in the breach of infidelity and sin; and you, Dissenters, make haste to follow after her, and bear her company in the warfare. (Cheers.) If the Church of England again relaxes into apathy, then let Dissenters, like Wesley, show that they are anxious for a revival of religion. You lead the way and shew us for our sinning. (Cheers.) If the Church of England, which God forbid, should ever desert her post, then, but not till then, may she be deserted by her country. (Cheers.) I am free to confess that the times we live in are little satisfactory, that the horizon on every side is dark and gloomy, and stormy. I see on every side but little consolation—much to apprehend. I fear that instead of going jointly down the stream of time, there will be a gulf drawn between Dissenters and Churchmen—(Hear, hear)—and that instead of amiable unity, if not collusion there will be slumber in the hour of time. I speak it in sorrow, not in anger. But though the sky is dark and gloomy, though the cloud is black and stormy, still there is a bright star before me, and I see a rainbow glimmering through the cloud. The comfort to which I look forward is this, that whether education be carried up by strife or good will, the people will be educated—(Hear, hear)—and therein do I rejoice, yea, and will rejoice while life continues. (Loud applause.) His lordship concluded by moving the second resolution.—*Pat.*

**MISSESSA'S ORDINATION AT TREVOUR CHAPEL, BROMPTON.**—On Thursday evening, the 22nd of April, a deeply interesting service took place at the Rev. Dr. Morrison's place of worship, Brompton, on occasion of the ordination of the Rev. James Legge, A. M., missionary to China. Though public worship commenced as early as six o'clock, the chapel was crowded to excess long before that hour, and hundreds, it is supposed, went away without being able to gain admission. The circumstances of Mr. Legge's prospective union to Dr. Morrison's only daughter, added to his youth, acceptableness as a preacher, extensive attainment, and devoted sphere of labour, all contributed to three around the service a peculiar and touching interest.

The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Geo. Legge, A. M., of Leicester, brother of the Missionary, from the words of the Saviour, "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." It was a burst of true eloquence from first to last, and presented, in a striking light, the attractive influence of the Cross as a medium of reconciliation, and an instrument of assimilation. The closing reference to the mission of his brother was so exquisitely tender, that it dissolved the entire congregation into tears.—*Ibid.*

**POPIER CATHEDRAL IN LONDON.**—Subscriptions are in progress for the erection of a magnificent Roman Catholic Cathedral in the western part of the metropolis, in the Gothic style, to be decorated with the most finished specimens of the art of painting and sculpture, and to contain 10,000 persons. It is said that the Pope is to come over to consecrate the cathedral when finished, and it is calculated that the edifice will altogether cost about 150,000*l.*—*Chronicle.*

#### EDUCATION.

**MASTERSHIP OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.**—Yesterday the Rev. Ralph Tait, B.D., one of the Senior Fellows, was unanimously elected Master of St. John's College, in the room of the late Very Rev. the Dean of Ely.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

**RODBOROUGH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—EDUCATION ON THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SYSTEM.**—On Sunday, April 21st, two sermons were preached at Rodborough Tabernacle, by the Rev. W. Jay, on behalf of the new schools at Kingcote, which have been recently erected by the exertions of the minister (the Rev. E. Jones) and people of Rodborough, at a cost of upwards of 300*l.*, immediately after the enlargement of their place of worship. These schools are situated in the midst of a numerous manufacturing population, hitherto sadly deficient (in that particular locality) in the means of mental and religious improvement for the rising generation. The appeals of the venerable preacher in the cause of unsectarian education (which is

grandy progressing in that neighbourhood) excited the deepest interest in the crowded congregation, and produced a very liberal collection, and it is believed, a strong and general determination speedily to pay off the remainder of the debt.—*Pat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NATIONAL CONVENTION, YESTERDAY.**—Mr. F. O'Connor moved for the second time, the Convention should adjourn to Birmingham, after the 10th of May. A lengthened discussion ensued. Some opposed the removal, as the ground that it would diminish their usefulness by removing them too far from the centre of political business; others on the ground that they should not stir till after the petition was finally disposed of; and others on the ground that it would be now said that they were becoming cowardly, in consequence of the absence of so many delegates; and that they wished to secure themselves by settling among the bold and well-armed men of Birmingham. The motion was finally carried by a majority of 27 to 10. As the cost of the removal to Birmingham was to be defrayed out of the general funds of the Convention, a committee of three persons was appointed to make arrangements for the delegates' board and lodging in that town.—*Pat. May 8.*

**THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CHARTISTS, on Saturday,** dissolved their sittings in London, leaving Messrs. Cheve, Hetherington, and Rogers, as a committee to superintend the preparation of the Chartist petition. On Monday morning the members of the Convention left London by the steam-carriage train, to hold the National Convention in Birmingham, where they arrived the same evening, and immediately held an open-air meeting.—*Ibid.*

**UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE.**—A deputation, consisting of about one hundred and fifty members of Parliament and the mercantile committee on postage, had an interview with the First Lord of the Treasury yesterday, on the subject of the speedy adoption of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of post-office reform, as recommended by the committee of the House of Commons. The deputation was very courteously received by Lord Melbourne, who, after hearing Mr. Warburton and several other gentlemen in support of the measure, declared that he concurred in much that had been advanced as to the oppressive and disadvantageous operation of this tax upon the commerce and literature of the country, and in all that had been urged as to its severely prejudicial effects in a moral point of view; that he was anxious to facilitate the change; but that the only part of the question that induced him to pause was, that which had reference to the revenue, and upon this point he elapsed leave to reserve his opinion for the present, at the same time expressing the deputation to be considered the question of much importance, and desiring the prompt attention of Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present, but took no part in the proceedings.—*Times, May 2.*

It is gratifying to know that a body of respectable merchants in the City can be found ready to take on themselves all the risk of the reduction, by cutting down the expenses of this branch of the public service at the proposed rate, and securing the Government in the full amount of revenue now derived from the Post-office department. This at once sets the question of revenue at rest.—*Chronicle.*

**THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.**—The Court has declined to give an opinion upon the legality of their transportation, but decided that they were lawfully in custody, and thereupon remanded them, leaving the Executive to decide upon the course to be adopted respecting them.—*Pat.*

**THE WIGAN ELECTION COMMITTEE, on Saturday, came to the following resolution:**—"That W. Evans was duly elected for the borough of Wigan, and that neither the petition nor the opposition to it was frivolous or vexatious."—*Pat.*

**THE RIBSON OF ST. PATRICK, vacant by the death of the late Earl of Caledon, will, it is said, be bestowed upon the Earl of Lonsdown.**—*Ibid.*

**IRELAND.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Thursday so-called, Mr. Smith, Queen's Counsel, obtained a conditional order to set aside the verdict obtained against Lord Viscount Lorton, at the last Assizes at Longford, in the case of the Widow Murphy, which was then alluded to in the House of Commons. Mr. Smith stated that the issue, put in evidence at the trial, purporting to have been made by Sir Thomas Featherstone, for a term of eighty years, or on life, was a forgery.—*Ibid.*

**THE REV. RADICAL DR. WADDE'S VICARAGE.**—The Advowson of the church of St. Nicholas, Warwick, the vicarage of which is now in the possession of the notorious Dr. Wadd, has, we are happy to say, been purchased by the Countess of Warwick: for future, therefore, the inhabitants of Warwick may confidently look for a ministry of somewhat different character and attainments than the revolutionary divine now inflicted upon that town.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

**THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS and THE QUEEN** are Scotch cousins, both having a common ancestor in

Sir Adam Mure, of Rowallan, in Ayrshire, an estate which the Marchioness possesses in her own right as Countess of Loudon. King Robert II., the first of the Stuart family that ascended the Scottish throne, married Elizabeth Mure, a daughter of Sir Adam, in December, 1347. The issue of this marriage was King Robert III., Robert Earl of Fife, Alexander Earl of Buchan, an elder daughter, who married the Earl of March, and a younger, who married John the White Kilt, progenitor of the Earls of Strathmore. By a genealogical tree which we saw hastily constructed, we find that her Majesty the Queen and the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings are tenth cousins. The Dowager Marchioness of Hastings and Lord Kellbourn, the member for Ayrshire, have a common ancestor in David, first Earl of Glasgow, which relationship was of essential benefit to his lordship in his late successful contest for the representation of the county.—*Liverpool Standard.*

**DEATH OF THE FATHER OF THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.**—The Rev. William Leslie, minister of the united parishes of St. Andrew's and Lhanbryde, county of Moray, died on the 19th inst. He was in the 92nd year of his age, and 66th of his ministry.—*Jerusalem Courier.*

**RAILROADS** have already so much affected turnpike trusts, that some trustees are known, in whose mortgages there is the receipt of only 40l. a year, where they used to receive 200l., and in many cases nothing will be paid.—*Chester Gazette.*

**CHANGERS OF TIMES.**—An old farmer, who lives not far from the Hamp-hire hills, observed lately, when talking of the extravagance and alteration of the times, that it was the fine words and flattery of men to the farmers' wives that had done all the mischief; "For," said he, "when it was *dams and porridge*, 'twas real good times; when 'twas *mince and bread*, 'twas worse a great deal; but when it came to be *meat and soup*, 'twas very bad."—*Reading Mercury.*

**HOMICIDE OF A CHILD BY CHILDREN.**—James Laffie, a child of two and half years, was killed on Sunday last, by falling through the broken balusters of a high stair case, on Arden's quay, to the bottom, when the little creature's head was fractured. The Mayor held an inquest next day, when Michael Hogan, a beggar boy, aged eight years, swore he saw William Hayes, younger than himself, push the child over the staircase, and that Hayes was aided in doing so by another boy, named Jeremiah Dunstoe. The Jury found a verdict according to evidence in this extraordinary case; and one of the alleged homicide, a child of tender years, is in goal.—*Lincoln Chronicle.*

**LADY PARRY, the wife of Sir Edward Parry, and daughter of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, recently became the mother of twins, and has died in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of her confinement.**—*Pat.*

**THE DUKE OF ST. ALBAN'S** is about to be married to Miss Gubbins.—*Morning Post.*

**COURT CIRCULAR.**—The infant daughter of Lord and the late Lady John Russell was christened yesterday, 14th May, in Bucking-ham-palace, by the Rev. Lord Writchesley Russell, her Majesty standing sponsor. The ceremony was performed in the saloon, in the presence of her Majesty, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lord John Russell, Marchioness of Londonderry, Earl Spencer, Lady Georgiana Russell, Hon. Miss Lister, Mr. and Lady Theresa Lister, Marchioness of Northampton, Lady Florence Hastings, Hon. Miss Anson, Miss Dwyer, Marquess Leinster, Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Byron, and Hon. C. A. Murray. The font, of silver gilt, formerly belonged to George III. A *disfranchised* was afterwards served, to which all present at the ceremony remained, except Lord John Russell.—*Pat.*

**THE QUEEN** has granted to Birmingham a separate Court of Quarter Session for the borough.—*Ibid.*

**DR. ARNOLD, head master of Rugby school, has preached a series of sermons to his boys against the prevalent Oxford doctrine.**—*Ibid.*

**ABRAHAM VAN BUREN, Esq., eldest son of the President of the United States, accompanied by his lady and her brother, Mr. Singletree, were among the passengers recently arrived in the Great Western, and reached London on Saturday last. Mr. John Van Buren returns to the United States this week.**—*Ibid.*

**MANCHESTER 300 YEARS AGO.**—In the "Itinerary" of Leland, the antiquary, who died in 1552, we have the following:—"Manchester, on the south side of Irwell river, stonith in Salfordshire, and is the fairest, best buildid, quiknest, and most populous towne of all Lancashire, yet is it but one parish church; but is a College, and almost threeshort double lylle parishes, *the lylde parishes*, whereof a goodly one is hard by the towne. There be divers stone bridges in the towne, but the best of ill arches is over Irwell. This bridge divideth Manchester from Salford, the which is a large suburb to Manchester. On this bridge is a pray little chapel. \* \* \* And almost it flye shotes without the towne beneath on the same side of Irwell yet be seen the dykes and foundations of Old Man Castle." ("Old Manchester in Burton's transcript of Leland's MSS.") The ground enclosed. The signs of the ruins of this castle were translated toward making of Bridges for the Town.—*Ibid.*

**COCKFIGHTING IN HIGH LIFE.**—On Monday, Mr. Henry Thomas, the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, attended before Sir William Wiseman, Bart., and Count de Salis, at Chiswick, and lodged informations against 16 individuals, for aiding and assisting in a cockfight at Hillingdon, in the county of Middlesex, on Saturday, the 11th of May. Among the parties summoned were the following:—The Right Hon. Thomas Norton Fitzmaurice Berkeley, the Hon. George Charles Stanley Baring, Mr. George Henry Daulwood, M.P. for Chipping Wycombe, &c. Monday next is the day fixed for hearing the cases before the bench of magistrates at Ex-hidge.—*Pat.*

**BURNING OF TWO THEATRES.**—On Friday morning Cheltenham Theatre was totally destroyed by fire. It is doubted if another theatre will be built at Cheltenham. The night before, Thursday, at the Abbey-street Theatre, Dublin, flames burst forth shortly after the audience had quitted the building, and in the morning the scene presented a mass of ruins.—*Pat.*

**AUSTRIAN POLITICS.**—The celebrated Orientalist, Baron von Hammer Purgstall, has been dismissed from the public service in Austria, with a pension of retreat to enable him, he having forfeited the good opinion of Prince Metternich. Though he has ceased to be the "Court Interpreter," in consequence of the somewhat frank communication of a truth offensive to his masters—for the uncertainty of which the Baron made a neat apology—he continues to be an Aulic Counsellor Extraordinary for Foreign Affairs.—*Pat.*

**EXTINCTION OF A GREAT SWEDISH FAMILY.**—Stockholm, April 16.—The news of the death of Major Count Hans de Fersen, Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty, in the 37th year of his age, has made a deep impression here. With him the house of Fersen, of historical fame, is extinct in the male line. They derived their origin from Scotland, where their first known ancestor, Marianna, of the stem of Cathan, held, in the year 1160, in Lochaber, a rank in the church, called in Gaelic, *Pharson* (Fersen), from which is derived the name of Macpherson. The deceased's estate goes by entail to his nearest kin, Baron Axel, of Klukowitow, formerly a Lieutenant in the Russian service. Major Count Fersen had distinguished himself in the public service. A Fersen, who was Swedish Ambassador at Paris, executed a conspicuous part at the French Court in the last years of the reign of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.—*Pat.*

**JAMAICA ASSEMBLY.**—The venerable Thomas Clarkson has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, expressing his joy at hearing that it was in contemplation to suspend the legislative powers of the House of Assembly in Jamaica on an object which he has had at heart for many years. "Had this measure been recorded to before," he remarks, "the benevolent intentions of the Legislature in establishing the Apprenticeship would not have been to so great a degree counteracted." In this sentiment of satisfaction, every sincere philanthropist, every friend to humanity must participate.—*Pat.*

**AMERICAN BOUNDARY.**—New York papers have been relieved to the 8th of April, which contain the satisfactory intelligence, that General Harvey has concluded with General Scott an amicable and honourable adjustment of the difference relating to the disputed territory. The matter is now once more in the hands of the Federal Government; and it may be hoped that no difficulty will be found, when both parties are at once reasonable and anxious for the settlement of the question, in solving the political problem of the boundary. We regret to find that the Canadian frontier is still infested by bands of American brigands and incendiaries. The Caffres of South Africa would be better neighbours. Unhappily, reprisals have been made, and mutual exasperation is the disastrous result of this disgraceful border warfare.—*Pat.*

The accounts received from New York by the *Great Western*, which are to the 23rd ult., show that all uneasiness regarding the Boundary Question had entirely subsided and confidence once more restored. Fires of a most destructive nature continued to be committed on the frontier, but nothing to alter the friendly understanding existing between the British authorities and the State of Maine.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th July, 1880.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Campbell, Assistant to the Resident at Coimbatore, received charge of the Civil duties at Darjeeling from Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd on the 29th June.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 17th July, 1880.

Mr. George Todd, of the Civil Service, reported his return to this Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on board the Ship "Winchester" on the 16th instant.

Mr. J. Baker, Superintendent of the Bullockshalt Chokery, is permitted to be absent on urgent private affairs, for a period of one month, from the date on which he makes charge of his office to Mr. T. Young, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate of Howrah.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

The order of the 28th May last, placing the services of Mr. W. Edmund at the disposal of the Right Honourable the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, is to take effect from the 1st February next.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Alexander to be Post Master General of the Bengal Division of the Presidency.

Mr. J. P. Grant to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and Bengal in the General and Financial Departments vice Mr. G. Alexander. Mr. Grant to continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative, Revenue and Judicial Departments, with further orders.

Mr. H. Torrens to be Deputy Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the Secret and Political Departments and to the Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments. Mr. Torrens to continue in attendance with the Right Honourable the Governor General until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Young to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal and in the Revenue and Judicial Departments vice Mr. J. P. Grant.

Mr. H. V. Barclay to continue to officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Governments of India and Bengal in the General and Financial Departments, and as Deputy Secretary in the Secret and Political Departments.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 4th July, 1880.

Mr. R. F. Radcliffe has been appointed to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Shabdan, from the date on which he may deliver over charge of the Collectorate of Patna to Mr. G. Y. Boulton.

The 11th July, 1880.

The Honourable J. C. Krishna, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, on Medical Certificate in addition to the leave granted to him on the 1st instant. The Commissioner of the 18th or Cuttack Division will hold the Sessions at Midnapore in the absence of the Honourable Mr. Krishna. Mr. Mervin Syed Jumah Ali, Principal Sudder Ameen of East Burdwan, has been allowed leave of absence for eight days, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

Mr. J. Dunsmuir, Sudder Ameen and Mooniff of West Burdwan, (Baranook) has obtained leave of absence for two months, on Medical Certificate, Baboo Hurrchunder Doss, Mooniff of Burdwan, 1st grade, will officiate as Sudder Ameen and Mooniff during Mr. Dunsmuir's absence.

Mr. E. Smart, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1853, in Zillah Moorshedabad, has obtained leave of absence for one month, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

Mr. U. S. Cherk, Assistant Surgeon at East Burdwan, has been appointed in addition to his Medical duties, Registrar of Deeds under Act X.X.S. of 1855.

The 16th July, 1880.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. R. E. H. Hepburn, Magistrate and Collector of Balaore, under date the 23d May last, has been cancelled at his own request from the 6th instant.

Captain H. Kutherford, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, has been allowed leave of absence in extension, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1880, inclusive, with permission to remain in Calcutta during his tenure of the Office of Private Secretary to His Honour the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

*Erratum.*—In the Gazette of the 19th July, granting leave of absence to Mr. G. C. Steer, Magistrate of Nuddea, for one month read one week. FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Simla, the 16th June, 1880.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to grant to Mr. J. Thompson, Magistrate and Collector of Ainsliegh, leave to go to England, on his private affairs, for one year, from the date on which the Pilot left the Ship "Windsor" at Simla, on the 23rd February last.

Mr. P. Currie to be Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor General for the N. W. Provinces, in the Judicial, Revenue and General Departments.

Mr. E. P. Smith to be Commissioner of the Benares Division.

Mr. A. C. Heyland to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Zillah Ghazipur.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to be Magistrate and Collector of Ghazipur. Mr. Plowden will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, till further orders.

Mr. W. F. Mason to be Magistrate and Collector of Banda.

The 22nd June, 1880.

The following temporary arrangement made by the Officiating Commissioner of the Agra Division on the 1st instant, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Mansel, Magistrate and Collector of Agra, under the leave of absence obtained by him, is approved.

Mr. H. Alexander to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Agra. Mr. E. M. Wylie to take charge of the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector's Office, at Agra.

Mr. E. M. Wylie is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra. This appointment will have effect from the 1st instant—the date on which Mr. Wylie was directed by the Officiating Commissioner of the Division, to take charge of the above Office.

F. CURRIE, Secy. to the G. G. N. W. P.

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 22d July, 1880.

No. 115 of 1880.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

61st Regiment, Native Infantry.  
Lieutenant James Skinner to be Captain. From the 16th July 1880, of a Company, which he has been directed by the Governor to be.  
Ensign Arthur Milford Becker to be Ensign. A. McKnighton signed.







# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

**RAILROADS.**—In the *Journal of the Statistical Society* for February, there is a very interesting paper on the railroads of Belgium; from which considerable encouragement may be drawn, respecting the introduction of those means of national prosperity into India. Of the importance of facilitating the internal communication of the country, it is unnecessary to say a word. Our rivers are at present our only highways; and many of them are shut up for a considerable portion of the year; the dangers and losses connected with their navigation are very great; and the tediousness, of at least the upward passage, is the subject of universal complaint, both with travellers and merchants. It would certainly be a great improvement on the present state of things, to open lines of canals, in those tracts where the precariousness of the river communication is most severely felt: and numerous as our rivers are, there are many rich and important parts of the country without any communication by them, and in which the construction of canals would be unsuitable. Roads are the great desideratum; and if roads are to be made, we may as well have the best that can be made at once. In England, in order to reap the advantages of railroads, the immense capital and skill laid out upon the turnpike roads have been freely sacrificed: but there is no need of repeating that expensive course of experiment in India. There are at least a few great lines, on which new facilities of communication are essential, for both the political and the commercial interests of the country.

On this point all are agreed. And, we imagine, there will be equal readiness to agree, that if railroads could be laid down in those lines, and the expense were not so enormous as to make the proposal absurd, they are the roads to be preferred. But, taking the probable expense from what has been done in England, every one who has thought of railroads in this country has been forced to give them up in despair. The cheapest railroad yet constructed in England, is one sixty miles long, between Newcastle and Carlisle, and it cost £10,000, or a lakh of Rupee, a mile. The Liverpool and Manchester line cost £38,553, or nearly four lakhs, the mile; and the Greenwich line cost £200,000, or twenty lakhs, for each of its first three miles. The estimated cost of 44 railways, for which Acts were obtained in 1836 and 1837, was on an average £17,600; and as in England the actual cost has always exceeded the estimate, and sometimes so far as nearly to double it, we may assume that the average expense of all these roads per mile will not fall short of £20,000, or two lakhs of Rupees. It would be idle to talk of introducing railroads into India at such a cost as this.

But in Belgium, the expense has amounted to little more than a third of this sum. Eighty-eight miles and a half have been constructed at an average cost of £6,995. In North America, again, the cost is said to fluctuate between £2000 and £6000, a mile; whilst one railway has been completed at so low a cost as £1,312 4. And when the circumstances which give Belgium and America so great an advantage over England are taken into consideration, it appears evident that India has every prospect of being found to enjoy the same. The peculiar expensiveness of English railroads is traced to a few prominent causes: 1st, the *Per-sonal expenses* in obtaining Acts of Incorporation have, in many cases, even in very long lines, exceeded £1000 per mile; and in the eight principal railways it has averaged

nearly £500: 2d, The enormous demands for compensation by proprietors through, or near, whose land the railroads pass, have sometimes amounted to £10,000 a mile; and lately a nobleman in Essex obtained from the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, in consideration of his withdrawing opposition to their bill, £30,000 for land belonging to him, and £100,000 for injury done to his estate; the great injury and grievance being the interruption given to his fox-hunting! The average proportion of the cost of land and compensation, to the total expenses of the Grand Junction, and the London and Birmingham Railways is 13.7 per cent. Whilst in America, on the contrary, many individuals have made large donations to the Railway Companies, in consideration of the good done to their estates: 3dly, *Extraneous expenses* have been incurred by pushing the terminal of railroads unnecessarily into the heart of large towns, or leading the lines through them. And, 4thly, very heavy expense has been incurred by engineers aiming at a needless degree of perfection, both in the level and the direction of the lines. The economy of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railroads on the other hand attributed, in part, at least, to the judicious resolution of going round a number of obstructions, instead of going through them.

All these are sources of expense which would be avoided in India, as fully as they are in Belgium and America. And in the physical advantage of a level country, where no necessity occurs either for tunnels or sections of hills, we imagine it must greatly surpass them both. A line of railroad might be constructed from Calcutta to Delhi, not in the direct line, but, in a more useful course, in the champaign of the rivers, without a single tunnel, or a setting of any importance. It is true that this peculiarity would, in some degree, be counterbalanced by the frequent necessity of raising the road, on an embankment, above the level of the country, to avoid the annual inundations: but, this again, will be modified by the small cost at which such works can be effected in this country, through the cheapness of labour. The greatest difficulty, perhaps, would be in crossing the great tributary rivers: but it is not a difficulty that could not be overcome.

There appears to be nothing extravagant, then, in expecting that a railroad might be laid down in India for 40,000 Rs. a mile: and in many districts half that sum might, perhaps, be sufficient. But at 40,000 Rupee the mile, we should have 250 miles for a single crore, or a million sterling. The railroads in Belgium, of which we have spoken, are an undertaking of the Government: and it is much to the honour of that Government, that, in the doubtful and anxious circumstances in which they have been placed, they could accomplish so great a work as the construction of 159½ miles of railroad, between the 1st of May, 1834, and the 28th of August, 1838. They have done so, in such a manner as to carry passengers, in the cheapest conveyances, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, for a halfpenny, or little more than a pie, the mile. The undertaking in this country, should also, we think, belong to the Government: and when the present warlike disturbances are over, nothing more beneficial could occupy their attention. It would not create a very great pressure upon the revenues of the country to lay down 50 miles of railroad a year; and the outlay would be soon and richly repaid.

**PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.**—Immediately after the publication of our last article on this subject, intelligence of an important character was received by the *Canton Press* from Canton, to so late a date as the 11th of June. Our relations with China have now, indeed, reached a fearful crisis; but this may only be the forerunner of a more sound, honourable and permanent intercourse; that is, if there be any truth in the oft repeated adage, 'When things are at the worst, they mend;' for it is scarcely possible for matters to be in a worse condition than that in which they now stand.

The whole of the Opium, twenty thousand, two hundred and eighty-three chests and a half, have been delivered up to the Imperial Commissioner Lin, who despatched a special messenger with the intelligence of his success to his Imperial Master, requesting to know whether the drug should be transported to Peking. The Emperor expressed his entire approbation of the measures by which the flowing poison had been secured; and as a token of his satisfaction, bestowed on his faithful Commissioner, the highest honours to which a subject can aspire. Regarding the disposal of the Opium, His Majesty observes, that the roads which lead to the metropolis are bad,—they have no Abercrombys in China,—and that the dispatch of so large a quantity to so great a distance, would subject the people to great inconvenience; he desires, therefore, that it shall be destroyed on the spot; thus manifesting to the Natives dwelling on the sea coast, and the foreigners of the outside nations, an awful warning. The Commissioner having received the Imperial command thus to read a great moral lesson to the outside barbarians, and to the inhabitants of the Coast, determined that the destruction of the Opium should be conducted with the highest pomp and parade. He directed that a stone-lined trench should be excavated at the Bogue, into which the Opium should be thrown, and mixed, and stirred up with unleaked lime and rock salt, and thus be destroyed before the eyes of the whole civil and military establishment of the Province. He directed that the drugs should be cast into the sea, that 'the Natives of the Coast and the foreigners might be made acquainted with the anger of the Emperor.' Thus have two millions and a half of British property been entombed in a Chinese grave. If the means by which the Opium had been obtained, had been as unexceptionable as the motive which led to its destruction, we might have considered this memorable action almost as bordering upon the sublime. But when it is remembered, that, however pernicious the drug, and however culpable those who introduced it, it was obtained by an act of unjustifiable violence, and by a breach of national faith, we fancy that the Commissioner will find, to his master's cost, that he has been sowing the dragon's teeth.

Capt. Elliot has retired from Canton, with those who had been detained as hostages. The Commissioner Lin states that he has embodied 'the heaven-like benevolence of his great Emperor, and remitted the punishment of their offences,' and banished them for life from the Imperial dominions, 'that they may preserve the favour and the majesty of the Emperor.' They have retired to Macao, which is now become the head quarters of the European community in China. Capt. Elliot, whose affairs had been brought to a close, issued a proclamation, enjoining all Her Majesty's subjects to quit Canton, stating that if they remained, it must be at their own risk and responsibility. It appears that a dozen merchants preferred to remain, ostensibly for the purpose of winding up their affairs, but in reality with the hope of still carrying on a commercial intercourse with the Chinese.

The last number of the *Herald* states, that letters are in town two days later date than the foregoing intelligence, from which it would appear, that the few junks of the Chinese had been assembled in greater numbers than ever in the river, and great numbers employed in the vessels there; that a Eu-

ropean vessel had fired into a junk, which obliged those who had injudiciously remained at Canton to hasten down to Macao; that the smuggling of Opium had begun anew, by means of armed vessels; that the price of the drug had risen immediately after the funeral rites of the twenty thousand chests had been completed, to six hundred dollars the chest; that the Opium Clippers were preparing to start for the Eastern ports, to force the drug into the country at the cannon's mouth; and, finally, that the Portuguese, with Capt. Elliot, were fortifying Macao, under the apprehension of a hostile visit from the Chinese.

Such is the disastrous state to which matters have now been brought. We fear there will be much violence and bloodshed, in the inevitable contests between English armed vessels and the Chinese junks. These aggressions will naturally tend to exasperate the Chinese mind, and to render an amicable settlement more remote and difficult. How that settlement is to be brought about, it is impossible to divine. So difficult a political knot has not been offered to the sagacity of statesmen for a half a century; and the man who shall unravel it, will deserve to be immortalized.

**GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF IDOLATRY.**—We regret to record that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Christian public in Britain, and the pledge given in the published despatch of the Court of Directors, the Pilgrim Tax at Juggernaut has not been abolished. The public had been led to expect that at the festival which has just passed over, the tax would have been remitted, and that the pilgrims would have been enabled to return to their homes proclaiming the intelligency of its abolition through India; but the tax was collected as usual. The blame of this breach of faith, which will not fail to meet with due reprobation in England, is, we understand, to be attributed to the local authorities. We learn that orders were received from Lord Auckland several months ago, to abolish the tax; and that His Lordship's directions embraced these particulars. 1st. That all classes of pilgrims should be allowed to pass free; that no tax should be levied, either by the officers of Government, by those of the Khoorda Rajah, or by the Priests. 2nd. That the control of the temple, and its affairs, on the part of Government should cease, and that the management should be entrusted to the Rajah of Khoorda, and under him to the officiating priests; and, 3rd. That, as Government had previously taken the lease of the temple into its own management, and assessed them, 40,000 Rs. a year should be paid towards the expense of the shrine, in lieu of them. Such are understood to have been the orders of Government relative to the temple; and it is thereby exonerated, in a great measure, from the censure which will assuredly follow so palpable a violation of the Court's orders. We learn that the district authorities have declared their intention to abolish the tax *after the festival*; that is, after they had once more filled the treasury with these unallowed revenues. But the same excuse which has availed for the neglect of the Court's orders one year, will be equally valid the next, and the next, and so during our tenancy of the empire, unless the remonstrance from Lordanah Street should be sufficiently pungent to induce reform. We entreat the friends of religious truth at home, once more to buckle on their armour, and to demand a reason for this renewed disappointment of these expectations, which were founded upon the pledge of the Court's despatch. If the avowed motive of gain induced this departure from those positive orders, it has been signally disappointed, for on no occasion has the attendance at the festivals been so meagre. Seventy thousand persons, it is calculated, formed the sum of the devotion; and of these, the great bulk was composed of men-women in the neighbourhood, who pass free. The remainder consist-

of poverty-stricken pilgrims, to whom the remission of the tax would have been a boon, and who would not have failed to sound the generosity of Government in all the villages through which they passed on their return.

We hear that the Rajah of Klooda and the Pandas are preparing a petition to Government, praying that the alliance between the State and the Shrine may not be discovered; and it is surmised that some distant intimation of some pledge, by which Government is said to be bound, is to be introduced to give weight to it. Such a petition must, of course, be rejected, if the Court of Directors yet retain any influence in the councils of India. The objection which may be raised to the present measure, on the score of a pledge, may be disposed of at once, by a reference to history. We held the country three years before we touched the shrine; and we entered into an alliance with it, only to obtain the larger portion of its gains. What sad havoc has the examination of official records made with the pledges, which were some time since set up as secure crows, to frighten Government from the propriety of leaving Hindoo temples to the management of the Hindoos themselves!

While we are on the subject of Juggunnath we may mention, that the last festival in our neighbourhood was attended by a much smaller number than on any previous occasion. We have formerly seen from a hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand assembled; but the attendance this year fell off incredibly. This may be owing to the growing illumination of the age; or to its growing wickedness; for a few days before the festival, while the temple was filled with Brahmans, the image of the Sister of Juggunnath was carried clean off through the midst of them by a band of rogues, and has not since been discovered. A substitute was found for the occasion of the festival; but the dignity and credit of the shrine has received a blow, from which amidst the general spread of knowledge, it will not easily recover.

UPPER ASSAM.—We are happy to perceive from a Government Notification, that the territory in Upper Assam, which was judiciously bestowed on Poorunder Singh, and resumed some little time ago, has been bestowed to the Government of Bengal. Some of our readers may possibly remember, that the relinquishment of this fine tract of country to a ruthless baron has formed the subject of several articles in this journal. By that step, we deprived the inhabitants of a large portion of Assam of those political blessings which were enjoyed by their brethren around them; we planted an oriental and merciless despotism in the very cradle of a country which we were endeavouring to reanimate by just laws and a liberal administration. We were misled, partly by a kind of popular impression which existed on the subject, partly from actual misinformation, to attribute the unwise abandonment of this rich territory to an original proposal of Mr. Robertson, then Commissioner in Assam, by whom the measure was carried into execution. We were so happy as to be enabled soon after, through the perusal of authentic documents, to correct the injustice we had done to Mr. Robertson, and to place that transaction in its true light. We were enabled to show that it was not a measure adopted on his own responsibility, which Government was reluctantly obliged to confirm, when it could not be remedied; but that the arrangement had been the subject of a long correspondence with Government, and had been fully approved of by Lord William Bentinck, before it was carried into execution. The evil has since been fully remedied. Every stipulation which Poorunder Singh had made with our Government has been violated; his subjects have been reduced to the last stage of wretchedness by his extortions, while at the same time the tribute to the British Government has been withheld. The country has, therefore, been resumed, and

annexed to the rest of Assam, with which it will now enjoy the same chance of improvement and civilisation. It must afford no little gratification to Mr. Robertson, who was the instrument of separating this fine country from our administration, to superintend its reception within the pale of our incursions; and to enjoy the opportunity of applying a cure to those evils with which it has been afflicted, since it was removed from our control. In a political point of view, with the Burmese to the East, whose pacific tendencies rise and fall with the lights and shades of our political horizon; with the wild mountain tribes in the north, fretting at the gradual approach of a civilised Government, it never could have been wise to leave an independent power, however despicable, in the heart of that kingdom. In an agricultural view, the annexation appears, if possible, still more desirable. If we mistake not, this country is admirably adapted for the extensive cultivation of Tea; indeed, without the absolute control of it, all our exertions to make ourselves independent of China, by turning Assam into a Tea garden, would have been cramped and impeded.

THE CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY, AND CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.—We have carefully looked over the few observations we made on the 11th ultimo, on the Calcutta Christian School Book Society, and are utterly at a loss to conceive what there was in them, to draw forth such an effusion as appears against us in, the *Christian Observer* of the present month. The violence of the *Observer* would fully justify us, in leaving his attack altogether unnoticed; and as he has had the kindness to place our article at the head of his own, we feel that nothing is needed by way of defence from us. But we have too much personal esteem for our assailant, to treat him with even the appearance of disrespect. We yield to his acknowledged worth a consideration, which is by no means due to his conduct on the present occasion.

In the article which has brought down the *Observer's* wrath upon us, we gave our sincere and hearty commendation to the entire object, and also generally to the Rules and Constitution, of the Christian School Book Society; and we took pains to recapitulate the principal circumstances which, in our opinion, entitled the Society to general approval and support. We did so, for the express purpose of drawing to the Society, the notice and favour of any who may attach some little value to our opinions on such subjects; and as much as possible to remove any prejudice excited by the tone assumed by the founders of the Society themselves. We thought their mistake in that matter might be lost sight of, in regarding the intrinsic excellence and importance of their object; and that they might be diverted from the temper into which they had fallen, by the remonstrances of those whom they could not but know to be friends both to them and their undertaking. But the *Observer*, with all his talk about what he can bear, is too sensitive, it seems, to endure any thing but unqualified praise. The reproach of a friend, is an unwelcome faithfulness; and its temperate administration brings down upon us a torrent of abusive imputation.

"If we have read our Bibles right, we have understood that whilst it was a Christian's duty, to be 'valiant for the truth,' and 'earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints,' yet 'the servant of the Lord must not strive; but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves.' We have much reason to regret our own deficiency, in the happy combination thus required of resolute faithfulness with the meekness of wisdom. Nevertheless, we would seek its more perfect attainment, and recommend our friend, the *Observer*, to do so likewise, and, therefore,

to eschew the fiery denunciation either of his fellow Christians, or of those who, unhappily for themselves, cannot be so esteemed.

The *Observer* marvels at our avowing the opinion, "that it is not fit the Government should take part in the promulgation of the Gospel, by teaching it in their schools;" and that we should set ourselves to expose the faults of the religious Societies at home: and in both particulars conceives we are sadly fallen from the spirit of our venerated predecessors in Serampore. From his wonderment, it is plain he has had but little acquaintance either with us, or with our illustrious Fathers, with whom it was our joy for many years to serve in the Gospel. The truth is, that, in both the measures for which he blames us, we but follow out their principles, and their conduct. When we look back on the sturdy dissentiment of Dr. Carey, we cannot but smile to think, that any one should conceive we differed from him, in holding that it was no part of the Civil Magistrate's duty to inculcate religion. The opinion which so startles the *Observer*, may be found in the very earliest numbers of this paper, where again and again it had the imprimatur of the last of the great three, whilst he yet was with us in the vigour of his judgement, 'and the maturity of Christian grace. As for the Societies, our predecessors themselves began the exposure of the evils attending their system, in their *Quarterly Series of the Friend of India*, as long ago as the year 1826: and their "Thoughts on propagating Christianity more effectually among the Heathen," were thence republished in a separate form, and widely circulated in two editions at home, and particularly in Scotland; where, we know, they greatly contributed to bring about the change in Missionary operations which has so happily been effected there.

Our sentiments, respecting the introduction of religion into Native education, were given very fully on the 28th April, 1836; and to our paper of that date we would refer the *Observer*. Then, as now, we stated, "we cannot think it proper to render public schools, supported from the public revenue, Seminaries of Christian doctrine; in which the religion of the people is, of necessity, to be assailed and overturned at their expense, but against their will." On the abstract question, of the duty of the Civil Government in respect of religion, we do not expect the *Observer* to agree with us: but we do not think him the less a Christian for what, in our eyes, is heterodoxy on that point; nor has he any right, because of our difference of opinion, to dispute the Christian consistency of our principles or character. But it is not on the abstract theory that the matter need be argued. The British Government exercise their authority in this country under solemn, voluntary, and often repeated engagements of perfect neutrality in regard to the religion of their subjects. Whenever, therefore, they abandon that neutrality, they will be guilty of a breach of faith, which no piety of motive will be able to sanctify, or to reconcile with the honour of the holy religion they might seek to advance.

If the duty of the Government be thus clearly marked out, there can be no difficulty in understanding how a servant of Government should feel himself bound to do one thing officially, and another thing privately. He may decline the service of the Government when he chooses; but whilst he eats their salt, he is bound, as an honest man, not to compromise them by officially acting in opposition to their principles and orders. But privately,—not as their servant, but as a conscientious Christian,—he, of course, would be a miserable slave had he not a right to follow his own convictions.

The fact is, that it is not the mere absence of Christian instruction, in the Government Schools and Colleges, that is peculiarly to be deplored. Nor did the evil, as it now exists in Calcutta, begin with Government. We remember the

infancy of the Hindoo College, and, therefore, of all that has since been added to it: and we know the case to have been this. It was a voluntary Institution, founded by the Hindoos themselves: and by them was its platform laid. In laying it they were influenced by one simple principle, the dread of bringing in Christianity amongst their sons. They determined, therefore, that no Christian Minister should be a teacher in it, either of literature or science: and fearing even Christian laymen, they would have no European teachers, of whose infidelity, if not opposition, to Christianity, they could not be perfectly assured. When the supremacy of infidelity had been once fairly established, and its permanence was secured by a certain proportion of the College appointments, the managers of the College felt they could relax a little with safety; and for many years back there have been worthy, but tongue-tied Christian men amongst its teachers. The religious character of the Institution is not, and never has been, one of neutrality. It is a school of scepticism. By its means, Hinduism is falling to the ground; whilst nothing better is rising in its place; but, on the contrary, those who are released from the bonds of superstition are left without moral sense or principle.

We should be glad to look to the *Christian School Book Society* for an antidote to this deplorable evil. For if in publications are what they promise to be, and by purchase or gift can be introduced freely among the educated Native youth, they may be expected to have the happiest effect. It is our earnest desire, therefore, that no rash intemperance of its founders may interfere with its usefulness.

ONE WHO DEEMS THE PATRONAGE OF A SOCIETY A BARRICADE OR HOBNOB.—The Correspondent of the *Cyclopaedia Christiana*, Advocate, who assumes this designation, has published a rejoinder to our remarks, in that Journal; and though we are unwilling to be thus inconveniently drawn aside from the general review of the present system of Societies, before it is completed, into the defence of particular portions of it, we will on the present occasion gratify him with a reply.

First and foremost, we disclaim the most distant intention of offering a personal insult to the writer. We are at a loss, indeed, to conceive upon what grounds he has arrived at this conclusion. It is possible that he may consider the rendering of the very long name he has adopted, by a shorter orientalism, in this point of view. If this be the case: and he regards our innocent pleasure in the light of an insult, we at once retract the translation. Our business is with measures, rather than with men; and with men who sustain the present system of Societies, rather than with those who are maintained by it.

The writer assumes that, in our former reply, we acknowledged the justice of his charges. He is, of course, at liberty to draw his own inferences; but we neither recognized the justice of them on that occasion, nor do we now. We may have drawn the picture of a vicious system in colours, but we contend that it is a faithful likeness.

In allusion to the quotation from the *Leicester Mercury*, we think the writer has not fairly stated the case. We remarked that the sentiments which we expressed were beginning to gain ground in England, and that they were clothed in language more severe than any we had used. To substantiate this fact, we adduced the first example which came to hand, without, however, binding ourselves to an approbation of the unqualified terms in which the writer had indulged. It is not fair in the Society's Advocate to assert that we have thus endeavoured to make "other's faults stone for, and cover our own." He will at once see the illogical position of his argument when he remembers, that one of the most violent charges brought against us in his

letter, is, that instead of having owned our faults, we had threatened to repeat them.

We yield to none in an ardent devotion to the blessed cause of Christian Missions. The sentiments which we imbibed from the great men who have rendered Serampore sacred in the eyes of the Christian world, have experienced no diminution, and we sincerely trust that our Missionary feelings are as true and warm as those of the Society's Advocates, or any of his friends. It is precisely because, through the degeneracy which time breeds in all institutions, the present system of Societies appears to have become rather an obstacle to the progress of this cause, than an auxiliary to it, that we call for reform. The system is one of human contrivance, and is not only susceptible of improvement, but demands constant, vigilant and faithful revision, to prevent its rapid deterioration. The Roman world was converted to Christianity, without the aid of Societies,—we mean, of great, unwieldy, metropolitan Societies:—though not without the instrumentality of provincial associations acting independently of each other. It is possible, therefore, for Christianity to triumph over idolatry in the present age, without the cumbrous machinery of Exeter Hall. Perhaps we may differ in this opinion from the Advocates of Societies; though there are many points in which we are agreed. We separate the *Cause* from the *Societies*, which are intended to advance it, and think that the one may flourish, without the other; he identifies them. We both concur in thinking the Missionary spirit of the age an emanation from the Father of Light; but he seems to claim somewhat of a divine character for the apparatus of Societies, which we cannot admit. He regards them as so sacred a light, that it is sacrilegious to touch them; and the man who exposes their deformities, becomes chargeable with the guilt of "blackening the Societies, whom God has employed in his Providence, as the channel for communicating divine truth to the nations." We consider that the construction, the character, and the tendencies of Societies may be examined and exposed, without blackening a divine instrument. He believes that good has been done through them; so do we; but we go a step farther, and consider that now they have lost the holy simplicity of their original character, and assumed a secular organization, much more good might be done without them.

The writer is altogether at fault when he states, that "hostility burns deeply in our hearts against religious societies, and that we are throwing obstacles in the way of their progressive usefulness." So far is this from being the case, that we wish Societies could be multiplied tenfold. We wish Societies,—not *Auxiliary Societies*.—to spread throughout our native land; and are firmly convinced that nothing short of this will counteract that spirit of metropolitan assumption and arrogance, which has followed the acquisition of religious power in London, and which not only obstructs the progress of usefulness of Societies, but threatens, at no distant period, to extinguish the cause. It is against the unwieldy religious bodies which have grown up in London, and which will, we account, suffer bodies independent of them to be established in the provinces, that we raise our voice. It was this system of unwise centralization, with its long train of evils, that Carey, Marshman and Ward; Hall, Foster and Fuller, the great luminaries of the Baptist denomination in the present age, so constantly deplored. It is this which we wish to see corrected.

In consequence of this monopoly of all power and influence in London, a vast machinery has gradually been constructed, in the management of which the spirit of the Missionary cause is deteriorated, and runs every risk of becoming eventually extinct. The means absorb that attention, and at-

tract to themselves those feelings of attachment which ought to belong exclusively to the end. The support of the Society becomes the primary object; that of the Cause becomes one of secondary importance. We do not say that this is actually and universally the case; but the London system is rapidly bringing matters to this pass. Inferior interests have already been largely mingled up with the great interest which called Societies into existence; and they are insidiously gaining the ascendancy, and thus rendering reform difficult. We said that the evils, of which we complained, were inseparable from this system of great Societies; and any man may verify this assertion who will look into their mechanism. The affairs of these bodies are managed by an oligarchy, endowed with the dispensation of large sums, and the distribution of an extensive patronage. The few who form the interior cabinet of the large Societies, enjoy vast power. Through their affiliated Societies, they have acquired a paramount influence in the country; and by means of their salaried agents, they wield that influence at will. They monopolize the organs of public intelligence, so that nothing can reach the public ear, but with their permission; thus they enjoy a virtual irresponsibility. They have made a territorial division of the heathen world among themselves, with the view, doubtless, of preventing collision among their Missionaries; but the division serves all the purposes of consolidating and perpetuating their power, by making it their common interest to keep out interlopers. This vast machinery of power, influence and patronage, is, moreover, invested with a sacred character, which enables those who direct it, to keep down opposition, on the plausible ground that to assail it can arise only from an impious desire to destroy the instrument appointed of God for the conversion of the heathen. Having grown to so large a size, and being in possession of incomes, which, however enormous, are always anticipated by their expenditure, they are obliged to use the most strenuous efforts to maintain their pecuniary position; and these efforts are not always in scrupulous accordance with the sacredness of the object. With all these elements of despotism combined in one system, if there should not be a rapid deterioration of these bodies, and a glaring departure from their pristine simplicity of aim, it would be a miracle. We are anxious that the supporters of Societies at home,—and it is to them we address ourselves,—should look into these evils before they have aroused public indignation, and produced that re-action of public feeling which will prostrate all Societies in the dust. We desire, therefore, the religious and missionary independence of the Provinces; we wish to see a nucleus of religious and missionary zeal established in every division of the country. We wish the cause of Missions to be carried forward upon the permanent principles of Christian duty, instead of being maintained by the wavering feelings of religious excitement.—But we must not anticipate our future articles. Such being our object, we are not bound to take up the case individually of each Society, as the Advocates demands of us. We object to the present system, of which the beneficial principles have more or less admitted all religious bodies. We call upon them, now that we are approaching the close of the first half century of modern Missions, to compare the comparative insignificance of the result with the greatness of the means which have been created for the work; to ascertain what obstacles to success are to be found in the vicious organization of the Societies themselves, and to remove them with an unsparring hand.

We thank our friend who considers the patronage of a Society a badge of honour for his motto. "Few have seemed prepared to mend what they find amiss, or vigorously to help what they cannot mend." We shall cheerfully avail ourselves of it when we come to the more respectable portion of

our subject, and treat of the means, after having established the necessity of reform.

The writer is evidently young and inexperienced in controversy, and will, therefore, excuse our giving him one piece of advice, *never to question motives*. Few things are more vulgar, because nothing is more easy. He states that our motive in publishing the Reports of the Societies was mercenary. How easy would it be for us to retort the charge on him; and to affirm that in endeavouring to write up Societies, by one of which he is supported, he is but writing for his own bread. But such insinuations would do little credit to our character, and abstract much from the strength of our argument. We believe the writer defends with zeal, what he conscientiously, though in our opinion, erroneously, believes to be a sound system. Our motives are as disinterested as his; and should meet with equal consideration.

**THE CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**—Our contemporary has inadvertently done us an injury, in reference to the immolations which took place at Runjeet Sing's funeral. He supposes that it was in reference to these deplorable sacrifices that we described the scene as one which carried the mind back to the feudal times. If he will peruse our remarks, he will perceive that we referred only to the death-bed scene of the men who had raised himself by violence from an obscure post to supreme power. And when we contemplated his weak and emaciated form lying in the agonies of death; and remorse of conscience for many a deed of injustice and blood, urging him to deeds of atonement; the hungry priests surrounding his couch, and the vast sums lavished upon them, and upon the most renowned shrines in India, by way of victim, the imagination was irresistibly carried back to former days, and to similar scenes, though on a smaller scale, in our own land, to which many a religious House owed its rich patrimony. The immolation of the victims was a deed of unalloyed horror; and cannot be contemplated without feelings of the deepest disgust.

**PERTAS CHAND.**—As our readers may take some interest in the fortunes of this impostor, which have now fallen into the sea and yellow leaf, we have republished the very conclusive reasons given by the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut for refusing a new trial.

#### WEEKLY EPIITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

The *Kilmany* Steamer, the pig ship as we have named her here, which the Company have sent out round the Cape, brings news from that colony, that a large steamer, called the *India*, had been launched in the Clyde, destined to ply between London and Cape Town.—We had almost forgotten to mention that the *Kilmany* has been cleaned out, and rechristened by the Directors, the *Zenobia*; and is now a grand war steamer on the Indian station.—Affairs are in a very inexplicable state in Persia, as, indeed, they seem to be almost all over the world. The Governor of Bushire who insulted the Admiral, has next day they grow, like the man who bid higher for the post, placed in his stead. Then it is said, that the King, on hearing how valiantly the Governor had beaten off a 74 from the town, sent him and his brother officers titles of honour, dresses of honour, and jewels. In the same breath almost, we are told that he sent a messenger to recall the messenger who was bringing these good things. One day we hear that he has started for Herat with 40,000 men; the next day they grow, like Mr. Taylor's Resurrection men, into 70,000; the next news that arrives is, that he has not set out; and has neither will nor power to move; and anon, whereas of a grand quarrel with him and the Count Duhann, who was sent to replace Simonich. The quarrel is, of course, fudge, for the Russians do not take offence, contrary to their own interests. Be that as it may; the *John Adam* which lately sailed from hence with an incredibly valuable cargo of twenty lakhs of Rupees, has not ventured into the troubled waters of Bushire, but placed herself under the protection of the British flag at Karachi.—An extraordinary rise of the Tigris and Euphrates has lately carried away that ill-fated city,

Bagdad. Twenty thousand men have been employed, night and day, in damming the water, which for a whole month, (so says the letter,) has been lying all round the walls at a level with the roofs of most of the houses inside. Frightful—Three more wrecks to the Eastward. The *Steam*, off Java head, the *Aligie*, in Torres Straits; and the *Oronde*, in the neighbourhood. No lives are reported as having been lost, but much property.—The Court of Directors have sent out permission to all their servants of the Civil and Military Services to become shareholders in Societies, but prohibits their taking any part in the management of them.—The Sikhs, who were pursuing their way from Peshawar to Cabul, no sooner heard of the death of Runjeet Singh, than they deserted the expedition to return into the Punjab, and left Colonel Wade in the lurch, in the Khyber Pass, to fight his own battle with Dost Mahomed.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

A rumour is given in the *Englishman*, that Shere Singh, a younger and chier son of the late Runjeet, than his brother, has been murdered; and that Rajah Dieren Singh is suspected of the foul deed. It wants confirmation.—It is confidently stated that the Court of Directors have disapproved of the Oude Auxiliary Force, and ordered it to be disbanded, and some sum of sixteen lakhs of Rupees to be refunded; and letters talk of a royal salute on the occasion. There is so much of buster in the narrative, that it is difficult to distinguish humour from fact. We wish all the correspondents of newspapers could be brought to perceive, that the first object of writing, is to be clearly understood.—Letters from Necmuh give the detail of the force, foot, horse and artillery, which is to move against Joudipore in the cold weather. There is, however, little likelihood of a brush with Muan Sing. As soon as he sees the British Lion shake his mane in earnest, and prepare for the struggle, he will become as quiet as a lamb.—Monsieur Dupuis's case against Lieut. Harvey is reported in the papers. At a fancy ball giving by Monsieur Dupuis, Lieut. Harvey made him a low French bow, which brought his head in contact with the pit of M. Dupuis's stomach, and Lieut. Harvey then urged M. Dupuis to the edge of the staircase. Lieut. Harvey's defence was, that after having brought his head upon a level with the stomach, some of his friends urged it into the dancing master, by a violent impulse from behind. The Magistrate fined Lieut. Harvey 25 Rs., but is reported to have pursued the very extraordinary course of censuring M. Dupuis's giving a ball! It well the Magistrate has not the *Examiner* to deal with.—The late letters from the Persian Gulf state, that a regular monthly post has been established for some time between Busorah and Beyroot, and that the journey is made in eighteen days.—News from China has been received to the beginning of June, for which we refer to our editorial notice. Of the 20,288 chests of Opium delivered up, more than 7,000 were under the charge of one house, that of Jardine, Matheson, and Co.; 5,845 belonged to Parsee merchants, and the remainder to twenty-four houses, whose shares vary from two chests and a half to seventeen hundred.—The following gentlemen of the Civil Service retire upon the annuity of this year: Messrs. M. H. Turnbull, W. Crocroft, W. Braddon, Archibald Trotter, H. T. Prinsep, and F. G. Smith.—Captain Bogle, the Superintendent of Arracan, has suddenly returned to Calcutta from thence, in the *Steamer Ganges*. This looks ominous of a war with Tharrawaddie, says the *Englishman*; it does not, says the *Courier*. The *Herakhs* says, that, according to letters from Rangoon, Tharrawaddie was collecting all his resources for the struggle with us, and that war was inevitable.—Our Chief Justice will proceed in a few days to Simlah, where he intends to pass several months.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Mr. W. Dampier, it is said, will succeed Mr. F. C. Smith, as Superintendent of Police.—Dr. Martin is about to resign the post of Surgeon of the Native Hospital, and there will, probably, be a sharp contest for it. Drs. Balch, Chapman and Stewart are the candidates now in the field.—Major Thurbury succeeds Major Ross in the management of affairs in Jeypora, where matters have reached a point of disorganization, beyond which lies the dissolution of society. The late Ministers have noted like the Oriental Ministers; they have freed the people and filled their own coffers. Such things passed daily without notice under the Mahomedans.

Government. They are rare since our standard has ruled the country, and hence the surprise expressed in the papers.—The troops had not started from Candahar on the 23d June.—Letters from Allahabad state that the 68th Regiment, which is a volunteer corps, has been ordered to Barrackpore. Their destination cannot but be Arson. This looks warlike.—The *Englishman* has begun to give the tone of the sentence of the Press at Meerabad. It is, unfortunately, to come out in dribsles. As yet the only offence appears to have been that of having established a Press without giving notice; but why was the offence overlooked till now?—The first part of Orders and Regulations of the Bengal Army, with which every officer, from the General to the Cadet, ought to be fully acquainted, has just been published. It extends to the letter D. It occupies *five hundred pages*. The whole of this *Cadet's Vade Mecum* will extend to *two thousand closely printed pages*, in a *small type*, and *no exuberance of margin*. Surely the English are the most law-ridden people under the sun. Law Civil, Law Military, Law Ecclesiastical: It is the same gross, unseemly, unwieldy levianthan in every department of duty.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

The preparations which Government is making, appear to portend some important measures in the approaching cold weather. The *Englishman* of this morning states, that not only the 68th, but all the marine, or volunteer corps, the 25th, 40th, 47th, 66th, 67th, and 68th are ordered to proceed to Barrackpore, so as to arrive there by the end of October. This looks sufficiently warlike. There could be no reason for congregating the corps, who are enlisted for foreign, as well as domestic service, at Barrackpore, if Tharwaddee were not in the Governor General's eye.—A general augmentation of the existing army of India, at all the Presidencies, of one additional Company, or one hundred rank and file, with fourteen Native Officers and two drummers, has just been ordered. This at once gives an additional strength of nearly *eighteen thousand men* to the army; equal to that of nearly *twenty additional regiments*. By adopting this mode of augmentation, Government saves the expense of additional officers. But it is a penny wise and pound foolish arrangement. The experiment with how small a portion of European soul and spirit it is possible to keep up the efficiency of an army in time of war, has now been carried to the utmost stretch; but it appears that Government requires a proof of failure, before it applies a remedy. The orders for embodying the new European Regiments are out. Thirty-nine officers to nine hundred and twenty non-commissioned and rank and file; nearly double the strength of the Native corps.—The *Singapore Free Press* has a long article on the progress of the Dutch in the subjugation of the Island of Sumatra, the most important part of which we have transferred to our columns. They intend to allow no rival power in the island, and to make it a second Java. In ten years they have made more progress in the conquest of the island than we did in two centuries; but than it must be so confessed that they are not quite so scrupulous about the rights of independent nations as we are, and do not consider their own Grotius as law, in all cases of intercourse between the civilized and the savage world.—The Bombay papers state that 11,695 chests of Opium are now in store at that Presidency! We regret to learn that Sir James Carnarvon has experienced a return of the complaint in the eyes which he felt during his former residence in India, and has been sent by his physicians to Poona.—The territory of Upper Assam, which has been made made over in Poorender Sing, and in which he has been practicing Oriental despotism in all its diversified forms, having been resumed by the British Government, and annexed to the British empire, is placed under the control of the Local Government of Bengal.—Accounts from the Indigo Estates in Rangoon, Dinnagore, Myinging, Bagoorah, Malde and Rajshahy, are dismal. The river has ruined them.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

At the auction sale of freight for the Steamer on Saturday last, the price rose to the incredible sum, of five Rupees the cubic foot, at which rate it is understood twelve or fourteen hundred feet were disposed of.—The *Maurician* informs its readers, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to introduce a Bill into Parliament, to allow the emigration of Indian labourers into the Mauritius; they being allowed gods and priests, and being guarded by protectors; who have been found so eminently

serviceable at Jamaica, as to oblige the Ministers to suspend its consideration. Where sleeps the Report of the Cooey Committee?—Letters from beyond the Indus state, that the report of the Persians having marched to Herat is totally unfounded, and this is confirmed by news from the Persian Gulf. It is also mentioned that Dost Mahomed has lost the confidence of his people, and cannot oppose us; some letters go so far as to say, that he has agreed to a pension of 600 Rs. a month. The Army of the Indus was to move on the 25th, but the day will, doubtless, be again postponed. Letters from the Camp allude to a serious misunderstanding between Mr. Monaghan and Sir John Keane; also that the latter had required the officers to declare individually that they were not the authors of certain letters which have appeared in the papers, in which Sir John Keane's generalship and talents are ranked low. Sir John had better raise his reputation by marching on Cabul, than by lingering at Candahar squabbling with his officers.—An attempt, says the *Herakur*, was made to destroy the Arsenal in Fort William. A barrel of tow and tar was placed under the staircase, and set fire to.—The Court of Sudder Nizamut has finally closed all proceedings in the case of the *dis-sent* Pertab Chand. After he had failed to get an order for a new trial, he demanded of the Court to know by what law, Mahomedan and British, he was condemned; the application was rejected, and an intimation given, that no application in future under the name of Pertab Chand would be received. It is singular that after the Court had decided that he was an impostor, and had no right to the name of Pertab Chand, they should have received a letter from him, in that character, and replied to it.—We are happy to learn that the Western Provinces have been blessed with copious showers, and that the fears of a famine, which were at one time entertained, have vanished.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Co's Rs. As.
J. McCallum, Esq. ....	to Dec. 1895, 20 0
J. B. Ogilvy, Esq. ....	to June 1896, 20 0
R. Maxwell, Esq. ....	to May 1896, 20 0
Messrs. Bancroft and Webb, ..	to July 1896, 14 0
G. F. Franco, Esq. ....	to Dec. 1895, 54 0
A. H. Matthews, Esq. ....	ditto, 48 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

PETITION.

At a Court of Nizamut Adawlat held at the Presidency, under date the 1st July, 1896.

Present.—W. Braddon and C. Tucker, Esqrs., Judges.

Read a petition presented by Alukhal alias Partab Chand, alias Khatolal Fauree Brubumachar, praying that the Court will review or set aside, or suspend so much of their sentence of the 18th ultimo, as relates to the question of the petitioner's identity, and to grant a new or further trial of so much of the said sentence as relates to the said question, upon the grounds set forth in his petition; which are briefly as follows:—

1st. That the conviction of the Court debars the petitioner from prosecuting in the Civil Court for the recovery of his rights.

2dly. That on the point of identity the petitioner has had nothing approaching to a fair, complete, and satisfactory trial, in as much as a variety of heterogeneous charges having been preferred against him, his advisers, were distracted by their number, and devoted their attention to such part of them only as appeared to involve actuality. That his legal advisers not conceiving that the charge of personation could ever amount to a tangible crime, confined themselves to adducing just so much evidence as was sufficient to throw a doubt upon the question of identity, reserving the most material evidence on that point until the contemplated civil trial should take place. And further, in as much as several witnesses for the attendance of whom application was duly made to the Magistrate were not produced because the perwannahs issued contained no penalty for non-attendance, nor was any process of Court issued to enforce their



attendance, whilst that of witnesses for the prosecution was enforced by attachment and seizure of their property.

2. On the first point the Court do not consider it necessary to enter into any discussion as to whether the petitioner's statement be correct in law or not. They observe that the fact established against the petitioner, having been declared to involve an offence punishable under the law which they are required to administer, the Court could not proceed to pass upon him a sentence of acquittal, merely because a finding of an opposite character might effect his civil claims.

3. On the second point; the Court find on the record of the trial before the Sessions Judge, in a long and laboured written defence filed on the 27th December, 1838, the following sentences 'I should only say on this subject (the charge of personation) that so satisfied were my legal advisers of the small chance which I had of obtaining justice in the Magistrate's Court, that they advised me to reserve my defence for this Court. Here I mean to set it up. Here I mean to show by clear and undoubted testimony that I am no impostor, but in truth and verity, the remainder of Burdwan.' This sentence would seem to disprove the assertion, supposing it to be one entitled to consideration, that the petitioner considered the charge of personation to be of no moment, and voluntarily abstained from opposing the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution in support of it. The Court cannot for a moment suppose that the petitioner's advisers were not fully aware of the importance of rebutting this part of the charge, if possible; indeed, it was urged on the part of the petitioner that unless the charge of personation could have been established the whole of the charges fall to the ground, as every other part of them is set forth as done in furtherance thereof. This is stated by the petitioner in the same defence, in the very outset of which he says, 'the only charge that the malice of my enemies, and the ingenuity of the Government Officer, the Magistrate of Hooghly, have been able to bring against me, amounts to nothing more, if made out, than a misdemeanor, while it is not attempted to be concealed, that this charge, brought and supported by the official influence and *extra official* labours of the Government Functionary, the Magistrate of Hooghly was merely intended to be subsidiary to that which has all along been admitted to be the chief object of this prosecution, viz., to try in this criminal proceeding a mere civil right; in fact, to prove that I had no right to the Gaddie of Burdwan.'

4. Again with regard to the witnesses summoned by the petitioner, the Court find the following circumstances recorded on the proceedings of the Sessions Judge.

1st. An application from the petitioner filed 5th December, 1838, consenting to withdraw a previous application for the attendance of nine European gentleman witnesses.

2dly. Two applications filed 31st and 30th December, 1838, requesting the Court to suspend proceedings for a few days to give his counsel time to consult and decide whether it would or would not be necessary to call all the witnesses cited to prove the petitioner's identity, as he was in hopes after such consultation, he would be enabled to dispense with the attendance of many of them.

3d. An application to the Sessions Court filed 3d January, 1839, stating his readiness to go into the whole case of his identity, and produce the whole of the evidence in support thereof, provided he were assured that in the event of his proving himself to be the veritable Rajah Periah Chund, the Government would acknowledge him as such, and put him in possession of the honours and rights appertaining to the Rajah of Burdwan. If not he will not bring forward the whole of his evidence, but confine himself to the examination of only a few more witnesses on the question of identity.

4th. An application to the Sessions Court filed 5th January, 1839, setting forth amongst other things. 'That your petitioner has now selected from the very large number of witnesses subpoenaed for the defence the names of several Europeans, as well as Natives of credit and respectability; that these witnesses have given their depositions on oath in your Court, and have declared their full conviction of my identity as the true Rajah Periah Chund.' The petitioner goes on to state, that he had many more witnesses who would appear in the same effect, but that he was 'unwilling to occupy the time of the Court to an almost indefinite period.'

In conclusion, to the petitioner declines enforcing the attendance of the Rannees and Traven Babes.

5th. An application to the Sessions Court filed 11th January, 1839, soliciting the early judgment of the Court, notwithstanding the absence of several witnesses, as he had not the means of compelling their attendance.

5. With reference to the foregoing remarks it is clear to the Court that the petitioner not only knew in what consisted the strength of the charges against him, but that he prepared himself to meet, and further, that he himself on 11th January, 1839, called for the Judgment of the Court.

6. The Court further observe, that since the trial was removed to this Court, the petitioner presented two petitions to the Court, one on the 8th March, the other on the 18th April last, the former of which is to deprecate delay and urge the Court to an early decision; in neither of these, nor in a long statement filed on the 26th of April last, did the petitioner urge any further enquiry but the plea of insufficient investigation as to his identity in the Lower Court.

7. The Court consider that on the petitioner's own showing, there are no grounds for a new trial; in addition to which they are satisfied of the act of the death of the late Rajah Periah Chunder and the burning of his body, as established by the evidence on the trial. They therefore see no grounds whatever for complying with the petitioner's application for a new trial, which is ordered to be rejected accordingly.

(Compared.)

R. STUART.

(True copy.)

J. HARRIS,  
Register.

#### EMIGRATION OF INDIAN LABOURERS.

His Excellency the Governor communicated, on Monday last, to the Members of the Legislative Council a ministerial dispatch, announcing the intention of Government shortly to introduce into Parliament a Bill authorizing the emigration of Indian labourers. This bill was in its history in every respect the same as the one presented last session under the title of the 'Native of India Protection Bill,' and which was withdrawn by Ministers in consequence of the objections made to several of its clauses, but with the understanding that a measure of a similar nature would be proposed by them early in the ensuing session. The principal provisions of the intended Bill are the limitation of the period of engagements to five years, the enforcing due respect to the customs and religion of the natives, and the appointment of protectors; and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his dispatch to the Governor expresses his opinion that the Bill will pass without any modification. On the other hand, we have been assured that private communications have been received from India, from which it would appear that the Supreme Government of that country was equally disposed with the Colonial Department to remove the interdiction on emigration; we may, therefore, consider the permission to introduce Indian labourers as a measure virtually decided on. Our conviction that this would be the case has been expressed in several of our recent numbers, and we are upon more than one account gratified at the speedy fulfilment of our predictions.—*Le Mauritien*, June 13.

#### PROGRESS OF THE DUTCH IN SUMATRA.

There seems little doubt that the Dutch are now hastening with rapid strides to the subjugation of the whole island of Sumatra. While they are obtaining easy possession of the ports on the West Coast, to the northward of Tapanooly, the resistance of the native tribes in the interior, whose opposition was formerly so fierce, appears to have ceased. On the East Coast, in the course of last year, they formed an establishment at *Indragiri*, on the large river of that name—*Deliki* is also menaced with a visit from them, the Rajah of that territory having recently given notice to the Sultana Government of their expected approach across the country from *Singkel*, and having represented that, without the interposition of the English, he would be compelled to submit to whatever terms they might think fit to impose. Once established at *Deliki*, it only remains for them to take post on the large rivers which lie between that and *Indragiri* in order to give them the command of all eastern side of the island below *Deliki*, which does not already own their supremacy, while they are already in possession of the opposite coast as far north as *Singkel*. The latter place, as well as *Dulki*, was formerly a dependency of Acheen; and there seems little doubt that the remainder of the country on both coasts, to the northward, comprising the dismembered fragments of the old Acheen monarchy, is destined to share the same fate as the rest of the island—understanding that the Dutch pledged themselves in 1824, that they would regulate their relations with Acheen in such a manner that, while the exercise of their influence should contribute to commercial security, that State should 'lose nothing of its

Independence.' In the arrangements which they are making for the administration of those portions of the island which they have mastered by force of arms, the Dutch shew that they consider themselves established on a footing of permanency and security. Padang is to be annexed to Palembang, to form one residency, and the communication is to be opened through the interior as to connect Padang and Benecool with the large navigable rivers of Palembang and Jambi. These fine streams and that of Indragiri are thus, we suppose, intended to be the outlet for all the valuable produce of that portion of the island, so that commerce would flow through the channels pointed out by nature, while Padang and Benecool would be come mere military stations to preserve the command of these rivers. But, whether this be the intention or not, there seems every prospect of our seeing Dutch supremacy established within a very short period throughout the whole island from *Acheen Head* to the Straits of Sunda—comprising a country which, according to the best accounts, possesses a population of about four millions, which is more than twice the size of Java, in many places of equal fertility, and infinitely superior to it in the number and extent of its navigable rivers—and which, according to Basile, might have been made more valuable to England than even Java itself, and rendered capable of affording in a few years employment to as much British tonnage as were engaged in the West India trade in its best and brightest days!—*Singapore Free Press, June 20.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—There appeared in your paper several years ago, an article on the theory of education, as it appeared to you it ought to be conducted in the Government Schools; and you then, if I recollect right, dismissed at some length the propriety of introducing, not Christianity, which you seemed to think should be brought forward there, but a course of instruction in Natural Theology and Morals. This was a valuable and important thought; and one which would have borne reiteration from time to time, or the further development, which your further reflection might have given to the original germ. Whether Natural Theology is taught at all in the Government Schools, I am not aware; but if the charges which are continually alleged against the Hindoo College, of turning out its pupils in an atheistic state of belief, have any truth, (and the respectable quarter from which they proceed, prevents the supposition that they are unfounded); they seem to prove that sufficient pains are not taken to imbue the students with sound principles on this momentous subject. Such doctrine as you suggested should be taught, could not be otherwise than of a neutral character; since though they are nowheres inculcated by Hindoos in their pure form, they are so consistent with reason, that the votaries of the Shastras could not object to their propagation.

2. To what extent illumination is permitted to penetrate into the Government Sanskrit Colleges, does not appear very clearly; as the Reports of the General Committee of Public Instruction do not dilate on the subject of these classical schools. It appears from Bishop Heber's Journal, quoted at page 58 of Mr. Trevelyan's recent work on Indian Education, that the Ptolemaic, or Sidiotic Astronomy, (and not the Pauranic fables on that subject,) is taught at the Benares College; and I understand that a Professor of the Siddhantas has lately been selected for the Poona Sanskrit College; and, probably, the same may be the case in the Calcutta College. This is all, however, I fear that has latterly been done to put the Sanskrit students on the road to true science, and enlightening, and ameliorating information. From the caustic review of Mr. Trevelyan's brochure, which appeared in the *London Asiatic Journal*, for August last, (which you have attributed, with manifest error, to Dr. H. H. Wilson,) it is evident that the case was otherwise in the palmy days of the Sanskrit College, when its students were taught English, and instructed in the sciences of medicine. It is much to be regretted that while the Government maintain Sanskrit Colleges

at Calcutta, Benares, Agra, Delhi and Poona, no effort should have been made for so great a length of time to render them instrumental in communicating, by gradual steps, and in a judicious and skilful manner, the elements of a sounder knowledge than the Shastras can teach. It appeared from a quotation made not long ago in the *Friend of India*, or *Sansarhar Darpan*, from one of the Native Newspapers, that some measure (it did not very clearly appear what,) had been adopted in the Calcutta College for the better instruction of the students of Sanskrit. It is devoutly to be hoped that this may be true, and that some effectual steps may have been taken to divert the energies of the pupils into useful channels. The Education Committee do not scruple to permit the young men at the Hindoo College to be thoroughly indoctrinated in genuine science; and why should any hesitation be felt in regard to pursuing the same course with those youths of the same religion, who are studying the classical language of their own country?

3. The most effectual mode of attaining this end would, no doubt, be, the one which was formerly in force in the time of Dr. Wilson, viz., to make the young men learn the English language, together with the Sanskrit; but as, if I mistake not, the English class attached to the Sanskrit College was abandoned, in compliance with Native prejudice,\* another practicable course presents itself in the use of Sanskrit compilations, prepared with a view to communicate such information as we may desire to afford. One advantage of this would be its openness; as the Pandits, who are, doubtless, the origin and centre of Hindoo feeling on the subject of their religion, would know precisely what the pupils were taught, by a perusal of those manuals; whereas they would be ignorant (many of them, at least,) of the precise contents of the English books which would otherwise be put into the hands of the students. Another advantage would be, that thus proofs and illustrations could be occasionally adduced from the Shastras, countenancing, to a certain extent, the new facts or principles of which a knowledge was communicated. This is a subject which requires no illustration; but yet an interesting instance or two may be given, in addition to those adduced by Mr. Wilkinson, from the Siddhantas. Notwithstanding the darkness of Indian history, a few struggling rays of light can be obtained from the Shastras to illustrate the power and genius of the Greeks. In the Mahabharata (Karna Parva, sect. 45) they are thus mentioned: *सर्वत्र यन्ना द्रुपदोऽपि विद्वान्*

"The Yavanas are all-knowing and especially heretic."† And again, in the Sabha Parva, sect. 13, the Greek monarch is mentioned as one of the allies of Jarasandha. *यवश्च यवनेश्च वा वि देव यवानां च यवनेश्च वा यवा यवानां च यवनेश्च वा* "And the Yavana monarch, of invincible might, who, like Varaha rules Maru and Naraka in the west." A Yavanadhipa is said also to have been among the sultors at the Svayamvara, of Draupadi. Varaha Mihira, too, a Hindoo Astronomer, quoted by Mr. Colebrooke in his Essay on the Procession of the Equinoxes, (see his Essays, vol. 2, page 410) speaks thus of the Greeks: *यवश्च वि यवनेश्च यवश्च यवनेश्च विद्वान्* "And the Yavanas are all-knowing and especially heretic." Among them this Shastra is well established. They are revered as Rishis: How much more a Brahman skilled in astrology." It must be evident how quotations of this kind would confirm, in native estimation, our novel historical facts. The evidence of Varaha Mihira appeared quite superfluous to a Pandit to whom the slokas from the Mahabharata were shown. "Vyajñesi himself has said it is so; then what more evidence can be required?" From the considerable sum bestowed in prizes on the Sanskrit students at the recent examination, and from the appointment of Capt. Marshall to the Secretaryship, it would seem to be the desire of the Committee to improve the College. It is only to be hoped that some effectual steps will be adopted for this end. Commending this subject to your care,

I remain, yours faithfully,  
AN OLD READER.

July 19th, 1839.

\* And, I apprehend in regard to the illumination of learned Natives! † See Professor Wilson's Essay on the History of Cashmere. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xv. pages 102-103.

*To the Editors of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—As the question whether Clauses 2 and 3 of Section 24, Regulation VII. of 1822, can be acted upon by the Unconsecrated Deputy Collectors, in discharging the public duties with which they are entrusted, has very recently been started, with a negative proposition as unsound, as it is derogatory and unseemly to these public functionaries, and which is very likely to operate in a serious manner in retarding the progress of the settlement operations; will you, Mr. Editor, be good enough to favour us with your views on the subject. As there is no other Remission Law or Rule for the guidance of the Unconsecrated Branch of the Service, are the Deputy Collectors empowered, or not, to act under the provisions of those which are alone in force at present, until some separate rule be enacted exclusively for the Unconsecrated Remission Officers?

Should you deem this important question worthy of a place in your columns, pray be good enough to insert it, coupled with your opinion as collected.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Srd August, 1886.

As U. D. C.

Our opinion would not be law; but the Deputy Collector may at once have his doubt solved by an application to the Commissioner.—Ed.

*To Correspondents.*

We regret to state that we cannot insert the communication of *Theologian*.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANBERRIA.—The House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Brougham delivered the judicial opinion on the famous "Austerlander" case. He went over all the facts at great length, and briefly stated the main point at issue. The Earl of Kinross had presented a Mr. R. Young to a living of which he was the patron; but the Presbytery of Austerlander had refused to ordain and induct him to the living, conceiving that with the authority of the heads of the families of Austerlander it had a right to exercise a veto, or to dissent from the presentment made by the patron. "The question was, whether the Presbytery had a right to reject a presentment made by lawful authority. The Court of Session had decided that the Presbytery of Austerlander had not this right, and that the Earl of Kinross should be allowed to exercise his power of presentment to the living. It was against this decision that the Presbytery of Austerlander now appealed. Lord Brougham said, that having given the fullest consideration to all the circumstances, and having anxiously investigated all the statutes which bore upon the question, he had come to the conclusion—and he came to it without the least doubt—that the Court below had given a right decision, and the appeal must, therefore, be dismissed. On Friday, the Lord Chancellor Cottonham gave a similar and final judgment. Thus settles the famous "independence" of this State Church of Scotland.—*Christ. Adv.*

THE CONVERSION OF SAINTS.—We shall be glad at some future time to enter into the scriptural doctrine of the visible unity of believers on earth; to meet every objection brought forward by enquiring minds, and to labour to show the fallacy and sophistry of the position held by many against it. At present we desire rather to call attention to the incontrovertible fact—and facts are stubborn things—that the Holy Spirit, in every part of the world, bringing a people prepared, and having assumedly investigated all the statutes which bore upon the question, he had come to the conclusion—and he came to it without the least doubt—that the Court below had given a right decision, and the appeal must, therefore, be dismissed. On Friday, the Lord Chancellor Cottonham gave a similar and final judgment. Thus settles the famous "independence" of this State Church of Scotland.—*Christ. Adv.*

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same object sought after by many from various quarters, without any connexion. We have seen many clergymen of the Church of England leave their position on this plan. Within the last eight years, no fewer perhaps than thirty. Some from the Society of Friends are seeking the same. In other places, we find "a Baptist minister," renouncing baptism on a plea; and in others, "a Wesleyan minister," and in others, ministers from among the Independents, Presbyterians, &c.—*Inquirer.*

MALAGASY CONVERTS.—It was mentioned by Mr. Bismarck at his chapel last evening, 28th April, that there were in the Channel Islands Christians who had fled from persecution in their native country, Madagascar; one of whom is the individual (Rafarany) who was by mistake said to have suffered death last year. It is hoped that they will arrive in London in time to be present at the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society.—*Christ. Adv.*

ANOTHER COLONIAL BISHOP.—At the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on Friday last, it was announced that the Government had agreed to appoint a Bishop for Newfoundland and Bermuda, in the place of the two Archbishops of those islands. The Archbishop of Newfoundland is at present vacant; and it is understood that Dr. Spencer, the Archbishop of Bermuda, (brother of the present Bishop of Madras,) will be nominated to this new See. The allowance from Government will be the same as that granted to the two Archbishops, which amounted together to 7000. per annum, and the Society have agreed for the present to vote 5000. per annum in addition. The appointment of Dr. Spencer will give universal satisfaction.—*Social Gazette.*

NEW CHURCHES IN IRELAND.—From the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland for 1886, it appears that "Sixty-three churches have been or are being rebuilt, and thirteen enlarged, by means of funds provided by the commissioners, with the aid of local subscriptions, and forty by funds provided by the late board of first-fruits. Of the sum of 40,000. set apart for church works in the present year, 20,070. 6s. 6d. have been appropriated to rebuilding and enlargement, in addition to a sum of 2,502. 10s. 3d., received from private subscriptions, and 28,127. 14s. 6d. to repairs." The commissioners appear to have expended in the year for building, rebuilding, or repairing churches and glebe-houses, 60,551. 2s.—*Christ. Adv.*

MODERATORSHIP OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The gentlemen intended to be proposed for this high office is the Rev. Dr. Henry Duncan, minister of Ruthwell, the distinguished originator of "savings" banks, and author of the "Philosophy of the Sinner."—*Ibid.*

RESTORED ROMAN CATHOLICS.—A letter from POSEN of the 10th inst., quoted by the *Leipzig Gazette*, mentions the discovery of a secret association of Catholics in that part of Polish Prussia for the reformation of the Catholic religion; the object proposed being to found a church similar to the Albo Claret, in Paris.—*Ibid.*

BIRMINGHAM.—A new Catholic church is about to be erected in Birmingham, on or very near the site of the chapel in Shadwell-street, built about thirty years ago. The estimated cost of the building is 10,000., of which 8,500. is stated to have been subscribed.—*Ibid.*

CENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF THE ITINERANT MINISTRY OF THE REV. G. WHITEFIELD.—The Committee of the Christian Instruction Society have made arrangements for holding a meeting at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, on Whit-Tuesday next, May 21st, to commemorate the centenary of the first efforts of Whitefield to preach in the fields and streets of the metropolis "the unspeakable riches of Christ."—*Pat.*

PRUSA.—The Prussian Government has, it appears, ordered judicial proceedings to be instituted against another Catholic priest, the Bishop of Culm, because of his having, in violation of his colleagues of Cologne and Posen, published a pastoral letter, enjoining his clergy to enforce rigorously in all cases of mixed marriages, with the regulations established in that respect by the council and the Sovereign Pontiff.—*Ibid.*

SINGULAR EFFORT OF MEMORY.—At a meeting of the Bethnagar Ladies Bible Association, 250 children under 14, from the Sunday-schools in the parish, who had committed the 119th Psalm to memory, were rewarded with a Bible.—*Christ. Adv.*

DECLINE OF INFANT BAPTISM.—The incumbent of Kew, in Cornwall, has circulated a printed handbill, calling upon parents in the parish to bring their children to be baptised. He tells them that they cannot "neglect the baptism of their children without the most heinous sin," and that "no one who has not received it has any title to salvation." As an inducement, he gives notice that he shall, on Easter and Whit Sunday, be ready to baptise all the children who may be brought to him, with "proper sponsors," during the afternoon service, when, he says, "on those two occasions only, the usual payment to the clerk and sexton will be dispensed with." The penalty for this appeal is attributed to the Registration Act.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISH ARMY'S SOW.—At the meeting of the West Riding Congregational Home Missionary Society, the Rev. James

Johnson, of Green-Hammerton, stated that the son of Eugene Aron was indirectly the means of his conversion, and of laying the foundation of the church over which he was pastor in Green Hammerton.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**ECCLIASTICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC STATISTICS OF GUERNSEY.**—As we have frequently had inquiries made as to the benevolent institutions and ecclesiastical provisions of the island, we have taken some pains to obtain authentic information. The subject is a summary of the provisions made for the accommodation of the population of St. Peter's for religious worship, and what are the relative proportions for its different denominations:—Episcopalians: Parochial church, 1097 sittings; St. James's church, 1240; St. John's church, 600; Trinity chapel, 686; Bethel chapel, 304.—Wesleyan Methodists: Domesday chapel, 1074; Le Marchant-street chapel, (French,) 308; Wesley chapel, (French and English,) 250.—Independent: Eldon chapel, 708; New-street chapel, (French,) 710; Clifton chapel, 240.—Methodist New Connexion: Zion chapel, 431; Hopkin-lane Preaching Room, (French and English,) 104.—Bible Christians: Salem chapel, 980.—Primitive Methodists: Pollet-street Preaching Room, 304.—Frianes: Clifton Meeting House, 180.—Roman Catholics: Burnt-lane chapel, 290.—Baptists: Preaching Room at the Strand, 200.—Unitarians: Allen-street Preaching Room, 100.—Bethel Union: Preaching Room on the Quay, 900.—Total, 9,738. Here are three churches, twelve chapels, and five meeting rooms, affording accommodation for 9,738 adult individuals out of a population of 13,985, amounting to more than two-thirds of the whole population. In the country parishes, incredible as it may appear, there is an aggregate accommodation for at least 8,500 persons out of a population of 10,488; and, in the ecclesiastical provisions, the following list of the institutions, together with the amounts raised annually in their support, as stated in the present or last year's reports of those institutions, or obtained from their officers, will fully bear out this statement:—Missionary Societies: Church Missionary Society, 4235. 1s. 11d.; Wesleyan, do. 4234. 11s. 4d.; London, do. (Independents), 1906; Methodist New Connexion, do. 651. 17s. 10d.; Bible Christian, do. 311. 1s. 5d.; Primitive Methodist, do. 804. 5s. 7d.; Total, 1,1007. 17s. 1d.—Bible Societies: British and Foreign Bible Society, 4151. 8s. 10d.; Guernsey do. 1084. 16s. 10d.; Trinitarian, do. 171. 4s. Naval and Military, do. 71. Total, 6282. 14s. 8d.—Sunday and other schools, 5021. 3s. 7d.—Miscellaneous: Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, 1806. 13s. 4d.; Provident Society (Benevolent Contributions), 2331. 1s. 11d.; United Union, 842. 8s. 11d.; Trust Society, 277. 12s. 4d.; Benevolent or Stranger's Friend Society, 222. 18s. 4d.; Church Pastoral Aid Society, 461. 15s. 5d.; Société Evangélique, 901.; Irish Evangelical Society, 691. 5s.; Irish Scripture Readers, 331. 5s. 10d.; Christian Knowledge Society, 371. 8s. 9d.; Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, 121. 18s.; Total, 9061. 14s. 11d.; making a total benevolent income of no less than 3,0381. 14s. 11d. To this must be added what is raised by occasional collections and contributions for other smaller societies publishing no report, and for societies in England and Ireland having no Committee or stated Representatives in Guernsey, probably amounting to not less than 5001. When it is remembered that such efforts are made annually, out of a population of 34,000 souls, it cannot indeed be said that Guernsey is a barren or uncultivated waste.—*Guernsey Star.*

The *Guernsey Star*, of the 18th inst., brings us a report of a meeting of the "St. Peter's" of the island in the Court House, at which the propriety of adopting the English Marriage and Registration Acts was discussed. Of the members present, seven were rectors; and they conducted in the debate characteristic of a state clergy. The rector of St. Andrew, in opposing the measure, denounced the promoters of these changes as "a combination of Disasters, with Deists, Atheists, Socialists, and Papists;" and said that the Act would lead to a neglect of Baptism, and "paralyze the island!" The rector of St. Pierre du Bois gave a written speech from his pocket, and read a fierce attack on the Act, on the score of its irreligious tendencies; but at the conclusion of his essay, he revealed the secret of the clerical opposition to the measure, by showing, that if it were adopted, a Dissenting wedding would "cost four shillings less" than a wedding at Church, and that therefore a temptation would be held out to Secedents, to conduct their brides past the church-door to the meeting-house! The "Bill" flogged the priests for their assumption that a trumpery saving would lead the whole population to become Dissenters, and reminded them that "they greatly erred in making the Church and Religion convertible terms." But the Church were proof against all appeals, and the Act was repudiated.—*Christ. Adv.*

**EDUCATION.**

In reply to Lord Stanley, on the 3d May, Lord John Russell stated that he hoped to bring forward the estimate for education in about six weeks; it would be a separate estimate, containing no items unconnected with education.—*Ibid.*

At the Lancashire Quarterly Meeting of Friends (Quakers), held in Manchester, the first step was taken towards the establishment of an institution in which their young men may obtain all the benefits of a regular course of education in the higher branches of knowledge. It is probable either Warrington or Farnworth will be selected for the site.—*Manchester Tribune.*

THE GIPSEY.—It is proposed to found a school for the maintenance and education of the children of the gipsies, in a central part of the kingdom.—*Christ. Adv.*

KING'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—It is proposed to establish three scholarships for the medical students of King's College, each of the yearly value of 401., and tenable for three years. Arrangements have been made by the medical professors of the college to provide for two of these scholarships, on condition that means shall be obtained for the permanent endowment of a third.—*Ibid.*

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE.—At the Confirmation of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, at the Chapel Royal, on Saturday week, her Royal Highness (who will attain her 18th year in July next) was simply dressed in white silk, with a long white veil of blonde lace, which she did not raise until the moment of receiving the Archbishop's benediction. Both the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were much affected, as well as Her Majesty, who was present. Her Majesty looked remarkably well; she wore a pink tulle dress, with a pink bonnet and plume of feathers, a rich Thibet shawl, and the Star of the Garter. On the conclusion of the service the Queen embraced her royal couple, and presented her with a Bible, splendidly bound, in commemoration of the event. The Princess Augusta of Cambridge is to be formally presented to Her Majesty at the first Drawing-room, previously to making her debut in the *deux monde*. We hear that the Duchess of Cambridge will give a series of balls, for the purpose of introducing her royal daughter. The Queen has determined to commence the state balls with Her Majesty's birth-day in January.—*British Gazette.*—What a revolting association of solemnity and levity!

THE CITY STATUE OF WELLINGTON.—The final arrangements for this statue have been made with Sir Francis Chantrey. Government has presented to the committee gun metal, the fruits of his Grace's victories, to the value of 1,5001. this added to the sum already subscribed, makes 10,5001. On signing the agreement the sculptor is to receive 5,0001.; 20001. with the metal when the small model is completed; and 4,0001. when the work is finished—which will be on the 18th of June, 1848. The remainder of the sum will be expended in providing a site, and erecting a pedestal of granite three months before the statue is ready. It is to be an equestrian statue in bronze; not less than ten feet high, from the top of the pedestal, on which the horse stands, to the top of the head of the rider. The site is not yet determined upon; but it will be in the vicinity of the Bank.—*Pet.*

MILITARY FLOGGING.—On Monday last, at Woolwich, George Gough, of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Artillery, for having sold his "kit," received one hundred and fifty lashes. A recruit, unable to bear the sight, rushed from the ranks, to the utter dismay of all around, shouted out, "Are you going to murder the man?" and hastened to the instrument to which the bleeding and mutilated body was securely bolted. A party of non-commissioned officers eventually secured him after receiving some dreadful bites and bruises; and the poor fellow, displaying loathsome sentences of outrage, humanity, and reprehension, was conveyed to the guard-room, and thence to the military hospital, where the medical men promptly attended, and found it expedient to have his head shaved, and every precaution used for the security of his person. If such a scene of horror as this is not sufficient to arrest the attention of those who subvert the system so disgusting and degrading to humanity, they must be led by the hand to public shame.—*Christ. Adv.*

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, the arguments in the case of the Canadian prisoners were resumed, and brought to a close. Lord Coleridge announced that the Court would take time to consider its judgment; and added—"It could not allow the case to be brought to a close without expressing on behalf of himself and his learned brethren their deep impression of the able advocacy in which it had been argued on behalf of the prisoners by Mr. Hill and his learned counsel, as well as on the part of the Crown. The whole matter had been most ably argued, and which, I might have thrown upon the law affecting this important subject, but which he begged to express his thanks to the learned counsel."—*Ibid.*

Mrs. Press, the old-depart missionary, is well known and highly respected as the author of "India in Queen Victoria's

manity," has gained the prize offered by Sir F. Brouncker for the best essay on *Capital Punishment*. The successful competition is now in print before us (Ward and Co., London.) With his usual modesty, and needless distrust of himself, the benevolent author has relied extensively upon the works of preceeding writers on this interestingly interesting subject. The opponents of a sanguinary penal code, however, are laid under great obligations to him by the clear and concise manner in which he has presented the views of the most eminent jurists and moralists. His little volume forms an excellent text-book for those who, with ourselves, are anxious to put a final and total end to the barbarous system of legal murder; and, as such, we most earnestly recommend it.—*Christ. Adv.*

**CURIOUS PACTS IN A WILL.**—Peter Columbelle, of Darley, near Bakewell, in his will, dated 20th October, 1616, has the following extraordinary clause:—"Now, for all such household goods at Darley, whereof John Hallowe hath an inventory, my will is, that my son Roger shall have them all towards house-keeping, under this condition—if at any time hereafter any of his brothers or sisters shall find him taking tobacco, that then he or she so finding and making just proof to my executors, shall be able to sell goods, or the full value thereof, according as they shall be pleased, which said goods shall presently after my death be valued and prayed to my executors for that purpose."—*Pat.*

**HINT TO ATTORNEYS.**—At the recent assize, Mr. Baron Alderson refused costs to the plaintiffs on all the counts for which the verdict went for the defendants. The consequences will be, that the plaintiffs will in many cases be out of pocket, even after obtaining a verdict in their favour. His lordship said the judges had determined upon strictly adhering to this rule, in consequence of the unnecessary multiplication of pleadings.—*Durham Paper.*

**IMPORTANCE OF CHEAP POSTAGE TO THE LAW.**—Not less striking than the suppression of correspondence caused by high postage, is the evasion of postage itself. On a moderate computation, it is reckoned that for every letter conveyed by the post-office, two are carried illegally. A perfect system of postage-smuggling is established between all the large towns, where letters are delivered for one penny. Old women and children go round to the merchants and tradesmen and collect the letters for the smugglers, whose trade is so thriving that there is competition among them. Four-fifths of the correspondence between Manchester and Liverpool is stated to be carried on by private hands. And Mr. Peacock, the solicitor to the Post-office, avows that it is beyond the power of the law to stop the practice; and this avowal is corroborated by the statement of an extensive bookseller, that the people "laugh at Post-office prosecutions," and bid defiance to detection.—*Law Magazine.*

**REGULATION OF ENGLISH PRISONS.**—The House of Commons, on Monday, went into Committee on the Bill for the better ordering of Prisons. Clause 34, which provides that in order to prevent contamination arising from the association of prisoners, any prisoner may be separately confined during a part or the whole of his term, was strongly opposed.—Lord John Russell said, he intended to propose a grant of money for the erection of a model prison. The Committee divided, and the clause was adopted, by a vote of 117 to 58. Another division took place on a motion by Mr. Hume, to amend clause 18th, so as to abolish superannuation allowances to Chaplains and Gaolers; which amendment was rejected by 144 to 81; and the Committee rose.—*Christ. Adv.*

**EMIGRATION OF THE HOWITS.**—We learn from the *Sheffield Iris*, that the Howits, of Nottingham, are going to settle in Australia. William will stay at home, but Dr. Geoffrey and Richard, with a numerous accompaniment of relatives, and a few scientific friends, intend emigrating in the autumn; their meaning is to found a happy and social little settlement there.—*Ibid.*

**THE JEW'S DAUGHTER.**—Mr. Henry Fitzroy, M. P. for Lanes, and Lord Southampton's brother, was married on Monday, to a daughter of the late Mr. Rothschild. In reference to this marriage, the *Evening Post* says—"The fair lady, a short time since, waited upon a venerable Prelate to consult him on the change of her faith; and his Grace having objected to a change of religion grounded on an *affaire de cœur*, the fair Jewess convinced him that from her earliest youth she had been longing for the hour when she might adopt Christianity. The fortune of the young bride and proselyte is said to be a hundred and fifty thousand pounds."—*Ibid.*

**MR. HARVEY IS CURVING.** it is supposed, with considerable success, for the office of Chief Commissioner of the City Police.—*Ibid.*

**TOWN-MADR.**—Some time since a lady of Biggleswade, happening to be in London, saw a very handsome and apparently thorough-bred pointer, which she purchased and took home with her. She petted the dog, which began to get fat, but one day the skin became loose. Upon examination the animal turned out to be a mongrel our news up in a puddle's skin, and sold at a high price.—*Bristol Gazette.*

**THE FATE OF RACING HORSES.**—Ambo, the fastest mile horse of his day, and that won the Holywell Stakes three years in succession, was assigned to drag an enormous coach through Shrewsbury. When no longer capable of fast, he was degraded to yet lower labour, and was at length found dead in a ditch from absolute starvation. Hit or Miss, a good racer, was during the last years of his life, seen drawing coal in a giggle in the same town. Mameluke is at this time drawing a cab in the streets of the metropolis. And Gallopod, after having won for his different owners 17 years, was afflicted with incurable stringhalt, and was sold at a repository for less than 4s. Thence the hero of the turf was doomed to an omnibus; there he was cruelly used, the spasmodic convulsion that characterizes stringhalt sadly aggravating his torture. The skin was rubbed from his shoulders, his hips and haunches were bruised in every part, and his stifles were continually and painfully coming in contact with the pole. In this situation he was sent by the veterinary surgeon (the author himself) to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and bought in order to be slaughtered.—*Yonani on Cruelty to Animals.*

**THE DARLING FUND.**—The various committees, except that of Newcastle, have renituted their subscriptions to Alcock; and last week the contribution stood as follows.—Total received for rewarding the Darlings and the Sanderland fishermen, 200l. 10s.; ditto received by Grace Darling for her own use, 254l. 12s.; ditto ditto, William Darling, ditto, 50l.—Total, 665l. 2s. 10d.—*Christ. Adv.*

**THE CRIMINAL RECORDS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,** for the year 1838, show that a vast proportion of the accused were neither read nor write, and prove the necessity of national education, by showing that not more than one in ten can read or write. It is, however, a most striking and gratifying fact that the facility of writing and reading bears an exact proportion to the number of those who having been committed are acquitted.—*Ibid.*

**LORD BROTHAM'S** late indisposition was caused by his having accidentally swallowed a needle.—*Ibid.*

**THE CASE OF SHAKESPEARE'S DEATH** DISCOVERED.—The illness of which Shakespeare died is stated by Dr. Charles Severn, Registrar of the London Medical Society, in his just published account of the *Diary of the Rev. John Ward, A. M., Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, 1692-1691.* Ward's words are:—"Shakespeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting, and it seems drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a fever there contracted."—*Ibid.*

**EXTORTION OF PUNISH.**—The deriving of punishment from punishment—can be stoutly brought about in imitation of the "E-tree."—

"—'silly, he would have added"—of the Critic. Brydone, we believe, in his *Skullion Tour*, made a mock who has had an overdose of the mixture the night before, without knowing the name of it, complain of headache, and ask what the fascinating and mischievous compound was called; and, on its being intimated for his information, exclaims, "Ah! I always knew that Pontic (Pontius Pilate) for an arch deceiver!" This is the better etymology.—*Reverend's Review of Crofton Croker's Popular Songs of Ireland.*

**LONGEVITY.**—At the recent trial of the case of the *Pr. of Beverley v. Tuke*, at the York Assize, the total ages of 27 witnesses, who proceeded by the packet, was computed by a passenger at 2,111, making an average of 78 for each passenger. They varied from 96 to 70.—*Pat.*

**LORD NORTH'S WIT.**—When a vehement declaimer, calling aloud for his head, turned round and perceived his victim unexpectantly indulging in a soft snub, and, becoming still more exasperated, denounced the minister as being asleep while he ruined his country—the latter only complained how cruel it was to be denied a silence which other criminals so often enjoyed, that of having a night's rest before their fate. When surprised in a like indulgence during the performance of a very inferior artist, who, however, showed equal indignation at so ill-timed a recreation, he contented himself with observing how hard it was he should be grudge so very natural a release from considerable suffering; but, of recasting himself, added, that it was somewhat unjust in the spectators, to condemn him for taking the remedy which he had himself been considerate enough to administer. The same good-humour and driftery quitted him not when in opposition. Every one has heard of the speech which, if it had failed to figure the objects of its attack, was very effectual in affixing a name upon its honest and unrepugnant author. On Mr. Martin's proposal to have a standing place near the speaker, not to repeat the cry of "Infamous coalition." Lord North coolly suggested that, as long as the worthy member was preserved to them, it would be a needless waste of the public money, since the starting might well perform his office by deputy.—*Brougham.*

**INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY IN TEMPERATE PERSONS.**—Pythagoras, who was both the teacher and pattern of temperance, lived a century; the philosopher Gorgias, who never studied the

more gratification of his appetite, attained to 107; Hippocrates lived above 100 years; Sophocles, at 90, produced one of the most elaborate compositions of the dramatic kind, that the human genius ever perfected, and lived to be near 100; the amiable Xenophon was above 90; Plato reached his 81st year; Diogenes died about 80; Zeno attained his 80th year; and Cleanthes his 80th. Pindar, who begins his poems with declaring war to be the best thing in nature, lived almost through a century. Such instances of longevity are very rarely to be found in courts and cities. Courts have ever been the schools of intemperance and virtue, and great cities the graves of the human species. In the middle station of life, where men live rationally, in the humble cottage, whose inhabitants are accustomed to abstinence, in hermitages and monasteries, where the ascetic mortifies his desires, and imposes abstinence upon himself from religious considerations,—in these sequestered scenes and walks of life, we are to search for those who reach the ultimate boundaries of this life's short pilgrimage.—*Ed. Harwood, D. D.*

**NEW HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.—ANTIQUEARIAN DISCOVERIES.**—The excavation that it was necessary to make in order to lay the foundation of the river embankment wall to the new Houses of Parliament has been the means of bringing to light a great number of relics of antiquity, which were dug up from time to time by the workmen as the excavation proceeded. The most remarkable feature of the discovery is the great mass of dugout and earthenware, especially the former, that have been found, and which, from their various make and appearance, are evidently the collection of ages. They are of all shapes, sizes, and sorts of workmanship, from the rudely-made hunting-knife or dirk, to the costly and highly-finished siletto. There are no handles to any of them, which is easily accounted for, as that part being generally composed of less durable material, has commonly long since decayed. Some of the blades are in high preservation, and a few which are inlaid with gold are almost as perfect as when first wrought. The next singular discovery is a quantity of keys, which are of various sizes, and some of them of very curious workmanship. A variety of old coins, principally copper, together with two or three small Roman earthen pots, some fossils of an ordinary class, one or two human skulls, and several human skulls (the latter being remarkably large and thick), made up the collection, which is the property of Mr. Barry, the architect, who, previously to the excavation, made an agreement that all curiosities, &c., found were to be given up to him, but the labourers have no doubt privately disposed of many.—*Pat.*

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL.**—Shortly before the debate closed on Tuesday night, Lord John Russell was the first man to rise, and was led out of the House by Lord Morpeth and Mr. Hauserman. His lordship, however, shortly rallied, and the noble lord is completely recovered.—*Ibid.*

**CAUSE OF STABBING** are frightfully increasing. Murders are frequent; mostly from the practice of knife-carrying, and drunkenness.—*Ibid.*

**EXPENSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—An estimate of the sum required to be voted in the year 1889 to defray the charge for salaries and expenses of the two Houses of Parliament, and of allowances to retired officers of the two Houses for the year ending 31st March, 1890.

For salaries, expenses, &c., of the House of Lords, ... £37,700  
For salaries, expenses, &c., of the House of Commons, 29,700  
Miscellaneous Charges, ... 18,000  
—*Parliamentary Paper.*

**IMPORTED FOREIGN CORN, &c.**—The quantity of grain of all sorts, wheat and flour, imported into Great Britain and Ireland in the year ending 31st Jan., 1889, and the average prices, was as follows:—

	Av. Prices.		
	Qrs.	Bush.	s. d.
Barley and Barley Meal, .....	6,355	3	51 5
Bran, .....	64,306	3	37 2
Indian Corn and Meal, .....	4,043	3	
Oats and Oatmeal, .....	56,970	2	22 5
Pear, .....	29,830	2	36 8
Rye and Rye Meal, .....	1,798	1	35 1
Wheat and Wheat Flour, .....	1,989,326	6	64 7
Wharfedale, .....		5	
Malt, .....		91	5
Total, .....	1,552,769	6	

—*Ibid.*

**NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION.**—A party of gentlemen interested in the colonization of New Zealand, went on Saturday to Blackwall to inspect the *barque Torg*, a vessel of 400 tons, in which the new company's first exploring and surveying expedition will go out, under the command of Colonel Wakefield.—*Christ. Adv.*

**HOUSE OF COBURG.**—The house of Saxe-Coburg is undoubtedly the most fortunate of the existing great families of Europe. No common lot has attended them in our time, and

they appear destined to fill a remarkable place in modern history. The reigning duke has succeeded to the inheritance of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, which he enjoys in addition to his original sovereignty of Gotha. His brother Leopold has been made an extraordinary peer; he first married the heiress to the British throne, and subsequently a daughter of the King of the French; two ladies not less amiable than elevated; and, after declining the throne of Greece, he has been chosen King of Belgium. One sister espoused the Archduke Constantine of Russia, and thus in the ordinary course of events would have become Empress of all the Russias. The history of another sister, the Duchess of Kent, is too well known to require comment; she is the mother of the Queen of England. Another brother has married one of the greatest heiresses of the Austrian empire, the daughter of the Prince of Kohary, and occupies the high post of Lieutenant-field-marshal in the service of the Emperor. Finally, a nephew of the Duchess of Kent is the reigning King of Portugal. An impartial review of the progress of this distinguished family compels us to add, that it does not on its own success to unruly intrigue; its members bear their great estate with prudence, with good sense, and with moderation; and their domestic qualities form an antidote to the venom which generally pursues a career of success.—*Hackin's Germany.*

**CRACOW.**—The *Courrier Francais* states, that a new decree of expulsion had been issued in Cracow against all foreigners who are not subjects of one or other of the three Powers in whose name the city and territory are occupied. Two special exceptions had been granted, but the order would not be executed in less rigorously, and several most honourable strangers settled in Cracow for many years would only be allowed a short delay to wind up their affairs. The shadow of Government which existed was not able to protect even the native citizens of the republic; a number of persons had been lately expelled from the country who were not allowed to seek an asylum abroad. They were sent on a *surveillance* into districts assigned to them by the police of the protecting Powers.—*Pat.*

**HAARLEM.**—The draining of the great lake of Haarlem, which has been so often projected, has at length been decided upon by the States General of Holland, by a majority of 43 to 6. The expense of this work is estimated at eight millions of florins.—*Ibid.*

**NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.**—An immense monolithic column, which is intended to form a monument in honour of Napoleon at Ajaccio, had been cut in the granite quarries of Algaia, in Corsica, and successfully placed on a machine for receiving it during the final operation of polishing, &c. This block is 33 feet in length, and 11 feet diameter at its larger end; its weight is 1,200,000 lbs. The whole of the operation for moving the column from the quarries, conducted under the superintendence of M. Bize, builder of Paris, occupied no more than 20 workmen; and the mechanism is stated to have been very simple and ingenious.—*Ibid.*

**THE EAST.**—It was reported in Constantinople on the 10th ultimo, that a despatch had been received from Colonel Nohel, announcing a serious defeat of the British army at Peshawar.—*Christ. Adv.*

**RUSSIA.**—At the Court of Russia, there appears to be no doubt of Count Nesselrode's disgrace. His appointments at home and abroad have been rescinded by the Emperor; who, it is said, thus evinces hostility to England, which Nesselrode carefully avoided.—*Ibid.*

**CIRCASSIA.**—Letters of the 12th March from St. Petersburg quote accounts from Tiflis, to show that the war against the Circassians was far from terminated. The Abasian Prince had sent to Constantinople to propose their submission to the Sultan, declaring their readiness to pay him an annual tribute, to furnish contingent in cavalry, and maintain, at their own expense, a Turkish Governor in Abasia, who would defend them against the Russians. They were, at the same time, unwilling to allow the departure of Mr. Bell, whom they considered the representative of England. They had likewise manifested an intention, if England would grant them official aid, not only to oppose the attempts of Russia against the British possessions in India, but to excite a revolt in Georgia and the Caucasus countries. This intelligence had so exasperated the Emperor Nicholas, that he had sent orders to General Goltz to carry on a war of extermination in Circassia. These orders had been published officially at St. Petersburg.—*Pat.*

**UNITED STATES AND NEW BRUNSWICK.**—Intelligence from New York, 8th April, has been received. It is of a pacific character. Through the mediation of the American General Scott, the withdrawal of the troops both of Maine and New Brunswick from the disputed territory has been arranged; and only a civil force, to prevent the timber from being depredated, is to be kept up until the question is finally settled. The commercial accounts are unfavourable.—*Christ. Adv. 6th May.*

**MR. NICHOLAS BIDDLE** has resigned his post as President of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Thomas Dunlap, one of the cashiers, was unanimously elected to supply Mr. Biddle's place.—*Christ. Adv.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th July, 1889.

The following Act is passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council on the 16th July 1889, with the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XVIII. of 1889.

It is hereby enacted, that any person accused of the offence of murder by Thuggee, or of the offence of unlawfully and knowingly receiving or buying property stolen or obtained by Thuggee, may be tried by any Court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the Zillah where that Court sits, any thing contained in any Regulation or Notification to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. F. CUBITT, *Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.*

## ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 10th July, 1889.

Mr. D. Robertson, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England to India, by arrival in Bengal on the 3d instant.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. D. Robertson of the Civil Service, to the North Western Provinces.

The 24th July, 1889.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. P. J. A. Elton, Assistant to the Collector of Customs and Port Dues at Chittagong.

E. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The 18th July, 1889.

Mr. G. H. Cheek, Assistant Surgeon East Durban, has been allowed leave of absence for two days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave accorded to him on the 10th instant.

Bahoo Loo Chander Dutt, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1855 in Zillah Midnapore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by him the Commissioner of the 18th Division.

Bahoo Ramprasad Roy, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1855 in Zillah Nadabha, has been allowed leave of absence in extension to the 7th instant, on Medical Certificate.

The 24th July, 1889.

The undersigned portion of the leave of absence granted on the 4th instant to Mr. G. H. Cheek, Acting Collector and Joint Magistrate at Patna, has been cancelled from the 16th instant at his own request.

Mr. W. Edwards, whose transfer to the North Western Provinces has been postponed till the 1st February next, under orders from the General Department dated the 7th instant, has been appointed to officiate until that period as Assistant to the Registrar of the Sudder Dewanny and Nisamut Adawlut.

Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Ben-hycky, has been appointed Registrar of Deaths under Act XXX. of 1839 in addition to his Medical duties.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, the 11th July, 1889.

The undersigned officers have been appointed to proceed on special duty as attached to the Peshawar Mission, until further orders:

Colonel Henry Pelham Burn, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieut. J. G. Caulfield, 6th Regt. Native Infantry.

B. TORRESA, *Dep. Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

## ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Simla, 19th July, 1889.

With reference to the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in this Department, dated the 13th April last, and published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 8th May, His Lordship is pleased to direct that the official designation of the Medical Students named in the margin, is hereby appointed to be:

Omachurn Lal, Native Doctor, at Agra. Stations therein also noted, Rajindar Dey, Dito, Delhi. Bhimachand Dutt, Dito, Allahabad. Surgeon, in accordance with the following Extract from the General Orders by the Governor General in Council, (in the Military Department.)

18th July, 1888, dated the 12th day of that year:—“With the hope of rendering a portion of the Native Doctors, educated at the Medical Institutions, more efficient, and for the purpose of affording to all a motive for acquiring a more profound knowledge of Medicine and Surgery than they now obtain; the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to create a higher grade of Native Medical officers, to be distinguished from the ordinary class, by the designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and by the receipt of a higher rate of pay.”

F. CURRIE, *Secy. to the Govt. Genl. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 23d July, 1889.

No. 117 of 1889.—Assistant Surgeon A. Campbell, Assistant to the Resident at Coimbatore, was appointed in the Medical Department, under date the 2d instant, to the charge of the Civil Station of Darjeeling.

Captain J. G. Burns, Superintendent of Cooch, obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 11th instant, another month's leave of absence, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th ultimo.

Major J. Davidson, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 11th

instant, leave of absence from the 28th June to the 31st October coming, on Medical Certificate.

W. M. CUBITT, *Major, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.*

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 23d July, 1889.

No. 118 of 1889.—With the sanction of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to sanction the extension to Corps of Local Infantry of the principle of the Regulation granting increased pay for length of service.

An Extra Allowance of One Rupee a month to every Native Private of Local Infantry after 20 years' service, and an additional Rupee after 27 years' service will accordingly have effect from the 1st proxima, such increase of pay being entirely dependent on good conduct, as in Regulations of the Line.

No. 119 of 1889.—The following Paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 21, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 11th April 1889, are published for general information:

“Letter dated 18th October 1888. (No. 75.)” Para. 4. We approve of the attention paid by you to prevent changes in the Dress Regulations, and we sanction and confirm the correspondence on the subject, and draw the Court's attention to a question which has incidentally arisen, regarding the rank held by Her Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals, as compared with that assigned to the Members of the Medical Board.

6 The Government of Madras having apprised us, that the former Code established at your Presidency, contained no specification of the Dress of Members of the Board and Superintending Surgeons, we subscribe the assimilation of their uniforms with those of the corresponding ranks in Her Majesty's Service; you will revise the Code accordingly, the corresponding ranks being those of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General.

7 The relative rank in Her Majesty's Army of the Surgeon-General, being now that of Brigadier General, we authorize the introduction of the same rank into our service, in fixing the relative rank of Members of the Medical Board.

No. 120 of 1889.—The following Paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 24, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated the 19th April 1889, are published for general information:—

“Para. 1. We have permitted the following Officers to return to their duty:—

Captain J. C. C. Gray.

“ Macdonald, (Overland.)

“ W. James.

3. We have granted additional leave to the undersigned officers:—

“ Captain Alexander Hodgson, Six months.

“ Lieutenant H. L. R. Charteris, “ “ “

“ Lieutenant F. C. Marsden, “ “ “

No. 121 of 1889.—The following Paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 25, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 28th May 1889, are published for general information:—

“Para. 1. We have permitted the undersigned officers to return to their duty:—

“ Lieutenant Colonel P. Brewer.

“ Lieutenant A. Youngblood.

“ J. R. Lumley.

“ Hugh Mackintosh.

2. We have permitted Lieutenant Volpy E. T. Turner, to return to his duty.

3. We have granted additional leave to the following officers:—

“ Captain W. Hunter, to remain till June.

“ Superintending Surgeon T. Tweedie, to remain till September.

4. We have permitted Surgeon W. Bull, to retire from the Service.

Tala vacancy has effect from the 16th April 1889.”

Fort William, 23d July, 1889.

No. 122 of 1889.—Mr. George Turner is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon to this Establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 19th July, 1889.

Assistant Surgeon John Stewart Sutherland, of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his leave, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 28th July.

Major James Osmund Burn, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry and Superintendent of Cooch, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the 6th instant.

Fort William, 23d July, 1889.

No. 123 of 1889.—Colonel Henry Robert Grindley, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

W. M. CUBITT, *Major, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.*

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, 16th July, 1889.

Major R. Ross, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and Political Agent at Jypore, has obtained, in the Political Department, under date the 17th ultimo, leave of absence for two years, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health. The leave of absence to have effect from the date Major Ross is relieved from his duties.

Major C. Tharby, of the 92nd Regiment Native Infantry, and Superintendent of the Blucher Territory, has been appointed in the same position, under the same date, in substitution of Major Ross, during the absence of Major Ross.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Offg. Secy. with the R. Secy. to the Govt. Genl.







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Dr. W. Dunlop, . . . . .	Rs. 50
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A Friend, . . . . .	5

**THE REVIVAL OF THE COOLY TRADE.**—The *Quarterly Review* has, in the last number, given in its adhesion to the Cooly Trade and to Puseyism. The following is the passage in that journal in which an attempt is made to defend the transportation of our labourers:—

"Asia has, therefore, continued in its previous state, until now that America, in conjunction with Europe, has commenced its powerful action upon it; and if we carry forward our speculations to what another century may effect, we may, at least, conclude with certainty, that when the United States shall contain a hundred millions of people, and Australia its millions, too, the free labour of the Asiatic with his brethren of the other quarters of the world, will be completely established, and it will long have ceased to be a question among politicians, whether one nation is justified in interdicting the natives of another from making use of the right which God has conferred on all his creatures—that of bettering their condition by voluntary emigration. To imprison eighty or ninety millions of human beings as if they were so better than rats in an iron cage—to debar the Hindu from exporting himself, as well as the fruit of his labour—to make his going so dependent on the pleasure of the people of England—is an attempt as wholly at variance with right and reason, that, under present circumstances, it promises no better result than that of *Xenos* to fatter the sea. In this age of universalism, however, none may be deterred by giving to anything a name which ought to deter its opposite. Many a sane dog has lost his life from being called a mad dog; and, in this case, it is endeavoured to affix the opprobrious epithet of slave trade to the act of conveying a labourer from Bengal, where slavery exists and is legal, to Guiana or Australia, where it does not exist, is not legal, and where the difficulty experienced is to do justice to the rights of the master. But this emigration, to be an efficient means of extensive good, must be purified from all association with violence and fraud. The annual emigration from Europe to America may be estimated at 100,000 to 150,000; so that, including negro slaves, 500,000 persons are transferred yearly from the Old to the New World, and if Asia has free access to this means of relief from over-population, that number might be indefinitely augmented, and a real, natural, and effectual counter-agent to the African slave trade be set in motion. In the event, too, of a famine in India, the lives of 50,000 or 100,000 natives could be saved, were the means of transport in readiness, and the people familiarised, as those of Ireland are, to exportation. Is it so shocking a thing to be benevolent feeling, that a man should be taken, of his own free will, from a country where day's wages are twopenny, and conveyed to another, where he can earn about a shilling?"

Thereader will not fail to perceive, that the only two grounds upon which, in the estimation of the reviewer, the emigration of labourers from India can be justified, are wanting; the freedom of the set, and the over-population of India. He says, "this emigration, to be an efficient means of extensive good, must be purified from all association with violence and fraud." The evidence which is before the public of India shews, with the clearest demonstration, that in spite of the precautions adopted by the Local Government, violence, the most palpable, and fraud, the most unblushing, have characterized the

management of this new trade. "If Asia," continues the reviewer, "had free access to this means of relief from over-population," &c. Over-population in India, indeed, of which the writer declares in the very same article, "there is in India one-third part in jungle, or waste, much of it never yet cleared!" The reviewer is displeased with the name, the Cooly Trade, by which the new system has been designated. He says, "In this case, it is endeavoured to fix the opprobrious epithet of slave trade to the act of conveying a labourer from Bengal, where slavery exists, to Guiana or Australia, where it does not exist, is not legal, and where the difficulty experienced is to do justice to the rights of the master." The reviewer is, perhaps, not aware, that the term *Cooly Trade* was not invented by those who are opposed to emigration, but by those who were actively engaged in it. This appropriate designation was supplied by those who had the best means of knowing the real character of the transaction, by having largely participated in its gains. "Is it so shocking a thing," continues the writer, "to benevolent feeling, that a man should be taken of his own free will, from a country where day's wages are twopenny, and conveyed to another where he can earn about a shilling?" Perhaps not; but is it not a shocking thing to take a Cooly to a country where his legitimate pay would be a shilling, and by taking advantage of his utter ignorance of the fact, to exact a bond from him before he embarks to work for five years, for less than a third of that sum?

It is evident from the tenor of this article, that a vigorous effort is about to be made in England to revive the Cooly Trade, and that the whole weight of the West India interest, which, for forty years, has so strenuously resisted the voice of humanity, and opposed the wishes of the people of England, will be powerfully exerted on this occasion. Her Majesty's Ministers cannot be depended on for any resolute resistance of this nefarious project. Their lukewarmness in the cause of negro emancipation forbids us to hope for any thing from their virtue. The demand of the Colonies for Indian labourers,—free labourers as they are speciously called,—to rescue them from the ruin which is described as staring them in the face, through a destitution of hands, will over-balance, in the ministerial councils, every consideration of justice and humanity. From the House of Lords no assistance can be expected; and from the Commons nearly as little. The conduct of the *liberal* members, in the case of the refractory Assembly of Jamaica, may teach us what will be the complexion of their advice on this momentous question. Already do we hear from the Mauritius, that a Bill, legalising the exportation of labourers from India, is expected to be passed, without delay. Our only dependence, therefore, is upon the moral energy of the people of England, which, by an unexampled effort, has constrained the unwilling legislature to break the bonds of the African slave. India requires another campaign of agitation to kindle throughout the country a feeling of humanity towards the millions of its population; who, if the Bill passes, will be inevitably torn from their homes by fraud or violence; separated from all domestic sympathies, and swept into a distant captivity. If a Bill to legalize the trade, under any system of checks whatsoever, be once passed, all our Colonies will be taught to look to India for a supply of labourers to displace the Negro; and a hundred thousand unhappy victims of European cupidity, will be annually exported from the shores of India, never to return, under the plausible pretence that "to imprison eighty

or ninety millions of human beings, as if they were no better than rats, in an iron cage, is contrary to right and reason."

We call, then, for the instant publication of the Report of the Cooley Committee, which was appointed to take evidence on this subject *six* months ago. They have already incurred a fearful responsibility by their acquiescence. If a Bill should have passed during the Session of this year, again to open the ports of India for the exportation of labourers, the public will not fail to lay much of the guilt of this calamity at the door of those who having taken evidence, which might have averted it, have allowed the golden opportunity to slip from their hands. The battle must be fought over again, and there is no time to be lost. It is possible that Her Majesty's Ministers may be too deeply engaged in the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and in precautionary measures for prolonging their political existence, to bring forward a Bill in this Session; but the next Session will assuredly bring up the question; and the friends of humanity must arm themselves for the struggle. They must meet the demands of the Colonists, the avarice of proprietors, and the easy disposition of ministers, not with idle declamation, but with *facts*; with an incontrovertible statement of the violence and fraud by which the system has been marked in India, notwithstanding the vigilance of Government. They must be prepared to shew, that, from the ignorance and weakness of the Native character, these evils are inseparable from the transportation of Indian labourers to colonies beyond sea; and upon these unerring data, they must found their appeal to the generous and noble feelings of the British nation. Again, therefore, do we call for *The Report*, without the smallest delay.

**NATIVE OFFICERS IN THE MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.**—We publish, with much pleasure, the letter of *Defensor*, relative to the delinquencies charged on the Native Officers of the Midnapore district, by Mr. Page. The letter is evidently written by one who is qualified, by his intimate knowledge of their characters, to speak with authority on the subject; and his remarks cannot fail, therefore, to qualify, in some degree, the censure which has been heaped on them. On the general subject of extortions, of which Mr. Page presented a fearful catalogue, our Correspondent says nothing; and we may, therefore, take his silence for an admission of their existence. Indeed, it is perfectly known to Government, that such extortions are constantly practised; and the most strenuous efforts of the public authorities have been directed for many years to the extinction of these abuses. Mr. Page has, therefore, communicated no new fact; though, by going into details, and bringing the mass of extortions into one point of view, he has done service, by rendering them more prominent and glaring. We do not require to be told that Natives are Natives, and will act as Natives, all India over. But what we really need, is the suggestion of a full, practical and effectual remedy; and if the Correspondent of the *Englishman* can point out such an one, he will deserve the gratitude equally of the people and the Government.

We have received a letter from Midnapore, doubtless from some of the Amils, pointing out, in ten closely written pages, a great variety of crimes and misdemeanours with which the writer says Mr. Page is chargeable. In true Native style, he begins with Mr. Page's parents, as though any retaliation on the relatives of his accuser, could weaken the strength of the charges he brings against the public officers. Having no particular anxiety for the publication of libellous matter, we immediately consigned it to the refuse box.

Our Correspondent, *Defensor*, alludes to the douceurs which are so frequently given to the head men of Attornies in the Supreme Court, and asks us to verify his statement by enquiry. That task, however, must be referred to other agen-

cy than ours. Our acquaintance with that Court is gathered only from the public records of its proceedings. We deeply regret to say that we have not the honour to number a single practising barrister among our supporters; and of the forty-six attornies, we have but three on our list; and they happen to be personal friends. This indifference to our humble labours would be, indeed, distressing, if we were not so amply compensated by the kindness of the majority of the Bench.

**THE CHUNDRIKA ON DUELLING.**—Our old friend, the Editor of the *Chundrika*, the great say and prop of Hindoo orthodoxy, the Secretary to the Dhurmas Sabha, established for the purpose of bringing back the rite of Suttee, has taken advantage of a recent duel, to read a lecture to the English, on the evils of duelling. We have translated it for the benefit of our readers and placed it among our selections. We are happy to see him so usefully employed. He has completely the upper-hand of us in this argument. When he upbraids us with this preposterous practice, after we have put down female immolation, on the ground of humanity, every man of right feeling must perceive with shame, the anomalous spectacle which we exhibit to the eyes of the Natives. Nothing was said against Suttees, which may not be advanced, with equal force, against duelling; and there are none of the excuses which have been advanced in its favour, which might not be brought forward with ten-fold force in favour of the burning of widows. But in the motive, there is a most material difference altogether in favour of Suttees. While the leading cause of duel is the passion of revenge, Suttees owed their origin and continuance to a perversion of one of the purest feelings of our nature, conjugal affection. The English have endeavoured to inculcate sentiments of justice and humanity in the Native community, by abolishing Suttees, and judicial mutilation, and flogging in the Native array; but all these lessons are worse than useless, while we continue to admit of duelling; because they only serve to exhibit us to the people of India in the light of hypocrites. The advice of a good old divine may well apply in the present instance to Europeans in India. "Either teach by your example, or teach not at all." The *Chundrika* is perfectly right when he charges us with the most glaring inconsistency, in continuing to murder each other in private quarrels, after we have forbidden the Natives to murder their widows. And we advise him to call an especial meeting of the Dhurmas Sabha, and to draw up a petition forthwith,—not to the Privy Council,—but to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the rite of Suttee may be restored to the Natives of India, until duelling be abolished, under the severest penalties, by the Legislature; that while the English gentlemen are at liberty to call out and shoot each other with impunity, in accordance with the custom of society, the Natives may be at liberty, in like manner, to burn up their living widows, in compliance with a custom, which has been sanctioned through the four yugas, &c. &c. &c.; and to order that this Petition be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Galtan, and to the Upper House, by Lords Londonderry and Winchester.

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.**—Our Correspondent, J. K. E., differs from us on the subject of judicial swearing, because he thinks that, at least occasionally, it will elicit the truth, when otherwise it would be concealed. We have no doubt the fact may be as he states it. But yet the question is open, whether for the attainment of that occasional advantage, we do right to keep up continually the professions and manifold evils of the systematic administration of oaths: especially seeing the feelings of the people respect-

ing oaths are such, as to compel us to dispense with them from all our best witnesses. It is a gross and mischievous inconsistency to hold that the administration of oaths is requisite for the purposes of justice; and yet, innumerable, and altogether indefinable, instances of exception, to forego what we maintain to be requisite. Our Correspondent tries, indeed, to reduce to a definition the respectability that should entitle a witness to exemption from swearing; but we cannot congratulate him on his success. We prefer the test of a man's keeping a gig, to his more refined substitute. In the former there is, at least, something definite and tangible; but what "that quality of mind which renders it solemn declaration a better security for the veracity of a deponent than an oath," may be, we cannot divine; and if we could, it would still puzzle us to know how to recognise its existence amongst the witnesses in a Court. We cannot comprehend how, in any case, a solemn declaration can be a *better* security for veracity than an oath. We can believe them, in a conscientious person, to be of equal value; but why the declaration should ever be more secure than the oath, is to us inexplicable. The real case is, that our Courts want oaths from all witnesses; but respectable men will not give them, except on compulsion, and the Courts are obliged to be content with what they will give. Hence the anomaly we wish to be remedied.

There is a point, on which we should like to have the opinion of our Correspondent. Does he think the fear of false swearing is connected solely with the idolatrous symbol, which is generally used; or would adjuration by the name of God, without the addition either of an idol's name, or an idolatrous symbol, be equally binding on the firm-doos? We shall feel obliged, if he will favour us with the opinion to which his experience and observation may lead him on this point.

**PERSPECTIVES OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF BENGAL, BY G. T. F. SPEKDE.**—It is not long since we directed attention to the Criminal Statistics of Bengal, and expressed the wish that ample information on the subject were before the public. We took up Mr. Speed's Prospectus, therefore, with satisfaction, as promising to gratify our wish. But our satisfaction was of very short continuance. Mr. Speed may be very familiar with the Police. At least he has had the opportunity of being so. But he has forgotten to tell us, what are the official documents to which he has been allowed access, or what sort of elaboration he means to make there pass through. The official documents, as they are, could not fail to be valuable and interesting; but what they may be when worked up by Mr. Speed, into "a short statistical treatise on the state of crime throughout the Bengal Provinces," is quite another thing. If the treatise proves to be of the same quality as the Prospectus, we cannot promise the compiler any success in his labours. The Prospectus opens with these remarks. "At the present period when the attention, not only of the several branches of Indian Legislature, but the thoughts also of so many individuals have been directed to the Police and Criminal Jurisprudence of the country, the want of some digested information on the state of crime is much felt, since, without a clear understanding of that branch of the subject, all plans or projects for improvement of our Police arrangements, must be merely speculative and indefinite, as most of them already proposed exhibit to the attentive reader; for it is obviously of little use legislating to the mere end that—because such a number of individuals form the present Police Strength,—and improved surveillance such a less numerical force only will be required; unless we at the same time can so regulate that force to meet the exigencies of the

several districts, as evincing in their inhabitants a greater or less aptitude to criminal actions."

We have done our best to make out the author's meaning; but it is far beyond our depth. Perhaps our worthy friend, Dr. Corby, will interpret for us.

**MISSIONARY CHURCHES.**—The principle, that the evangelisation of the world is the peculiar work of the Churches of Christ, has not only begun to attract attention, but is already extensively adopted. It is so in North America, and still more distinctly in Scotland. The change which is thus occasioned, in the economy of Christian benevolence and enterprise, is even making progress in England. But it is there the change is most required, and is most difficult of attainment. For the purpose of recommending and promoting it, we shall now glance at its progress and results, where it has been already introduced.

We shall commence our review with Scotland. And it is a very remarkable fact to begin with, that in that country there is no religious denomination by which the principle we have stated is not fully acknowledged and acted upon. The Established Church may, perhaps, be said to have led the way in this reformation. Ever since it entertained the project of the Indian Mission, about a dozen years ago, it has been making rapid progress in the development of Christian zeal and energy; and its four Committees on Election, Foreign Missions, Church Extension, and Colonial Churches are both its glory and its life. In some of their proceedings there has been no small admixture of overweening sectarianism; but, notwithstanding this drawback, they are, on the whole, much to be commended. At present we are not prepared to furnish such an account of the system of evangelisation adopted by the Church of Scotland, as would satisfy ourselves; but we may return to this subject hereafter.

The ecclesiastical body in Scotland, next in importance to the Established Church, is the Secession Church; which, according to statement in the *Secession Magazine* for June, 1838, numbers 319 congregations, and 18 stations regularly supplied with preaching, with 336 ministers. The Secession Church adopts the same ecclesiastical polity, and doctrinal standards as the Established Church. The great difference between the two, arises out of the question whether the Church should be allied with the State; on which the Secession Church very strenuously maintains the negative. In Christian zeal and liberality it will bear comparison with any religious community with which we are acquainted. The principal features of its system are well worthy of consideration.

The Secession Church carries on its operations by three Funds, raised by the contributions of its congregations. The first, seldom exceeding £700 per annum, is appropriated to the relief of weak emigrations, the assistance of aged and infirm ministers, and the support of the Theological Institution. Another fund has lately been instituted to aid in liquidating the debt of weak congregations, and erecting new places of worship. And the last and chief is the Mission fund; which, in 1837, had risen to about £5,000. The first number of a *Quarterly Record of the Secession Missions*, was published in January, 1838, from which we learn, that, although the Secession Church had largely participated in the Missionary spirit, which was awakened, in almost every religious denomination, about the close of the last century, and furnished both funds and Missionaries to those Societies which grew out of it, "it was not until the year 1829, that the Synod, besides adopting measures for prosecuting Home Missions on an extensive and regular plan, resolved to institute Foreign Missions, to be conducted under its own

superintendence. From that period, the missionary spirit pervading the Body experienced a marked increase, and has ever since been expanding in power and effort. A very considerable sum was immediately put into the treasury of the Synod for missionary purposes; congregational societies began to be formed, or collections to be made, in a majority of its congregations; and the fund raised by these means is still yearly increasing. Thus the Synod was enabled, in pursuance of its plan, to send out three Missionaries to Upper Canada, in the year 1832; and their number, (diminished by one death,) has, by subsequent additions, been increased to eleven ministers, who have formed a presbytery in that colony, having under their care between thirty and forty congregations. The West Indies were the next field of missionary labour to which the attention of the Synod was directed; and to these interesting islands they have sent six Missionaries, one being stationed in Trinidad, and the rest in Jamaica, together with one Catechist. Two additional Catechists are to sail in the course of the winter; and each of the Missionaries is provided with one or more teachers, who aid them in imparting to the negroes the elements of useful knowledge. Encouraged by the success attending these first efforts, the Synod has, this year, sent the Rev. William Glen, late of Astoria, to reside in Persia, for the purpose of completing his translation of the Old Testament into the language of that country. They have also some prospect of commencing a Mission on the Continent of Europe; and they have entered into arrangements with the London Missionary Society for an expeditious voyage to some of the yet heathen islands of the South Sea, where, if Providence favour their designs, they hope, ere long, to have preachers of the everlasting gospel. At the same time that these exertions have been made for the benefit of foreign countries, the efforts of the Secession Church for the propagation of the gospel in the Highlands, Islands, and other destitute districts, of our own land, so far from relaxing, have proportionally increased."

Since the date of this statement, we observe, that in September last another Missionary, the Rev. William Scott, was ordained for *Jamaica*, and the Rev. M. Major has been appointed a Missionary in *Strathclyde*.

There is reason to rejoice, then, in the operations of the Secession Church, because of the extent of good accomplished by them. But the system on which they are conducted is even more worthy of congratulation: for it will be found to provide against the chief, if not the whole, of the evils attending the Society system, and to secure advantages of which it is altogether destitute.

The funds of the Secession Church are obtained, as we have seen, partly by Congregational Collections, but in preference, by Congregational Societies: that is, in either case, from the free-will offerings of the people in their several churches. And so entirely are the hearts of the people themselves enlisted to the sacred cause, that no necessity is found for a general Agency, to keep alive their zeal, and stimulate their generosity. The efforts of the Congregational Societies almost surpass belief, and far exceed what would be understood merely from the sums which reach the treasury of the Synod. In Edinburgh, the congregation in Broegleton Place expended, in addition to the support of its own minister, and the general maintenance of divine worship, for its own edification, in 1837, £574, and in 1838, £533, besides making numerous collections for different Societies, and beginning a liberal subscription for the New Synod Fund: the congregation in Rose Street, in 1837, raised £374, besides a subscription for the New Fund: the congregation in Nicholson Street, in 1837, contributed £261, and in 1838, £496; and that in Bristo Street, in 1837, £154, and in 1838, £241. But the most distinguished of all the Congregational Societies is in Glasgow, in the

Greyfriars Church. In 1837, this congregation, besides providing £370 for their present minister, and £100 for the widow of his predecessor, expended £1227; and in 1838 they raised their general contributions to £2,929. Many of the congregations in the smaller towns, and even in small villages, exhibit a proportionate liberality.

It is particularly to be remarked that all these congregations enjoy perfect independence in the appropriation of their funds, notwithstanding their ecclesiastical connection with the Synod: and by this means they have the opportunity both of invigorating their own zeal, and maintaining in activity their sympathies with Christians of other denominations. Thus the congregation in Broegleton Place, in 1838, appropriated their funds in this way:

To Rev. J. Paterson, Missionary, Jamaica,	
— one year's salary. . . . .	£250 0 0
— Mr. G. Clarkson, City Missionary, . . . .	50 0 0
— Teacher of the School in connexion with the City Mission. . . . .	14 2 3
— Mrs. Leslie, for Negro School, Jamaica, . .	20 0 0
— Secession Congregation, Larnah, Aberdeen-shire, . . . . .	30 0 0
— Synod Fund for Home Missions, . . . .	80 0 0
— Rev. J. Paterson, Jamaica, in aid in building Church, . . . . .	50 0 0
— Evangelical Society of Paris, . . . . .	18 0 0
— Christian Instruction Society, . . . . .	2 13 4½
— Expenses of Mission School, Low Cuthan, . .	7 0 1

In like manner the Greyfriars' Church support a Foreign Missionary of their own in Trinidad, a Home Missionary at Oms, two City Missionaries in Glasgow, a school with 160 substitute children in attendance, and a Christian Education Society, besides contributing to a variety of public institutions, as, in 1837, the Glasgow Missionary, Trinitarian, and Bible Societies, the Irish Evangelical Society, the Baptist Temperance Mission, Synod Mission Fund, and sending aid to French Protestant Ministers in Strasburg and Lyons. All the Congregational Societies of the Secession Church act upon the same principle; and from one or other of them every Foreign Missionary Society in the United Kingdom receives a more or less assistance. We observe some of them even contributing to the funds of the Established Church, although we fear that in this exercise of liberality there is no likelihood of any reciprocity.

Where individual congregations are not rich enough to follow the example of those we have mentioned, in supporting a Foreign Missionary of their own, they comprised in a single Presbytery unite to do so. In such cases a partiality is shown, to the election of a Missionary from the young preachers rising up amongst the Churches of the particular Presbytery. He is ordained in the midst of the people who are to provide for his support. Before proceeding abroad, he is requested to preach at least once to each of the congregations in the Presbytery, that he may be personally known amongst them all. And on his departure a particular member of the Presbytery is appointed to maintain a direct and constant correspondence with him, and also to keep the congregations informed respecting his success. A similar plan, we believe, is adopted respecting Home Missionaries.

Thus the Secession Church in its Synod funds presents an opportunity to the weakest congregations, of advantageously devoting to the propagation of the gospel whatever in their riches or their poverty they can afford: whilst it also exhibits a long list of independent Missionary Societies, which collect resources upon the strength of their own Christian principle, and spend them at home or abroad upon objects of special interest to their own hearts. And so, without any dangerous centralization of power and patronage, or aggregation of re-  
 versed

ness, or system of itinerant religious mendicancy, the spiritual energy of the Churches is fostered and exerted, and extensive good is done. At the same time there is enough of combination in the economy and jurisdiction of the Synod for every beneficial purpose. The Missionary Committee collects, as in a focus, the information respecting all that is done by the several Societies; and it undertakes every part of the common enterprise, which requires general co-operation for its execution; and all the Missions, however sent into the field, are ecclesiastically recognized, and directed by the Synod.

The foreign part of the system is as less worthy of notice than the domestic; but we must reserve the exposition of it for another occasion.

# WEEKLY EDITOR OF NEWS.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

A correspondence which has passed at Bombay, relative to the distribution of the shares of the Bombay Chartered Bank, is republished in the papers of this day, from which it would appear, as though those who gave in their names for the Joint Stock Bank, are anxious to exclude many of those who petitioned originally for a Chartered Bank, from participating in the benefit of it. The Secretary to Government at Bombay has informed the Bank Committee, that no official communication has been received from the Court of Directors, relative to the gift of a Charter; the report which has been discontinued, relative to the favourable disposition of the Court, may, therefore, after all, be unfounded, and not procure any success.—Of the Iron Steamers which were despatched to this Presidency, two have arrived at Bombay, and will be employed on the Indus. Two other Iron vessels have been sent out to that port on application; but as Government expects shortly a second supply of vessels from England, they will not be required. What a fair opportunity is thus offered for the Carnatic Government to take them up, and thus place the supply of steam freight on our river on a level of greater equality with the demand.—We are happy to learn that Mr. O'Brien, an Unconquered Assistant in the Civil Audit Office, at Agra, is engaged in the compilation of a Vocabulary, embracing all the Revenue Terms now in use in the Upper Provinces.—The Mission which is about to proceed from the Governor General to Rajah Kurruck Sing, to congratulate him on his accession to the throne, consists of Mr. Clerk, Political Agent at Ludianah, and the Hon. Capt. Osborne.—The Natives who were suspected of having set out up four or five men as sacrifices, at a little distance from Chittagong, have been acquitted by the Session Judge Adami, for want of evidence.—The Bishop of Calcutta proceeds on his tour of visitation in a Steamer, in October, as far as Dinapore.—Capt. Fitzgerald, it is said, is to have the charge of constructing the New Cathedral.—Mr. Turner has returned to Calcutta, and resumed his practice in the Supreme Court.—The *Exploiter*, which was dispatched to Aden with letters from Bombay for the overland mail, has returned leaky; and it has been found that the rats have eaten a number of boxes in her bottom.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

The long expected Kafil, or convoy of provisions, brought up by the Lahore Chief, has, at length, reached the Camp at Candahar. A report having been spread that an attack was intended on it, a Regiment was sent out to its assistance, which lost the way. A second corps was then sent, which came up with the Chief the next morning, who was vexed at the precautions displayed, saying, that after having brought the stores so great a distance, it would be strange if he could not consider them safely a few miles farther to Candahar, without aid. Two thousand mules loaded with grain, marched into camp the next morning, a pleasing sight to a half-starved army. The Lahore Chief brought in more camels than he originally started with, having adopted the wise precaution on his route, of making the villagers restore two for every one that was stolen. The Natives amongst these things better than we do.—The Sherika, in the Khyber Pass, no sooner heard of the death of Runjeet, than they deserted Col. Wade, and returned to the Panjab. A more treacherous and cowardly act can scarcely be conceived.—Mr. Greenway states in his Journal, that Mr. G. J. Gordon has been appointed Sec-

retary to the Union Bank. The *Agra Utkhar* corrects him by saying, that he has simply been invited to stand for the place, when vacant.—A second charge, arising out of the disturbance made by the officers at Monsieur Dupuis's Hall, has just been tried, though not decided, by the Magistrate. A correspondent states the all but incredible fact, that the defendant was actually seated on the bench with the Magistrate, while the prosecutor brought forward his charges! The Magistrate acts, we believe, under the surveillance of the Supreme Court, and it is to be hoped this Court in future. Even Mr. Long never ventured on such a course.—Capt. H. E. Cockrell, of the local of the house of Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, died the day before yesterday, at the age of forty, deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends.—Major Tod has started on his Mission to Herat, with several officers, and the substantial sum of three lakhs of Rupees. He quitted the Camp of Candahar with the pomp of a salute.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, it was stated that the busts of Sir William Jones, Dr. Mill and Mr. Colebrooke were completed in England, and would soon arrive in the country.—Letters have been received from Nepal, stating that Bhern Sen, the former Minister of that Court, who has for some time been in confinement, and subjected to every variety of torture which the ingenuity of man could invent, on just died of the effects of a wound he has inflicted on himself.—Some of the letters which were intended for the *Illustrator* *Mahadabal Nera*, have appeared in the *Englishman*. Why can we not obtain a clear and calm statement of the origin, progress and consummation of the event which excited all that paper? All that we know is, that for an omniscient to give notice of the edict-issuance of the Press on stamped paper, the Printer has been severely confined and sentenced to a fine of 500 Rs., and the Press itself confiscated. These are strange doings; but we cannot go to the trials, and, therefore, the Press at other places cannot come to the rescue of a contemporary in distress.—A case has been tried in the Supreme Court, at Calcutta, by pleading; and strange to say, it is found that this is not an offence recognizable at law by the last Act on the subject!

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

The Western papers state, that not only have the six volunteer regiments been ordered to Barrackpore, which looks like the recurrence of a Burmese war; but the corps on the Nepal frontier have orders to hold themselves in readiness for the field, which looks not unlike the rudiments of a Nepal war.—Letters from Simlah state, that Mr. Clerk, the H. M. Captain Osborne, and Capt. Mitchell, of the Gwalior Contingent, will form the deputation to the Rajah Kurruck Sing. The Western Journals express their opinion that the new Rajah has actually refused permission for the conveyance of provisions through his territories for the Army beyond the Indus; a most incredible stroke of ingratitude even for an Indian.—Letters which have been received from Col. Wade's camp, inform us that all the rumours which have been spread about his proceedings in the Khyber Pass, are fictitious; the troops with him have never moved from Peshawar; nor will they move until credible information has been received of the arrival of the Bengal army at Ghizal. It is true, however, that the Sherika have deserted him in great part. General Ventura was among the first to return to the Panjab, as soon as the news of Runjeet Sing's death reached the Sikh encampment.—We learn from the *Englishman* that a coal mine has been discovered in Pagoda Island, opposite Chudina, on the Arracan Coast; a most convenient locality.—The papers proclaim their own poverty, without emancipation; all is dull, dull, dull, till the next overland mail comes in; and then we shall have a week's extraordinary excitement, to be succeeded by three weeks of progressive insipidity.—The Bombay Mail for the last two days has not arrived, and the Jane Mill is confidently expected.—A Fancy Fair is to be held on the 17th, for the disposal of articles, manufactured by those who are reduced to the necessity of resorting to their own needle and labour for a subsistence. It is an honourable feeling which leads them to prefer any occupation, however humble, to the degradation of mendicancy. We hope the results of the experiment will more than realize the benevolent wishes of those who have started it.—It is said that Sir Henry Pauc comes round immediately to Calcutta. Certainly in the event of a Nepalese and Burmese war,

the metropolis is a more appropriate place for the Commander-in-Chief than a Hill, at the Western extremity of India.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

The June Mail, brought from Aden by the *Tejpal*, reached Calcutta, according to expectation, yesterday afternoon. The most important intelligence brought on this occasion, is the report of a battle between the Egyptian and Turkish armies, in which the latter sustained a complete overthrow; and lost all its baggage, and ammunition, and seven thousand prisoners. So untoward an event as this may effect the politics of all Europe. For the European intelligence we refer to our press.—The army of Joudpore is rapidly coming into a state of organization. It is now said that the refractory Rajah will be covertly, but strongly supported by the Rajpoot States, and it would be no matter of surprise if there should be a general outbreak, more especially if our hands are occupied with Nepal on the East, before the campaign on the West is completed. It is a fortunate circumstance that at such a crisis the management of Rajpootana is entrusted to the vigorous hand of Col. Sutherland.

—The *Englishman* states that the body of Bheem Sen, the late Minister of Nepal, had been thrown out to be devoured by the kites and jackals. We must find room next week for the very spirited memoir of this illustrious Native, which appeared in yesterday's *Englishman*.—A Commission has been appointed at Hyderabad, to examine into the fact of a conspiracy, recently discovered there, similar to that which broke out a short time since at Poona.—The Hon. W. W. Bird, Esq., it is stated, will present two prizes to the Hindoo and Sangkrit Colleges, to be awarded to the most meritorious student.—Dr. Raleigh has been elected Surgeon of the Native Hospital.—Sir Edward Ryan has embarked on the *Sorema* Steam Vessel, for Allahabad.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

The *Herkens* of this morning, on the authority of Paris papers of the 18th June, gives us the melancholy intelligence of the decease of Lord William Bentinck, at that place, on the preceding day, the 17th June.—It is stated that arrangements have been made for Lord Auckland's departure from the Hills, and that His Lordship will visit Gwalior before he comes down to the Presidency.—The *Agra Bank* has just declared a dividend of nine per cent. A list of the Proprietors appears in the last number of the *Agra Observer*, from which we learn that the number of Native capitalists, who have taken an interest in the Bank, does not exceed above six. The *Plantagenet*, which sailed from England on the 14th June, brings out a strong reinforcement of Missionaries, Protestant and Catholic. Among the passengers, we notice the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, Catholic Priest, with four students; the Rev. Mr. Pearce, of Circular Road, with nine missionary gentlemen, and two apparently German Missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Lapp and Crossman.

#### LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London Mail to the 15th of June reached Calcutta on the 12th. The following is a précis of the intelligence brought by this opportunity.

Her Majesty, the Queen, was well in health, and it is said, proposed a visit to the northern counties, which it was possible might be extended to Scotland.

The Queen Dowager has returned to England; and since her return, had shewn much good sense. The City of London having refused to present an Address to the Queen, the Queen Dowager refused to receive an Address from them. She had also declined giving Drawing-rooms, which had annoyed some who had intended to attend them to manifest their opposition to the Queen.

The Hereditary Prince of Russia had left England for the Continent. His Highness has visited every object worthy of attention in the British Metropolis, and acquired golden opinions by his urbanity and generosity. He allowed six hundred of the expatriated Poles, twelve shillings a week, during his stay in England.

The proceedings and position of Ministers it is difficult to comprehend from these papers. It is said that Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne have refused to pledge themselves even to a course of progressive Reform; that they are anxious to resign the Government into the hands of the Conservatives; to accomplish which, a dissolution would be necessary; that there is talk of a more liberal Cabinet under Lords Durham and Northampton. It is very probable that no decisive change

will be made during the present Session; and equally so, that some new negotiations, if not arrangements, will be made during the recess.

The Steam Question 'progresses.' The Court of Directors will send the *Queen*, an 800 ton Steamer, to Bengal, in September; and the *Chingatra*, to Bombay, on the 1st of August. Mr. Currie and the Committee have been busily pushing the Comprehensive Plan. Her Majesty's Government are prepared to give 100,000*l.* a year; and a letter has been sent to the Directors to say that the proposals of the Steam Committee are approved by Government, with the exception of limiting the duration of the contract to five years. It remains to be seen what course the Directors will take. If their resolution should be unfavourable, it is resolved to bring the whole subject before Parliament. A convention has been made between the French and English Governments, which provides that the correspondence between England and the East Indies shall be conveyed through France in plate iron or tin cases hermetically sealed, as it regards letters from India, or in sealed bags from England, under charge of a special messenger, to be forwarded from Marseilles to Alexandria, and vice versa, three times in the month in vessels of a hundred and sixty horse power.

Lord William Bentinck was at Paris so ill, that his life was at one time despaired of. The last accounts are more favourable. His Lordship appears to have resigned the representation of Glasgow, for which Mr. Oswald proposed himself as a candidate.

The *Verona*, of 1,000 tons, building by Messrs. Green and Co., of Blackwall, was to be fitted with Engines of thirty horse power, to assist her in calm, and was to leave England in September, under the command of Capt. Denry.

A British India Society has been formed in London, by some eminent philanthropists; and the ground upon which they rest their claims in public support, is the frequency of intemperate and the necessity of adopting some vigorous means for their prevention. It is a right laudable object; and no country ought to be without such a society. We fear, however, that their zeal will outrun their discretion, and their projects become neutralized both.

The 15th Hussars, with the son of the great Sir Walter Scott, as Lieut.-Col. is on its way to Bombay. Lord Viscount Jocelyn, the eldest son of the Earl of Roden, has also set out on a journey to India, to visit his maternal community.

It is stated that Lord Hill is about to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief, in which he will, in all probability, be succeeded by the Marquis of Anglesea. Major General Crompton, who was represented in some of our papers as likely to come out as Commander-in-Chief, comes out only on the staff. Lord Fitzroy Somerset is talked of as our new Commander-in-Chief. The Intelligence is almost too good to be true. With His Lordship among us, we should be alarmed by no contingency of events.

Lord Powis expired on the 16th May, in the 86th year of his age. His Lordship was in Calcutta, with his illustrious father, eighty-two years ago, when the foundation of this empire was laid at Plassey.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay has been elected Member of Parliament for Edinburgh, without opposition.

Mr. Abercromby, the Speaker, has been raised to the peerage, though by what title, it is difficult to say. One paper gives him the title of Lord Kinross; another, that of Lord Dunfermline. The election of a new Speaker occasioned a struggle, in which the Conservatives were beaten. Their candidate, Mr. Gusham, mastered 299 votes; the liberal candidate, Mr. Lafave, 317.

In the very important case of Stockdale against Hansard, the Lord Chief Justice Denman has given judgement for the plaintiff, in which the other judges agreed. Sir J. Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, and Sir J. T. Coleridge, declared their judgements at considerable length. The effect of this decision is, that it is no defence to action for libel to plead that the matter published was by order of the House of Commons—that while Parliament is privileged in all that takes place within its walls, and can publish documents for the use of its Members, its privilege does not extend to the publication of proceedings, and sale of them to the public.

The House of Commons has naturally taken up in earnest a decision which strikes at the root of its privileges; and appointed a Committee, consisting of the foremost men and the ablest lawyers on both sides the House, to enquire into

the decision and to report thereon. Their names are—Mr. Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, Lord Viscount Howick, Lord Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. William Wynn, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Esdaile, the Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Sugden, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Pemberton, Dr. Lushington, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir William Follett, Mr. Taurer, the Lord-Advocate, Mr. Villiers, Sir George Strickland, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Sergeant Wilde, Mr. O'Connell, Sir George Clerk.

In reference to Jamaica, Ministers had brought in a Bill, founded on the principle of calling the Assembly again together, and giving them what might be called a *fucus penitentior*.

Mr. Hume, in consequence of his vote against Ministers, has received a request from the electors of Kilkenny, to resign; and this great champion of the responsibility of representatives to their constituents, has distinctly refused to do.

A Bill has been brought into Parliament by Lord John Russell, on the subject of National Education, but His Lordship remarked, that in consequence of erroneous opinions that had gone abroad, he felt bound to abandon it. The English are too much divided by sectarian animosities to allow any Minister, Conservative, Whig or Radical, to bring in a Bill that shall equally embrace the education of all.

In Canada every thing is quiet. In America the boundary question is almost forgotten. Both Governments appear to have united in postponing it, *sine die*, by agreeing to a measurement of the disputed lands!

The Thames Tunnel is rapidly progressing, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of reaching low water mark, on the Middlesex shore, before the termination of the summer. The works have now progressed to within thirty-five feet of Trinity low water mark on the north side, and from the state of the shield and the external appearance of the excavation, it is believed that all danger has been surmounted.

Lieut. Crighton, R. N., the Manager of the Leith and London Steam Navigation Company, is now engaged with a plan for converting all the merchant steamers of the united kingdom into war steamers.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

		Ch's Rs. As.
M. T. Owen, Esq.	... ..	to March, 1840, 20 0
Mr. F. Green, Esq.	... ..	do July, 1840, 20 0
Rev. H. Moxley, Esq.	... ..	do Dec., 1839, 5 0
Lieut. J. G. Harrison,	... ..	do June, 1839, 24 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### A DUEL.

The *Englishman* of the 26th July, stated that a duel had been fought between Capt. MacNaghten and Mr. Hollings; this account we copied into the *Chandrika*, and we think it our duty to make some remarks upon that circumstance.

The English suppose themselves to be a brave, wise, ingenious, strong and virtuous people; and they, therefore, look upon the inhabitants of this country, particularly the Hindoos, as a weak and feeble body of men; but they are blind to the faults of their own conduct. Two persons are, perhaps, offended with each other; the one party challenges the other, and they fight a duel; sometimes the lives of both are lost; sometimes one of them is killed, or perhaps both are wounded; in this civilization or courage? It is truly surprising that a person who has been well educated from his childhood, and who has risen to a post of honour, and who has a family, should be so stupid as an insult offered by another, either by letter, or by word of mouth, or in some other way, and so compromise his anger as to risk his own life. Perhaps it may be said, that an insult deserves to be punished with death; yet in this case not only is his life exposed to danger; but he is endeavouring to destroy another, his own life may be lost, and his wife and children may be left destitute, so that by punishing them also. We Hindoos term this suicide; and there is no forgiveness for suicide, because no sin can be greater than this; for this reason, our Shastres again and again deprecate suicide, and direct the ruler to prevent it; but it is most astonishing thing that the English, who are rulers, should take no steps to prevent it. If he said, that when a duel is fought, it is not with the orders of the ruler, but is done in secret by those who are the slaves of passion; we reply, that we have heard, that, when a duel is fought, each of the individuals has two friends present as seconds. This, therefore, is not done in secret; and government might easily prevent it; otherwise it becomes liable to occur and disgrace. Ever since the English have governed this country, they have sought to prevent the evil Hindoo practice of Suttees. Had they not done this, they would have been despised by all other nations; and this, they considered, an act of base weakness. But this act of the Hindoos is in accordance with

their Shastres. By this, the woman and her husband are cleansed from all sin, and received into heaven; and thus the relatives of the woman are rendered happy; and this becomes a ground of boasting amongst her connections; because the woman by this act has delivered three generations from misery. Such is the Shaster. Again, it is reasonable that the woman should thus die, because the husband is the wife's genius; and when once a widow, she is deprived of the pleasures of life; so that it is better for a Hindoo widow to die than to live. The rulers of this country looked upon this as an abominable act, and issued a law for the abolition of the Suttee. This they showed the superiority of the Christian religion, because it proved that as Christians, they would not endure such cruelty. But is dwelling permitted by the Christian's Bible? What cause for sorrow! Of these two gentlemen, he that lived in Calcutta was a learned man, and what he wrote was for the good of others; but the other, taking another view of it, and under the influence of passion, according to the custom of his country, on coming to town two or three years afterwards, kindled the extinguished flame, and compelled him to fight a duel. If he had not done so, he would have been slighted by his countrymen; but where is he to leave his family? They have no refuge. Yet to exonerate himself from the shame of his own countrymen, he takes leave of a beautiful wife, and disavowing all affection for his children, makes his will. Did he not then disregard the laws of his native land? The grief we felt on learning of this circumstance is indescribable. Who will not condemn in our opinion, that dwelling in a very cruel act; that it is a great crime, and that it ought to be prevented? The English have eleven many customs in their own land; and they are in the habit of arrogating many laws which they think are not good; thus about 15 years ago, forgery used to be punished with death, but this punishment has since been abolished. Let them now anxiously endeavour to abolish duelling altogether, otherwise what the Natives of this country say of Englishmen will be found to be true.—*Chandrika*.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your editorial of the 1st instant appears to me to imply that Mr. Page has shewn all the Native Officers in Minsapore to be corrupt. This is not, however, the case. The only general accusation which he brings against the Native Officers of all the Courts of the district, is, that they grant copies of papers, filed with cases on unstamped, instead of on stamped paper. The 28th Reg. of 1814, A. D. directs that all parties to suits shall be furnished on unstamped paper, with unstamped copies of all papers filed with a case; and this is his fair, for otherwise how could any, except a particularly wealthy man, be able to appeal against the decision of a superior Court? To take copies of all papers in a small case, would cost about 100 Rs.; and where the proceedings chance to be voluminous, the expenditure would be reckoned by thousands. The delinquent Deputy Collector specified by Mr. Page, is attached in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, which is quite distinct from that of the Collector; and even his offence cannot, I think, be said to amount to corruption, unless the persons from whom he borrowed money are parties to a suit in his Court, for out of Court an officer of this class has not any more influence than his own poon. "Fool-ul-Itik," the other person named, is a Collectorate Amil, but never has, I think, been discharged from the Collectorate. Mr. Page, probably, means Mohammed Hossain, formerly a Serishtadar of the Collectorate, but long since discharged.

I address you merely in defence of the present Amil of the Collectorate, who, being ignorant of English, cannot defend themselves. Many of these, I believe, to be honest men; they are about eighty in number; and some are, probably, corrupt; even eighty Europeans taken indiscriminately from any public office at home, would not all be found uncorrupt. As facts are useful in argument, I mention, that when the late Treasurer, Jagobchunder Chatterjee, was called on to give security, which he could not for some time deposit, several of the most respectable Mooktears of the district came forward, and elbowed together, to make up the amount of security required, to prevent his being discharged. Would this have been done had the man been dishonest? He has, I am happy to say, been promoted to a Deputy Collectorship, and has been succeeded by Durgachunder Chatterjee, who has served Government faithfully in the district of Cuttack for more than 30 years. I am very much misinformed, if the Collectorate Serishtadar, Fuddum Loohn Mundal, be not an honest man; and I could mention others. Were a thorough enquiry made in my district, I think it would be found that the:



greater part of the bribes paid by others, go into the pockets of their own Mookhtars. What do you think of clients giving money to the head Native Assistants of Attorneys, to have their business speedily brought before the Supreme Court? If you doubt this fact, ask some Attorney of your acquaintance in large practice, whether I am correct. If true of Calcutta clients, how much more easily duped must Mofussilites be?

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

DARSSON.

#### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sir,—Although knowing from experience, that in the majority of instances, oaths fail to secure the veracity of witnesses, I cannot concur with you in the propriety of abolishing them altogether.

For the edification of those who are so eager to rush from one extreme to another, I will relate two occurrences which have come within my own experience.

Holding a conversation some years ago with a Native of the Rajeshy district, who has held various high and responsible offices under Government, I remarked upon the vanity of witnesses in the district where I was then learning to do justice. "Yes," replied my friend, "it is very shocking. Why, in this district one may buy as many witnesses as one could wish, for 4 annas each, but in my Native district you cannot get one for less than 8 annas." Six years ago I was placed in charge of the Khua Mebala of a district, where the Collector says, as to have known the name, but not the man, of *Jumna and Jaganath*. There had been no adjustment of the arrears for 15 years. To increase the confusion, the arrears due by individual ryots, carried forward from the *Jumna* *small buyer* of one year to that of another, did not correspond in any one instance. It was necessary to make an adjustment, but on liberal terms. The surest method of attaining the object appeared to be, to require the head men of the villages, who had been nominally rejected, but who had fortunately assisted the Tehsildar in his collections, to attend with the ryots, and afford their evidence as to the reality of the balance, and the ability of the parties to liquidate it. I told each head man at the commencement, that I had no desire to be over-strict, and that I was desirous to maintain their respectability among their ryots. I did not intend to test their evidence by oath. I found the process very satisfactory in several villages. One head man, however, made several statements which I had good reason to believe were incorrect. After warning him several times that I must put him upon oath, he still persisted in making false statements. My Cutcherry was held under the fly of a tent with the kumans raised, so as to afford shade for a great number of people. In presence of them all, I directed the oath to be placed in his hands; and after warning him against perjury, and reminding him that all the parties in attendance were his neighbours and connexions, &c. &c., I asked him whether the statements he had made were true. He attempted to answer, but before he could speak, he fainted—he was carried out and restored; and after a time was brought back again, but fainted again, and it was not till the following day that I could go on with his evidence. When the man fainted, a murmur ran through the crowd, and some remarked that it was no use attempting to deceive the Sahiblogne. I am pretty sure no one attempted to deceive me on that estate after the occurrence. I am not confident that the process would have produced the same effect in the Sudder Cutcherry; for I believe the circumstance of the enquiry being held in the estate where the individual was known to every person, and where the truth must have been known to many, had very great influence. But it proves that people may be induced to tell the truth upon oath, where it might not be considered at all derogatory to tell a simple untruth. I should, therefore, prefer, that a wider discretion should be allowed to presiding officers, respecting the administering of, or dispensing with, oaths. Although Sec. 6, Reg. L. of 1803, does direct that officers shall exercise great caution, and shall satisfy themselves that the rank or caste of a deponent does really require that his declaration should be admitted, I believe that in practice, officers are generally guided by the respectability of a deponent. But respectability as a quality that is

scarcely to be defined, except by negatives. I believe a witness on the trial of Thurtell and others, explained that it was implied by keeping a gig. Probably, if the law relating to oaths shall be modified to suit the practice, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut will construe it, "that quality of mind which renders a solemn declaration a better security for the veracity of a deponent than an oath."

Yours truly,

J. K. R.

#### EUROPE.

##### RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.—At the February meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (as reported in the *Record*) the secretary stated, that a memorial had been received on the subject of the tracts published and circulated by the Society, signed by seventy-four incumbents and curates in the county of Somerset, which memorial was read, and was to the purport following:—That the memorialists, being many of the members of the Society, and all of them of the Church of the Established Church, took a deep interest in the welfare of the Society; but that they had, with considerable pain, observed that the tone of some of its publications is not in accordance with the holy doctrine of truth, as explained, illustrated, and defended in the homilies, articles, and liturgy of the Church. That, while thankful for the improved spirit of some of its tracts, recently put forth, they were of opinion, that the Society's publications are still infused with those erroneous and dangerous notions, which, by their odiousness, they had prompted, when the diligence, to banish and drive away. And the memorialists, as a reason for feeling a more especial interest in the matter of these publications, that, in the education of the lower orders under their charge, they were required to adopt the Society's tracts exclusively, wherever our scheme was in connection with the National Society. In the course of the debate which ensued, (as usual, an angry one, the Evangelical party being overpowered by numbers, if not by arguments), the Rev. R. Moore declared, that "thousands of the members of the Church of England were deterred from joining the Society, by a perception that the tracts do not give sufficient prominence to the living truths of the Gospel, while many of the tracts are very corrupt. What they wanted, was, to have the leading divines in the Church plainly stated." The Rev. J. E. Fryer, in reply, admitted that, if the alterations desired by the Essex memorialists were made (that is, in favour of Evangelical doctrines,) "ten members would leave the Society for one that would join it." Now, it is while these scenes are taking place month after month at the very bosom of the Church of England, and while clergy men are openly protesting against the anti-scriptural character of the instruction promulgated by the Christian Knowledge Society, and mixed up with education in all the schools of the National Society, that we are threatened with the new statute of *Denominational Education*, by which the Church seeks to monopolize the education of the country!—At this same meeting, a clergyman having deprecated theological discussion, which he thought would be better left in the hands of the clergy, Mr. W. W. Hall pronounced against its being assumed in that room, that theological discussions, belonged to the clergy alone. "He utterly denied that the clergy alone had a right to decide matters of doctrine. So far from the laity not having an equal right and an equal interest in the clergy in deciding matters of doctrine in our Church, they had, in fact, a greater right and a greater interest; they were more in number, and less liable to the passions of the moment of the doctrines, or so to press one doctrine as not to leave sufficient influence to another; and, if they were not allowed to decide on matters of doctrine in that room, they must do so elsewhere." This bold layman added, that, "though it was degrading to touch upon, we must express his belief, that there were at present those who wished to set up some other standard of doctrine than the word of God alone." *Par.*

BALLOT FOR THE LAYING OF ST. THOMAS'S STONEWALL.—The High-Church Tory party obtained a signal defeat on Wednesday last, on the election of a minister to this parish, despite the recommendation of the Bishop of Peterborough and other Church dignitaries. The living, worth upwards of 3000*l.* a year, is in the gift of St. Thomas's Hospital. The candidates were the Rev. T. M. Wetherell, M.A., a nephew of Sir C. Wetherell; and the Rev. William Drey, B.D., the struggling afternoon lecturer of Baymwood parish, and curate at Lambeth. Mr. Wetherell proposed Mr. Wetherell as especially acceptable, as the treasurer, being resident in the hospital, attends the church. Mr. Lindsay observed that the reason assigned did not apply, as the treasurer was invariably absent on the Sabbath at his house at Woodford. Mr. J. Wilson, of Highbury, proposed Mr. Drey; upon which a ballot (yes, a ballot in the court-room of the once Tory hospital of St. Thomas) took

place, which closed at four o'clock; when the numbers were declared by the president, Sir John Cowan, Bart.:—Rev. Mr. Deay, 57; Rev. Mr. Whettersell, 53; majority for Mr. Deay, 4.—*Fal.*

**PRESIDENT STATE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.**—It appears that the total number of meetings, in the whole United Kingdom is 419, that of these there are 280 in which they meet for worship once on each Lord's Day, that in 141 meetings they only assemble once on that day, and that in fourteen of them even that once is occasionally omitted. That of those 419 congregations, there are 298 led by any minister, leaving only 121 supplied with ministers. That the total number of ministers in the whole society is only 213, and that of these 162 are women, leaving only 51, or about one-third, men.—*Inquirer.*

**THE EVANGELICAL FRIENDS AT MANCHESTER** have appointed Messrs. I. Crowdon and W. Boulton as "elders, bishops, or pastors," and have chosen four deacons. The following are the doctrines of this church, as stated in the trust-deed of their chapel:—"That the Scriptures were given by divine inspiration, and are the revelation of the will of God to man, in all things necessary to his eternal happiness; that they are the rule of faith and practice; and nothing which is not found therein is to be regarded as an article of faith, or as requisite to salvation. That God is revealed through the Holy Scriptures in the character of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; that in the Holy Scriptures we are taught, that man fell by sin from the state of holiness in which he was created; that his posterity are born in the same fallen condition; and thus, being by nature prone to evil, and at enmity against God, all the world is guilty before him. That all mankind are to be invited to accept the salvation which is freely offered in the gospel of Christ. That the Son of God, by whom the world was created, and by whom all things consist, was made flesh, and died upon the cross, a propitiation for the sins of the whole world,—that through his perfect righteousness, and atoning sacrifice, all who repent and believe in him are delivered from condemnation; and being justified by faith, are made heirs of eternal life, and receive the gift of the Holy Ghost as the earnest of their inheritance. That, being thus made alive unto God by a new creation in Christ Jesus unto good works, the believers delight in the holy law of God, take the precepts of the gospel as his rule of life, and seeks to grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."—*Christ, &c.*

**AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING OF THE TOWN SOCIETY,** for the exact time I could not read a paper, furnished by the coadjutors (Mr. S. Elenker), one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in the town. It stated, that at the meeting of the justices at quarter sessions, on the day of the meeting, the usual report had been presented to them, from which it appeared, that, compared with the preceding year, there had been 1234 fewer commitments to gaol, and that there were then in custody 230 prisoners less than at the like period in 1837. The magistrates were wholly unable, from any local circumstances, to account for the diminution in crime. Mr. Crowdon, having read the information, put the question to the meeting, "Has the Town Mission had any light to do with this matter?" The nature of the response may be conjectured from the following statement:—"The superintendent of this mission has stated, that, before the society began its labours, the district called 'Little Ireland' was in such a state of immorality and imbecility, that it was often dangerous to pass through it. Frequently have the missionaries been forcibly turned out of the houses; yet they persevered. Kindness has overcome all opposition; and patient continuance in well doing' has been crowned with much success. Already one-half of the police force has been withdrawn from the district."—*Ibid.*

**THE PARISH IN DISPUTE.**—The Rev. J. Smith, late editor of the *Church of Scotland Magazine*, and at present parish missionary under the Rev. Dr. Black, of the Barony parish, Glasgow, has been appointed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, to be interim minister of said parish while the present lawsuit is pending.—*Scottish Pilot.*

**SABBATH LABOUR AND ECONOMY FOR THE WORKMAN.**—A letter addressed by Dr. Chalmers, to Sir A. Agnew, contains the following important passage:—"It is a well-known economic law, that even in infant or in rapidly-progressing countries, every addition to the quantity of work is attended by a corresponding reduction in the rate of wages; and this will infallibly happen, whether the increase arises from an additional number of workmen, or the increase of number of work-days. If ever the seventh day shall come into competition with the other six, for common week-day employment, it will as effectually overtake the labour market, as if a seventh man were to come into competition with every six men all over the empire, and so bring down universally the recompense for labour."—*Christ, &c.*

**THE NEGRO AND HIS BIBLE.**—Mr. Joseph Wheeler writes from Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 8, 1838.—"I called, with Mr. Thoms, on an old friend of age, his woolly hair white as snow. He was reading a bible, one that had been given him from the society. He is crippled with accident, but his eyes are

not dim with age. He said: 'Who gave him that bible, gave him his life. He pray to God for them. It was all his comfort. I read,' said he, 'a chapter; and then God talks to me: I shut my book, and then I talk with God.'"—*Bible Society's Monthly Extracts.*

**BERLIN.**—Several Catholic young ladies have decided upon embracing the Protestant religion, in consequence of the difficulties which they have experienced on the part of the Catholic authorities in contracting marriages with Protestants.—*Journal de Francfort.*

**ASSAM.**—LETTER OF MESSRS. BROWN AND CUTTER, DATED MAY 10, 1839. *Missionaries for the Brahmaputra Valley.*

The following communication, with others of like import, would ordinarily solicit the attention of those especially who might be desirous on the question of consecrating their personal services to the Foreign Missionary cause. From such, we still hope, it will receive all due regard. To sustain and carry forward efficiently the missions already established, will require a continual and rapid increase of the number of labourers. Our brethren in the field are few, and their labours painfully accumulated. Stations full of promise are presented on every hand, but there are none to occupy them. Other stations, now flourishing, will be soon vacated, unless new reinforcements are sent to replace the veterans of disease and death.

At the present crisis, however, the appeal from our brethren in Assam may be considered as directly addressed to those on whom the missions depend for their pecuniary supplies. The fact should be distinctly understood and remembered by all the friends of missions, that *unless the contributions to the treasury be increased in a much greater ratio than they have been since the necessities of the Board were made known, the missions cannot be supported, even on their present scale.* It should also be borne in mind, that the increased demand for pecuniary aid does not originate in any transient exigency, but in the gradual and almost unavoidable expansion of the missions; and the question submitted to our Christian liberality, is, not whether we shall attempt by judicious culture to quicken in early maturity the fruits so generously set, but whether by our urgent they be sufficed to fail away and perish.

Having ascertained that the English Baptist Missionaries have determined on vacating Assam, as a missionary field, in favour of their American brethren, we feel impelled to address you on the importance of commencing operations throughout this province with the least possible delay.

You are aware of the wide extent and variety of tribes who inhabit the Brahmaputra Valley, and the many advantages it possesses as a missionary field. Situated as we are, under the full sanction of the English Government, in fact encouraged and supported by some of its highest functionaries, the missionary is exempt from those embarrassments and dangers, to which, from the opposition of the ruling powers, he is subject in most localities.

The climate we believe to be generally healthy, except in particular situations, where exposure to the influence of extensive jungles produces a tendency to fever during the rainy months.

The population is sparse, when compared with that of Bengal, though it is probably much more dense, on the average, than that of Arracan, or the British possessions in Burmah.

We shall, at present, only point out a few of the principal situations, to which we think missionaries ought to be immediately sent.

1. Another missionary to the Shyans, to reside at Sillim, or some other village in the vicinity of Sadiya.

2. A missionary to the Singphos, to be associated with brother Brown, either at Jaijpur or Nivon, on the Barl Dihing, in favour perhaps another to labour among the Singphos, near Sadiya, making his principal station at Bise, on the No Dihing, but three days journey above this place.

3. A missionary to the Nagas, to join brother Brown at Jaijpur, until a more eligible station can be fixed upon. The Nagas are the same tribe as the Khyems of Burmah, and must be very numerous, although we have no certain information whether they all speak any language.

4. A missionary to the Miris, or Abors inhabiting the plains of Assam, speaking the same language as the Abors who inhabit the mountains between here and Tibet.

5. A missionary to labour among the Assamese, in the territories belonging to the Ahom Rajas.

6. A missionary to the Assamese to be stationed at Jorhat. This place has long been the seat of the Assam Rajas, and is considered the capital of Upper Assam. It has a considerable population, and the country around will afford ample room for missionary labours.

7. Two missionaries to Guwahati, the capital of Lower Assam, and the residence of the Governor General's Agent for the north eastern frontier, a situation well held by Capt. Jenkins, a warm friend to missions, through whose instrumentality our attention was first called to Assam. He has ever manifested the warmest kindness to us, and has recently made a donation to the mission of five hundred rupees, in addition to previous donations of two

thousand rupees, received since the establishment of the mission. It is Capt. Jenkins' wish that not less than two missionary families should be sent to Gweru, and as it is a post of great importance, we hope the Board will appoint the two first missionaries they send, to that place. It has hitherto been occupied by the Serampore missionaries; but we believe that very few, if any, conversions have taken place among the natives. Brother Robinson informs me that there are a mission chapel and bungalow now ready for the reception of the missionaries who will come out.

There are many other large towns in Lower Assam which we should like to mention, as Nongst, Guwahati, &c., which will afford extensive missionary fields, but they can be supplied afterwards.

8. A missionary will be needed among the Khasis, in case Mr. Lish, of the Serampore society, leaves his station.

9. The Garos are another interesting race of mountaineers, amongst whom we hope a mission will be commenced as soon as practicable. We would say the same of the Mikirs and Lalongs, to whose languages brethren Ray and Robinson have heretofore devoted some attention.

10. We cannot forbear again bringing forward a request which we have already made to you, for the appointment of a missionary for the special object of teaching and superintending schools in the villages around Sadia, and in the neighbourhood of Suklira, on the opposite side of the river. Very few indeed of the people can read, and there is no prospect that any schools will be established among them, except such as are taught by missionaries, for many years to come.

In view of the wants of the different tribes we have mentioned, we think that twelve additional missionaries is the least number that could with propriety be sent to commence operations in so wide a field. In the midst of such varied obstacles and discouragements as we have to contend with in a country like this, it is in the highest degree desirable that there should be concentration of effort, and that all missionaries in the same field should be of one denomination, and acting under the instructions of one Board. In this way only can we hope for that combined, harmonious, and systematic effort all engaged in the work, which is so necessary to success. We would, therefore, dear brethren, earnestly suggest the propriety of an immediate concentration of your efforts upon this extended field, which God in his providence has now given into your hands. We know no more inviting field in the missionary world—no field where we could work so much satisfaction to labour and die in this precious cause. But the solitary effort, the few men on the ground, are but a drop in the ocean—they are swallowed up and lost amid the widespread desolation and darkness; and unless the field is speedily supplied with more labourers, we fear the cause will languish, while heathenism continues to spread and strengthen itself, for years to come. May God in mercy look upon us, and send us help, and bring salvation to this wretched and long neglected land.—*American Baptist Missionary Magazine*.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—The relations of the Colony with the Bordering Tribes are not yet satisfactory. On this subject we quote from the "Watchman," which paper is well informed on the condition of the Colony. After alleging the continued depredation of the Caffres along the whole line of the frontier, and the treacherous hostility of many of the Hottentots themselves, it is stated—

"Our apprehension of coming evil, excited by the consideration of such stubborn facts as these, is strengthened by the conduct of the Government. Two very important documents have appeared in the "Government Gazette."

"The first is a copy of a Treaty which the Governor has entered into with the Amangweni Tribe. It is in evidence, that the Lieutenant-Governor Stockenström held the opinion, that if this tribe had joined the hostile Caffres in the late war, the ruin of the Colony would have been inevitable; and also, that it was solely owing to the teaching of the Missionary, William Shaw, and his colleagues, that it was preserved in friendly alliance with the Colony. The new Governor, Napier, is endeavouring to attach more firmly to British interests the powerful tribe, by entering into a league "offensive and defensive" with its ruling Chiefs. What does this fact indicate?—that his minute personal examination of the state of things on the frontier has convinced him of the policy of guarding against the threatening storm.

"The second document to which we advert, is a Proclamation of the Governor, inviting the Emigrant Farmers to return to the Colony. It also is especially deserving of notice.—Invited to adopt the measures which had been strenuously urged upon him, his Excellency uses the language of conciliation; and assures them, that if they will come back, all their real grievances shall be redressed. The important paper points as we judge, to the same conclusion as the former; and strengthens the presumption that the Government is aware that the welfare and safety of the Colony are really endangered.

"On the whole, setting the representations of party aside, and looking only at independent evidence as is afforded by official returns, proceedings of Courts of Justice, and the acts of

Government, we are compelled to admit that there is too much reason to conclude that the Colony on the Caffre Frontier is placed in critical and trying circumstances. While the Caffres are evidently in an unsettled state, the Colony has lost much of its former strength. The serious defection among the Hottentots proves that they are not to be depended upon in any future struggle; and the help of the Emigrant Farmers is no longer at hand; they have not only impoverished the Colony by withdrawing their cattle and property, but recently lessened its means of defence; for whatever may be their faults, the Dutch-Afrikaner Farmers are undoubtedly to be classed among the bravest and most fearless of men."

The subject of the Emigrant Farmers is noticed at pp. 319, 324, 474, 475, 476, 556, of our last Volume. Dr. Hallbeck thus speaks of them, on his late visit to the eastern parts of the Colony:

"We saw a caravan of twenty-four waggonen, with large herds of cattle, belonging to a company of Dutch Farmers, who were making for the Interior. This emigration has been going on for upwards of a year; and it is computed that 4,800 or 5,000 persons have thus left the Colony. This rage for emigration, it is feared, will be attended with disastrous consequences, both to themselves and to the Native Tribes: for they seem to carry with them an hereditary contempt for the rights of the natives—whom they consider themselves entitled to shoot, like wild beasts, if they offer any opposition to their encroachments; and to keep or sell their children for slaves. Government, unable to recall the Emigrants or to prevent others from following them, appear desirous to cultivate amicable relations with them, that they may find them allies, and not enemies, should hostilities re-commence; at least, I am at a loss to account in any other way for their forbearance towards them. Yet, whatever the designs and plans of man may be, we would vainly hope that these remarkable changes may be finally overruled to the execution of God's kingdom."

Whatever may be the character of some of the Hottentots, the great body of that people deserve public commendation and relief. The Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society thus plead their cause:—

"Some efforts in favour of this oppressed but deserving class of Aborigine Natives have been made during several past years; especially through the medium of Missionary Institutions, formed expressly for the protection and religious improvement of the Aborigines in the Colony. To these has been, unexpectantly, attributed the preservation from utter extinction of this ill-fated race."

"The testimony of several highly-respectable witnesses, including some who were not easily convinced of the attitude of the Hottentots for any kind of culture, is conclusive as to the success of the experiment of these Settlements. No reasonable doubt can, therefore, be entertained, as to the eligibility of encouraging the formation of other Settlements for the same class of Aborigines of the Cape Colony. Such Settlements cannot but awaken a powerful interest in their favour, when looked on as the means of giving a place and a home to the forlorn remnant of a once numerous and happy pastoral people—as opening new markets for British manufactures—as constituting localities for the direct efforts of Christian instruction, without which, all attempts in civilisation must prove abortive—as raising up a class of Natives who may prove, under the Divine Blessing, of immediate and extensive benefit to the yet-savage tribes beyond our Colony, and especially to their fellow-countrymen within the Colonial Boundary—and as forming a valuable preventative to those mutual losses of property and subsequent retaliations, which have for so many years irritated both the Colonial and Caffre Farmers.

"In no part of the world, where European Colonies have been formed, have the Aborigines greater reason to complain of cruelty, oppression, and injustice, than have the Hottentots of South Africa. Once the free, the numerous, the independent occupants of the soil, they have gradually perished before the European settlers; and the remnant of this persecuted Nation, unable to retreat on their more-powerful and warlike neighbours (the Caffres and other Tribes who were residing beyond the country which they once possessed), have degenerated into the feeble, scattered, and impoverished servents of the worst masters of the land of their fathers.

"The Hottentots have not only been driven from their paternal inheritance, but left without a home. Even their right in the soil, once exclusively belonging to their race, has been so far 'devoted' that, as late as the year 1836, it is stated, in the law passed by General Bourke for their relief, that doubts existed upon the competency of the Hottentots and other free persons of colour (the recent possessors, be it remembered, of the whole soil) to purchase or possess land in the Colony. It is not then surprising that their numbers should have diminished. South Africa once counted at least 200,000 Aborigine Hottentots, but they now do not exceed 32,000."—*Atlas, Register*.

**BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND AFRICA.**—Ever since our negro population have been blessed with freedom, the correspondent of the *American Baptist Register*, many of the members and inquirers connected with the Baptist churches have felt that an obligation has rested upon them to send the gospel

to the hand of their fathers. Consequently, at the missionary universities which have just been held on the north side of the island, this subject has principally occupied the attention of speakers and hearers. Very interesting meetings were held at Stewart-town on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, at St. Ann's Bay on the 8th. The Rev. Messrs. Kailib, Abbott, Dexter, and Clark delivered addresses on the importance of immediate, united, and fervent prayer for divine direction, this plan might be formed and carried into operation to impart the gospel to the negro tribe in the interior of western Africa. Several negro brethren, deacons of the churches, supported the resolution with much earnestness of manner and propriety of expression. Several declared their willingness and desire to go in that far distant land. The Baptist churches in this island are able to support a mission. They have among them men of piety and zeal, with capacities for the reception of learning, whose minds are bent on this object. The subject, we believe, will be fully discussed at the approaching association of Baptist ministers and churches, and ardently do we hope that the gospel, which has effected so mighty a change in our own peasantry, may before long be proclaimed in the heart of Africa, and be productive of the like glorious effects on the millions of the negro race who are here living and dying without God and without hope.—*Christ Ad.*

**THE ADMINISTRATION AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.**—We have recently learned that the U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands has been removed from office under the following circumstances. For years he has been violently opposed to the missionaries, and has used every means in his power to thwart their benevolent efforts among the natives. During the recent visit to this country of Mr. Richards, the missionaries, he represented the case to the President, who promptly removed the offender from office, and appointed a Sabbath-school teacher in his place.—*Worcester Palladium.*

#### EDUCATION.

**ENLARGEMENT OF STEEPY COLLEGE.**—The Committee of Steepy College have called the attention of their friends and the religious public at large, to the state of that institution. The supply of pious educated ministers in the Baptist denomination, it is notorious, has long been inadequate to the demand for them. Not more than twenty or twenty-five sent out each year by the whole of the Colleges to fill the places of seventy or eighty pastors who are annually removed by death. In consequence, Missions Societies are without agents; voices of penitents without pastors; and new fields of labour left desolate. The committee have been compelled for a long time past to negative most promising applications, and thus practically to exclude from the Christian ministry many whom they feel persuaded God would have blessed, just because they have not had accommodation and funds sufficient to receive and support them. In the hope of correcting this evil, some of these evils, it was determined last year to enlarge the premises at Steepy, so that the Institution might admit six additional students. This enlargement has been effected at a cost of \$750, of which only \$311 have been collected. So that on this single account the Institution is in arrears \$444. We understand that the College is in a most delightful state of harmony, and that the students spend considerable portions of time in devotional exercises with one another.—*Christ Ad.*

**METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.**—The Bishop of London has established a school at the west end, for the instruction of the children of the middle classes. A building has been erected near Soho-square. The committee, consisting of the Bishop of London, the Deans of Chichester and Westminster, and the clergy of the neighbourhood, have decided that the system shall comprise the truths and duties of Christianity, English, Latin, French, writing, linear drawing, arithmetic and elements of navigation, including mensuration, history, geography, elements of natural history and philosophy, and vocal music. The building is capable of accommodating from 400 to 500 scholars. The Bishop and the Dean of Chichester will examine the scholars each week alternately. The school was opened on Monday week.—*Ibid.*

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**'BORING FOR WATER THROUGH GRANITE.'** by Frederick Holland, communicated by A. Fellat, A. Inst. C. E. A hole, 6 feet wide and 17 feet deep was first dug, and a wooden cylinder lined with bricks inserted. Two pieces of cast-iron pipe 8 feet in length and 8 inches in diameter, turned smooth at both ends, and united by a wrought iron hoop ring, so that when the whole number of pipes were driven, a continuous pipe perfectly cylindrical both on the inside and out was formed. Nine lengths of pipe were connected and driven, and then the boring commenced, and continued through a hard species of rock granite, having all the component parts, but not the compactness of granite. The boring was continued to a depth of 175 feet, and the supply of water has been regular, at the rate of from 40 to 50 gallons per minute.—*Athenaeum.*

**PNEUMATIC TELEGRAPH.**—A model of a pneumatic telegraph, proposed by Mr. Crowley, has been lately added to the interesting collection at the Polytechnic Institution. The general introduction of railways, and the speed of railway travelling, seems to require that some means of communication between stations and stations, by night as well as by day, should be established, to guard against the collision of express trains, and other accidents. For this purpose, hydraulic and electro-magnetic telegraphs have been suggested, but we are not aware that either have been adopted; and now a pneumatic telegraph is offered. Atmospheric air is the conducting agent employed. The air is isolated by a tube, connected from one station to another; one extremity of the tube is connected with a gas-holder, or other collapse vessel, as a reservoir, to compensate for any diminution or increase of volume, arising from compression or from changes in the temperature of the air in the tube, and for supplying any casual loss by leakage. The other extremity of the tube terminates with a pressure index. Thus, if any certain degree of compression be produced and maintained in the reservoir at one station, the same degree of compression will speedily extend to the opposite station, where it will become visible to an observer by the index. Thus (says Mr. Crowley) with ten weights, producing ten different degrees of compression, distinguished from each other numerically, and having the index at the opposite station marked by corresponding figures, any telegraphic numbers may be transmitted, referring in the manual sign to a code of signals. The only experience in the transmission of atmospheric telegraphs through duct tubes, which applies particularly to this subject, may be referred to at three railway establishments—viz. Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Euston Square, London. In these establishments, air-tubes, from one mile and a quarter to two miles in length, have been employed, for the purpose of giving notice when a train of carriages is ready to be drawn up the inclined plane by the stationary engine at the summit, so that it may, without delay, be put in motion. This notice is communicated by blowing a current of air through the tube at the foot of the inclined plane, and sounding an organ-pipe, a whistle, or an alarm-bell at the stationary engine. This operation has been regularly performed from two to four years, without one single failure or disappointment. Mr. Crowley also states, that a trial was made with a tube of one inch in diameter, very nearly two miles in length, returning upon itself, so that both ends of the tube were brought into one place;—the compression applied at one end, was equal to a column of seven inches of water; and the effect on the index at the other end appeared in fifteen seconds of time.—*Ibid.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH LANCASTER.**—Died at New York, October 23, 1839, Joseph Lancaster, the philanthropist, and founder of the British System of Education, in the 60th year of his age. This eminently useful man was the son of humble but pious parents, his father having been a soldier in the foot-guards. Under the influence of personal religion, the natural benevolence of his son's mind was excited on behalf of the poor neglected children that surrounded their residence in the Borough Road, Southwark; he resolved, therefore, to open a school for their benefit; his father gave the school-room rent-free, and Joseph fitted up the forms and desks himself, and before he was eighteen he had ninety children under his care, most of whom were so poor as to require gratuitous instruction. This was in 1786, a period of scarcity as well as of general ignorance; and necessarily, that fruitful mother of useful discovery, prompted him to make experiments in education with a view to its economical extension.

His early attracted the notice of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Somersville, and in the year 1785, George the Third, with his Queen, Charlotte, gave Mr. Lancaster a long and gracious audience, on which occasion the King uttered the most patriotic sentiment that ever fell from his lips: "I wish that every poor child in my dominions may be able to read his Bible." Mr. Lancaster's principles, as a Quaker nonconformist, were not overlooked on this occasion. "The highest duty of hope," says he, "is owed to me, by the highest hands, if I could conscientiously join the church of England, but no good-will to the wish of my beloved sovereign and patron, George the Third, could induce me to sacrifice conscience, nor did he wish it at such an expense, nor did he take the least umbrage at my unobedient choice;" this was demonstrated by the liberal subscription of £100. per annum from the King, which was followed by Her Majesty's subscription, and that of twelve other members of the royal family. Mr. Lancaster's new system of mutual instruction was now before the public, and general attention was awakened to the subject of popular education by his labours.

In the short period of four years, from 1807 to 1811, he travelled, in various parts of the kingdom, nearly 7,000 miles, and lectured to nearly 50,000 persons, and gave such an impulse to public benevolence, that 25,000 children were provided with instruction. Such efforts were likely to arouse the slumbering Church, whose champions had hitherto maintained that education was not needed by the lower classes; but as the judgement of the

country was against that strange position, it became necessary to establish, at the close of 1811, "The National School Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church."

But while the cause of liberal unsectarian education had made such progress through the labours of Mr. Leicester, it must be confessed that some peculiarities of his character greatly impeded its progress; he entertained very exaggerated ideas of his own ability to manage every thing pertaining to the *Royal Lancasterian System*, and by his determination to administer the financial as well as the educational department, he at length compelled his friends to quarrel with him, and to secure the object, to remove the instrument who had been so eminently useful in founding the new system of general instruction.

Thus while the Duke of Kent, Sussex, and Bedford stood by their colleague, and with their generous associates Lord Brougham, Mr. Hailey, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. William Allen, &c., founded the British and Foreign School Society, Mr. Lancaster imagined that he could conduct a seminary for the education of the sons of the wealthy in the higher walks of learning, from the same principles. He, therefore, in 1810, took Schrader House, Liver Street, for his new establishment, and issued advertisements that were sufficiently pompous and inflated. As might be expected, the project failed, a bankruptcy ensued, and the man who had been the favoured associate of princes was, from his uncompromising spirit, in want of bread.

After spending several years under this humiliating cloud, he left England for the United States in 1818, and he was received by our American brethren with great distinction, so that a vote was moved by Mr. Bassett, in the House of Representatives, "That Joseph Lancaster, the friend of learning and of man, be admitted to a seat within the House of Representatives."

During the ten years he resided in the R. P. office, many opportunities of usefulness opened before him, and much good resulted from his labours, but his habitual want of peace was a weighty burden to the estate to which he had devoted his life. In 1824 he visited Canada, and was received with marked kindness by the authorities. Lord Selkirk, the Hon. Mr. Knox and Mr. McTear, the latter of whom was his friend, had been in the West, and were anxious to have him carry forward his experience in the R. P. office. He was accordingly involved in an election quarrel with Mr. Speaker Ferguson, and some of his *liberal* friends, who threatened Joseph Lumsden with the suspension of the annual grant, unless he would break his promise and not vote for the liberal candidate. This provoked him to write a letter, in which he compelled him to suspend his assistance for wanted people.

\* Great pecuniary difficulties were again suffered by him, but some of his old friends in England united to purchase for him a small annuity, which rendered the circumstances of his declining days more easy than they had been.

His lamented death was the result of an accident in the streets of New York, where he was run over on the 22d of last October, and leaving him little time to get well, he very happily died the next day, in the fullness of his faith. His many Christian friends testify that his character had rapidly matured for a lifetime of work. There had been an angelic discernment in him for some weeks, so that when the accident was likely to prove mortal, he rejoiced in the love of God, and died full of faith in the blood of Jesus.

Although he had great defects of character, to which we have referred, yet, he was doubtless an instrument raised up by God, to accomplish a great and good work. He was a man of simple life and habits and no pretensions. He had a deep penetration into the character of others, expected a powerful influence over the affections of his friends, and possessed an enthusiasm for right principles, well adapted to carry the multitudes with him. Two of his old friends contemplate a longed-for journey of his life, which will, doubtless, interest the public; but this brief notice is written by one who derived no small advantage from his friendship in early life, and who desires to emulate his philanthropy and devotedness. —*Conn. Messenger.*

**BISHOP TIMLINE'S GRATITUDE TO PITT.**—On the death of that minister, a meeting was convened at Mr. Pitt's house of all his friends and admirers. Mr. Wiberforce, who was the first to rise, and who, as all the others then present, held a host of Mr. Pitt's, proposed that they should agree to burn the evidences of the debt due to them, that the nation might not become acquainted with the embarrassed state of Mr. Pitt's affairs. All present agreed to this proposition, except one; that one was wealthy Bishop Timeline, who owed all his enormous riches to Mr. Pitt's favour. This eminent prelate declared: "he said he could not well afford to make the sacrifice, but that if he might take Mr. Pitt's library, he would burn the bond he held. This was agreed to; and there sat there all the humble wretches destroyed. Every one of them, however, was so much indebted to Mr. Pitt, that the only application should have emanated from the Bishop, and not from Mr. Wiberforce. Bishop Timeline died earth, it said much more than a million.—*Lucifer.*"

**TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN FRANCE**—Mr. E. C. D. Griffin, who was in France a few months since, in a letter to John H. Coker

Leopold, president of the American Temperance Union, dated Paris, Nov. 15th, gives the following account of his interview with King Louis Philippe:

son Philippe, a Briton, and entering France, I expected to do nothing, as my ignorance of the French language would prevent my approaching most of the influential men. However, having received from the French Consul General, in the United States of America, a letter of introduction to the Aïd-ah-kan, son of the person of the king, I enclosed it in his address, soon after my arrival in Paris. I received an immediate answer, saying, that His Majesty would see me through my minister, Gen. Cien, who, with great readiness and promptitude, soon made me the necessary arrangements for my visit. I left Paris at half-past five. I was introduced by him at the Tuilleries, first to the queen, and then to the king, who, with a dozen ladies in waiting, were seated around a table, engaged in various occupations, the conversation being all for the benefit of the poor. But the king and the princess addressed me in English, the latter making me feel generous to give to temperance, which she said was a life's philanthropic effort. The king was not in the apartment when we arrived, but soon entered, when Gen. Cien immediately presented me to him, and conversed with him for some time. His Majesty's offering to do all in his power to assist my efforts for temperance, I was not a little surprised to find that the king was perfectly well informed on the subject, aware of its importance to all branches of industry, as also of its political and moral value; and more so to find that there was no disagreement in my views of the habitual use of wine. He stated *expressly* that the drunkenness of France was occasioned by *wine*; that in our district of his empire, there was much intemperance on *gin*, but he concluded *wine* the great evil. I took the liberty of a kiss him, in the English manner, and he returned the compliment. He said that he was weary of the evils of intemperance in France, and was anxious to see the same vanish. *The touch of wine of France is too strong.*

I promise you something that while in Virginia and Washington, some years since, I visited Messrs. Madison, Jackson, and Adams, and obtained their signature to an expression in favor of "intemperance" from ardent spirits. I turned this in His Majesty, and having the medal in my pocket, I showed it to him; he resisted to an other room, where he soon sat for me, and said: "Good; but when he returned to me, said that it was not my time, but well expressed, (you probably know that it was drawn up by our excellent fellow-laborer, Dr. Edwards.) After this our conversation continued, by my giving the history of our efforts, while confined to animal spirits, and the *ruma*, and necessity of our taking broader grounds, and trying to banish the use of intoxicating drinks." I submitted on paper to His Majesty, his perambulation, a declaration of our present views, and principles, and reasons for them. We were satisfied that the document was in need as a beverage by persons in health, are never to be sold, but harmful, and I that to abstain such use would greatly tend to promote the health, virtue, happiness, and prosperity of mankind."

"This he also read aloud, and immediately said, 'That is not I believe it, and would willingly sign it myself, if I thought it to be for the good of the present day.' This Mayday they signed in general, of the late-arrived, of the former nations, English, Irish, Scotch, and the French, who has taken the opportunity to do this, and not out of any night where there was. He did not do the best of doing manner the property backs each of our own country, to receive and profit by such a reformation with the difficulties to be met and overcome in France, and posed a high opinion on the character of our people.

I stated to the king, that I had been outside the barriers which surrounded Paris, and where the common people resorted to drink wine, because *there* it is free of duty. 'Ah,' said he, 'there you will see drunkenness.' And truly I had seen it there, in all its horrors and debasing effects, and *chiefly* on wine. I told him, that my gubbe had said that he thought that one-eighth of the population of Paris were drunkards; His Majesty thought it too great a proportion. I repeated also another remark made by my gubbe, 'that the king had done much for France who had shut the gaming-houses, but that he would do a still greater good, if he would stop the drinking of intoxicating drinks.'

Before closing, I must in justice to my own feelings, express to you, how much I have been indebted to Gen. Cass, our minister to this court. You know, that from the commencement of this, he has been greatly interested in this cause, and always ready to give his services in the most judicious and friendly way with the king; he seconded my views most liberally, and to his kind aid, under King, I am indebted for the favourable reception I received. In a day or two I leave for Italy. I hope to return to America some time next year, but shall be governed by circumstances.

In a letter written a few days afterwards, Mr. D. thus speaks of his interview with the Duke of Orleans.

Since my former letter, I have been introduced by our minister, Gen. Cass, to the Duke of Orleans, with whom I conversed in a private audience for an hour, on the subject of temperance. I was surprised to learn, that the Duke had long since wit-

ed with the only society in France; which only recognizes the old pledge against ardent spirits. I informed him that we in America had changed our pledge, and entreated him to join the one we now set upon, the same I had shown the king; he remarked, as the king had done, that it was right and true, that he had no doubt that all intoxicating drinks are injurious to a beverage to men in health, and that the independence of France was on wine. The Duke went into a full relation of the great difficulties to be encountered in France. He stated that of the thirty-four millions of people, fourteen millions are engaged in some way directly or indirectly in making or vending intoxicating drinks. He also stated, that in those districts where most wine was made, there was also the greatest wretchedness, and the most frequent appeals to government for aid, and also, that so large a proportion of the soil was not cultivated for vines, that the raising of the stock and grain was almost dying to an abject extent, and that he looked to the destruction of the use of wine in other countries, as a source of hope for France; that, falling to a market for her wine, the fields of France might be cultivated to great advantage to produce more abundant food and clothing for the people. The Duke expressed great interest in the success of the cause every where; and so near he was in plunging and plunging with us, that, I was told, he only colour the water he drank, when in etiquette seems to make the use necessary.—*Christ, Washington.*

**TRACTS BY PARVITY.**—Mr. Ljung informs that poverty in Sweden means absolute destitution of food, fuel, and clothing, and that the numbers sunk in poverty are daily increasing. The cause of the alarming distress is a total loss of value of labour, so that the rural population in Sweden subsist on a coarse fare, and seek shelter in a house more comfortable than can be easily imagined in this country. Such being the case, we feel no hesitation in expressing our belief, that the spreading poverty of the Swedish people is for a more potent cause of their demoralization, than any of those defects in the political system, so much feared on by Mr. Ljung, or even than all of them put together. He, however, most unaccountably, overlooks the close connexion of destitution and immorality. The torments, while extending on the value of property, that the man who is deprived of his means of subsistence, is, for him, like a stone in a pile to a nation. He is a kind of a black spot, and it is a pity that he is not excluded from participation in the rights of citizenship. Thus, the moral statistics of Sweden, Mr. Ljung's able comments on them notwithstanding, contribute to a depression, that the first and most essential condition of a nation as a community, under all forms of government whatsoever, is the comfort and well-being of the lower orders.

Mr. Ljung concludes his report of Sweden thus:—"I have back three facts—first, The Swedish nation is more generally educated than the English, the Scotch, or perhaps any in Europe, except the British. Second, The Swedish nation is really a nation, except the Shroter Catholicism of the Lutheran church, is universal, that even the aid of the schoolmaster in these berries is superfluous in many districts, and the children are instructed by their parents. Third, The many political and other reforms are entirely based on the Christian religion, and the reforms on the book of the Bible, and the Bible is the only book that is read in the homes of the Swedish people. In no country in Europe is the church so constituted as powerful, and perfect. In Sweden there is a unity of church and state—the Church is a distinct and independent portion of the state, equal in its constitutional share in the legislature, to the whole body of the aristocracy, or of the representatives of the people; and possessing extensive authority and influence—besides its share in the Legislature—through its department of government for Church affairs. It has but one religion, its own, to deal with in the nation—there being no Catholics or Calvinists among the Swedes; and is undisturbed by persecution, or dissent of any note, from its doctrines or forms. Its members, as a body, are highly educated, of unblemished purity and zeal, with very efficient internal regulations in their establishment, for preventing negligence or laxity in the discharge of their duties, or the neglect of insignificant individuals to clerical functions. The exemplary church attendance of the people, the erection of new, and decoration of old churches by voluntary contributions, and the free-will offerings at Easter and Christmas to their pastors, prove beyond question the popularity and influence of the established clergy in Sweden, and the good feeling in general of their flocks towards them.—all, notwithstanding this powerful, effective, and complete church establishment, and notwithstanding this very wide diffusion of education and religious instruction by parental and clerical tuition, and by an extensive and efficient national establishment of public schools suitable to all classes, the Swedish nation stands among the lowest in the scale of morality.—no other three millions of moral beings in Europe appear to commit, within a given time, so large an amount of crime and moral transgressions."—*Anti-Slavery.*

**SPOTS OF SHINGAPATAM.**—The amount of the plunder at Shingapattam seemed to surpass all estimate. Major Prince says:

—None conception may, perhaps, be formed of the magnificent expectations which we were led to entertain, when I state that on the first day on which we were occupied in taking charge of the spoils, we counted not less than twelve hundred thousand valuable packages; which, at four rupees to the saluany, was equivalent to with forty-eight lakhs of rupees, or nearly half a million sterling. The packages being sealed up in bags of 1,000 each, it needed only to ascertain the contents of the first bag—before we were apprized by the amount of the weight, and to take the remainder by weight, in which there was never found the smallest deficiency. The prize spoils, seven in number, were therefore perhaps well warranted in congratulating each other on the fact each of 100,000 value, than in the morning of that day. In the meantime, a messenger of the palace had been sent to the sub-governor of the district of Europeans, ever before receiving of the court, the Tien-lah Khamsi, or large quantity, in the S. W. angle of the first court, was discovered, in the morning of the 15th, in the scene of ill-considered plunder. What led to this discovery, was a train of packages, strewn from the door of the depot, along the floor of the west verandah, to the entrance of the court, or quadrangle. The question arisen, was, whether this unfortunate spoliation had taken place prior to, or after, the period at which the palace had been put under safe-guard. But the loss to the treasury in general, could never be ascertained; while but little advantage accrued to the soldier. Nevertheless, some conception may be formed on the subject, when it is stated, that Dr. Mein, a surgeon in the army, purchased from a soldier of the 74th regt. for a mere trifle, two pairs of solid gold fangs, or fangs, set with diamonds; the last costly of which, was valued by a Hydrabad jeweller, at not less than 50,000 rupees; at the lowest exchange, equivalent with 52,000 sterling. The other pair he declared to be of such superlative value, that he would not pretend to express any opinion. It was, moreover, notorious, that a quantity of the most valuable pearls was to be bought in the bazars, from the soldiers, for a bottle of spirits."

Such are the principal items of the distribution:—the rest of the spoils, as Mr. Duffell himself made his appearance at the palace, and, with a few others, I supposed, a large number of the soldiers had been taken to him at the value of 1,000 sterling; but which, on being taken out of the setting, proved to be nothing more than a lump of coloured glass, not worth even a many pence. Fortunately, on referring to the register, it was found that I had entered it as pearls—(if real I must not omit). This was a mistake, but the parcel was handed over to the jeweller, for re-institution, he declared that the article was fully worth the sum; and that he had not a doubt but the money would be given for it in the bazar. The General consented to make the trial; and actually received, for the article, not less than 1,000 rupees beyond the valuation. We rejoiced at the circumstances; but I do not recollect that the General felt it expedient to rebuke the soldier. The article consisted of a bauble of false diamonds; which, certainly, did not appear better than many cheap talis, or bangles. They are, however, much used in the formation of native ornaments; and have, therefore, generally a ready sale."—*Id.*

"Much about the same time also, we had the misfortune of receiving from Major-General Popham, a most grievous complaint, that we had valued the allotment which fell to his share, at 1,000 sterling; whereas, they appeared to him nothing better than a lump of coloured glass. When the parcel was handed over to the jeweller, for re-institution, he declared that the article was fully worth the sum; and that he had not a doubt but the money would be given for it in the bazar. The General consented to make the trial; and actually received, for the article, not less than 1,000 rupees beyond the valuation. We rejoiced at the circumstances; but I do not recollect that the General felt it expedient to rebuke the soldier. The article consisted of a bauble of false diamonds; which, certainly, did not appear better than many cheap talis, or bangles. They are, however, much used in the formation of native ornaments; and have, therefore, generally a ready sale."—*Id.*

**JAMAICA.**—The Baptists of Falmouth, Jamaica, headed by the Rev. W. Knibb and other Baptist Missionaries, held a meeting on New Year's day, at which a series of resolutions were agreed to, pointing out the civil and political disabilities under which the negroes, though free, still labour, and seeking redress. The following is the second resolution:—"That the restriction of the elective franchise to about 1,500 persons in a population of more than 400,000 individuals, the subjects of Her Majesty, together with the almost total exclusion of our slaves from the exercise of this right, induce us to implore Her Majesty's Government to extend to us this privilege, on the payment of a certain rent for our habitation and grounds, or to frame for us those just and equitable laws by which we shall be protected from those who, in their legislative capacity, not only treated us with continuity and reproach, but have ever been desirous by penal and other statutes, to deprive us of that liberty which is our natural birthright." The other resolutions involve a spirit of loyalty to the Queen, and gratitude to the whole anti-slavery party.—*Christ, Ada.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF SINGAPORE.

7th July 1852.  
Mr. G. D. Turnbull and Benjamin B. Cooper, reported their arrival as Writers on the Establishment, the former on the 29th and the latter on the 30th instant.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull has been permitted to proceed to Simla and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that Station under the superintendence of his father.

Mr. Henry Thomas, Collector of Calcutta Stamps and Superintendent Bolson Salt Chukres, has obtained an extension of the leave granted to him under date the 26th ultimo, for a further period of one month.

*The 31st July, 1893.*

The Honourable the Court of Directors having desired, in paragraph 67 of their letter No. 48 of 1893, to be furnished with Annual Returns of persons in confinement as State Prisoners, it is accordingly hereby notified and required that all Officers who have charge of State Prisoners will conform strictly to the orders contained in Rec. III. Reg. 111, of 1914, and forward to this Department regularly half-yearly statements of State Prisoners under their custody.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. Genl. of India.

*The 29th July, 1893.*

Mr. E. F. H. Repton, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the date on which he may quit his Station. Mr. E. F. Woodcock will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, during the absence of Mr. Repton.

Mr. George Lay has been appointed to officiate as a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Brinkley, or until further orders.

*The 1st August, 1893.*

Major J. G. Burns, Superintendent of Cooch, has been permitted to resign that appointment from the 30th ultimo.

Moulvie Akhondul Kuller, Principal Sudder Ameen in Jessore, has obtained leave of absence for twenty-five days, on account of ill health.

Mahdud Ram Bar Gohain, Second Officer in the great Connell of the Assam Government, has been vested, under orders from the Political Department, dated the 3d ultimo, with the honorary title of Sudder Ameen, with powers to try such cases coming under his competency, as Captain H. Vetch, the Senior Assistant in Upper Assam, may refer to him.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, 28th June, 1893.*

Syud Tuzumudok Hussein Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Futehpore, has obtained twenty days leave of absence, on his private affairs, in extension of that allowed him in Orders of the 13th September 1901.

The following arrangement proposed by the Court of Sudder Dewansy Adawlut, in modification of the Orders of 14th May last, has been sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Governor General. Syud Tuzumudok Hussein Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Futehpore, returned in the capacity of Additional Principal Sudder Ameen in Mirzapore.

Moulvie Mohommad Sukkur, Principal Sudder Ameen of Jounpore, removed in the same capacity.

Mohommad Yusuf, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mirzapore, removed in the capacity of Principal Sudder Ameen in Jounpore.

*The 27th June, 1893.*

Mr. D. P. McLeod to be Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Benares Division. This appointment will have effect from the 3d May last, the date of Major J. H. Unley's appointment to be Agent to the Governor General, South West Frontier.

Mr. W. Edwards to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division. This appointment will have effect from the 29th May last, the date on which Mr. Edwards' services were placed by the Government of India, at the disposal of the Governor General for the North Western Provinces.

*The 26th June, 1893.*

Lieutenant E. J. Robinson, Assistant to the Commissioner and the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi, to officiate as Superintendent of the Bhutia Territory, during the absence of Major Thorpey, (appointed to the Political Department, to officiate as Political Agent at Jeypoor,) or until further orders.

Mr. J. Moberly to be Special Deputy Collector for a portion of the District of Saharanpur; with the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Meerut.

Mr. G. Lindsay to be Magistrate and Collector of Azimganj. Mr. Lindsay will continue to officiate as Additional Judge of Benares, until further orders.

Mr. E. E. Dick to be Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour.

Mr. A. Row to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division. Mr. Row is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnour.

*The 26th June, 1893.*

The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. W. Deme, Magistrate and Collector of Mountharungee, under orders of the 31st ultimo, is to commence from the 1st October next, instead of the 10th June.

The unpaid portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. C. W. Kinloch, Special Deputy Collector of Meerut, on the 8th March last, in connection with the 2nd May; that being the date on which the vessel in which Mr. Kinloch embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, under the leave granted him by the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, was left by the Pilot at sea.

The leave of absence granted by the Judge of Agra to Mohommad Karim Oodah, Sudder Ameen and Munsiff of Muttra, for three days, from the 10th instant, for the purpose of visiting Agra, is sanctioned.

*The 5th July, 1893.*

Mr. E. T. Owen, Special Commissioner under Regulation III, of 1892 at Meerut, has obtained leave of absence to the end of September next, on his private affairs; in extension of the leave granted him on the 14th June last.

Mr. R. C. Glyn is appointed to officiate as Special Commissioner under Regulation III, of 1892 at Meerut, during the period of Mr. Owen's absence from the Station.

Mr. C. F. Thompson is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Meerut, until further orders.

Mr. G. F. Harvey, Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, till the 10th November next, in extension of that already allowed him under orders of the 6th April last.

F. CURRIE, Secy. to the Govt. Genl. N. W. P.

*Simla, the 23d July, 1893.*

Captain J. K. Lander, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, has been this day appointed to the Command of the Imperial Contingent.

H. TUBERNS, Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govt. Seal.

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 29th July, 1893.*

No. 124 of 1893.—The following Paragraphs of a Letter, No. 11, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Financial Department, under date the 24th April, 1893, are published for general information:—  
Para. 2. We also direct that the Family Remittances of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, be restricted at all the Presidencies to the actual savings from their subsistence, for a period not exceeding one year since their last remittance. This restriction is particularly necessary to prevent the abuse by remittance of other Funds at the Exchange allowed to the Soldiers.

3. And we direct, that it be notified in General Orders, at all the Presidencies, that the Family Remittances, and the Effects and Effects of deceased Officers and Soldiers, will hereafter be payable in this currency at twenty-one days after the receipt of the quarterly Bills, instead of sixty-four days as at present.

No. 125 of 1893.—Under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to order the addition of one Regiment of European Infantry, of ten Companies, at each Presidency composed of—

- 1 Colonel,
- 2 Lieutenant Colonels,
- 2 Majors,
- 10 Captains,
- 16 Lieutenants,
- 4 Ensigns and
- 200 Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.

The present European Regiment at each Presidency to be placed in the Establishment of Non-Commissioned and Rank and File, as above specified.

Agreeably to the Orders of the Honourable the Court, the present arrangements will bear date at all the Presidencies, from the expiration of three months from the date of receipt of the quarterly authorisation measure, thus allowing time for the arrival of a supply of recruits, also for the re-establishment of our uniform system upon which the practical arrangement must be made at each of the Presidencies.

The despatch having been received by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India on the 24th July, the additional Regiment will be brought on the Establishment of each Presidency, from the 31st October next.

*Fort William, 31st July, 1893.*

No. 127 of 1893.—Lieut. Colonel Robert Mac Franklyn, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on European and Naval Certificate.

No. 128 of 1893.—Brevet Major H. W. Murray, of the 73d Regiment Native Infantry, Executive Officer of the Barrack Division at Fort Dufferin, has leave to resign at the Presidency, on private affairs, from the 23d January, the date of his return from Sea, to the 1st of March last.

No. 129 of 1893.—The Honourable the President in Council has decided, in the Secret and Separate Department, that an additional ninth Company of the present strength, as stated in the Margu, be raised.

- 1 Subaltern, for each Infantry Regiment of the Line of the Native Army of the three Presidencies, the 4th, 6th, and 8th Companies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, and the Commander of the Forces in Bengal, are requested to give immediate effect to the measure.
- 2 Drummers,
- 100 Privates.

*Fort William, 30th August, 1893.*

No. 130 of 1893.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

*3d Regiment N. I.*

Captain Geo. Swetten Post to be Major. From the 9th July 1893.  
Lieutenant Chas. Rogers to be Captain. In succession to Major J. A. Ensign James Metcalfe to be Lieut. G. B. Bannister.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Hubert Maddison Tweedell to be Surgeon, from the 10th April 1893, vice Surgeon Wm. Bell retired.

Lieutenant Maxwell Dwyer, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 26th July 1893.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, and as an Assistant Surgeon. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, Cornet, and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commission for future adjustment.

*Engineers.*

Mr. Alex. David Turnbull, 30th July, 1893.  
Mr. Alfred Geo. Goodwin, 31st Ditto.

*Artillery.*

Mr. Geo. Bourchier, 30th Ditto.  
Mr. Peter Collett Lambert, 31st Ditto.

Mr. George Muir, 31st Ditto.  
Mr. Peter Christie, 2d August.

*Cavalry.*

Mr. Daniel Bayley, 31st July.

*Infantry.*

Mr. Charles Browne Stuart, 31st July, 1893.  
Mr. Henry Larkins Robertson, 31st Ditto.

Mr. Harry Elliot Young, 30th Ditto.  
Mr. Horace Wilson, 2d August.

*Medical Department.*

Mr. Wm. Martin, 30th July, 1893.  
Captain James Colley Tudor, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, has leave of absence for two







# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

**LORD WILLIAM C. BENTINCK.**—Since Lord William Bentinck retired from the government of India, he has occupied little more than a private station. He has had no share in the administration of public affairs, and seldom raised his voice in the debates of Parliament. In Divisions, and on Committees, he gave the influence of a liberal and experienced member of the House of Commons, to the promotion of our national interests: but out of office, and without the faculty of mingling with readiness and force in parliamentary discussions, he was doing nothing which could not as effectually be done by any one of a thousand private gentlemen of sound principles, and but very inferior endowments. Had it not been for his zealous promotion of direct steam communication between England and India, there would have been little reason, therefore, to lament His Lordship's death as a public calamity: and hence the regrets it excites are of a more personal and tender character. We mourn the man, and not the officer of state. We sympathize with the grief of relative bereavement, and not with the anxieties of political vicissitude. On such an occasion, who can lose sight of the now advanced decadence of that generous heart, which, for so many years, drew enjoyment here from sympathy with affliction, the relief of want, and the promotion of whatever was kind and good? We feel assured, that a spirit of respectful yet affectionate condolence with Lady William Bentinck will permeate all ranks in India: and as many as understand the sanctity of affliction, and have faith in the God of all consolation, will not fail to intercede the throne of grace on her behalf.

Now that the grave has closed upon Lord Bentinck, we may expect prejudice to die away. Disclosures will continue to be made, which will relieve his memory of the odium of misfortune, of which he was neither the author, nor the willing executor. Passion will cease to indulge in distorted representations of his conduct. His wise and beneficent measures will, by degrees, stand out in due prominence; and in our history, his failings will be lost sight of. The period of his government will inevitably form an era, and a memorable one in the history of India. It will be remembered for its Acts, but still more for its spirit: and men will feel that whilst honour is always due to well-timed and well-executed measures of public policy, they are especially worthy of gratitude and praise, when, in addition to the specific good secured by them, they give birth and vigour to public principle—when they not only provide for a present necessity, but lead to progressive and abiding improvement in national character and condition. It may easily happen, that a measure founded on the principles of true philosophy, and dictated solely by benevolence and justice, should fail in execution at the time: but it will be fruitful in its ulterior, and higher results. Even in its failure, it will excite expectations in the people, and direct the aim of their rulers, until, on a more happy occasion, both shall issue in the successful attainment of their common object. It is hence the infinite superiority in seen of principle, over expediency and make-shift contrivance, in the conduct of national affairs—and hence it is that the excellence of Lord Bentinck's administration will be more and more manifest; for future years will develop its benefits.

As soon as Lord Bentinck landed in Bengal, he started and shook the whole community, by a sort of general summons to men of all classes, to think, and speak their thoughts, upon every thing that concerned either the people or the government. The effect was electrical. Some it frightened;

but the great body of the people it made conscious of a new and happier existence. His Lordship's invitation had every appearance of honesty and earnestness at the first; and the first appearance was never belied even to the close of his rule. That truth might be heard from the public voice, he virtually gave freedom to the press: and to individuals he afforded the utmost facility of access to himself, not only by giving audience to every one who sought it, but by discarding all the form and ceremony that made an approach to Government House irksome or humiliating. Nor did he trust for information merely to those whose interest it was to bring it. He was as active in seeking for it, as free in receiving it. He was also prompt in the use of it. And his promptitude created the conviction, that the access he gave to himself was a substantial privilege.

From the opening of his commission to the close of his career, it seemed to be the uniform aim of His Lordship, to inspire the people of India with the sense, that their country was still their own, and their rulers were likewise their stewards, who recognized their obligations to administer affairs for the general good, and not merely for the corporate or individual interests of Englishmen; and his aim was attained. No other Governor General was ever addressed, on retiring from power, in such terms as were used by the Natives of this country to Lord Bentinck: "Under your Lordship's paternal administration," said they, "a new era has dawned upon us, tending to establish a community of feeling and identity of interest between races separated by almost every conceivable circumstance of alienation, and united only under the same political Government and in allegiance to the same Crown. Your Lordship has first taught us to forget the distinction between conquerors and conquered, and to become in heart and mind, in hopes and aspirations, one with Englishmen. We ardently desire to cherish these feelings. We trust they will descend to our children, and to our children's children."

Undying honour will attend the memory of the ruler, whose state-craft produced a result like this. It alone would have been enough to establish his character as a statesman of the highest rank, had there been no particular acts of wisdom and beneficence in his government to vindicate his claims to such a title. It is not the faculty of ordinary men to conciliate all minds, to win all hearts, and to harmonize all interests. As respected the people over whom he ruled, Lord Bentinck did this effectually—and that not in a course of facile compliance with the popular inclination, but in one occasionally of the firmest opposition to it, and frequently of perfect independence of any popular suggestion.

But in His Lordship's administration, there was no lack of great measures. The abolition of Sutees was enough to immortalize any single administration: and those who have attempted to detract the honour of it from His Lordship's reputation, have only exposed their own malignity. Even they, however, are unable to question the admirable policy, by which His Lordship was enabled to carry his most unpopular measure without shaking the public tranquility, or alienating from himself and his government the affections of the people. He could dispense with force and authority. He appealed to the deep feelings of nature, and, even in the hearts of his opponents, created a war of sentiment which made them weak in their opposition to him. He allowed the untrained expression of their discontent, until it ex-

haunted itself. And he sent them on an Appeal to higher and distant authority, which turned off the force of their irritation from the local government, and let it pass away to far off regions, where it ended innocuously to all parties.

It is a very vulgar idea to estimate the importance of such a measure as the abolition of Suttees by the number of victims spared and the anguish and misery from which they are rescued. As well might we consider the whole evil of English prize fighting to be in the punishment of the ring. All such things are springs of national demoralization; and if they be not stopped up, no means what ever will be successful in regenerating a people. From the abolition of Suttees will be traced, in after times, the growth of relative endearment, of generous sensibility, of abhorrence of cruelty, and of repugnance to such superstition as outrages natural affection, with all the blessings which flow from such sentiments; and as thus the nations of India rise in humanity and worth, the name of Lord William Bentinck will be enshrined in their hearts with devout and fervent gratitude.

It was in pursuing the same line of generous benefaction, that His Lordship abolished the barbarities and ignominies of corporal punishment, both in the Army and the Magistrates' Courts. Those who think of nothing in the punishment of crime, but the prevention of its overt acts; and who would be satisfied, if, by a strong hand, the people could be kept under a forced restraint from outward violence and dishonesty, whatever might be their moral condition and principles, instead of applauding this measure of His Lordship, continue to honour it with their abuse. But it is otherwise esteemed by such as look for public morality from private intelligence and virtue.

By such measures as these, Lord Bentinck set himself to clear away the obstructions to the national improvement of the country; and by others he sought directly to advance it. He did much to throw life into the Government scheme of public education, and, at the close, crowned his efforts of this kind by instituting the Medical College; which, like other creations of his, was produced with the natural tendency to improvement upon its original character. He would gladly have added Christian to secular instruction, in order to make good the reformation of India; but being bound to act in his official character, he was content, both from his own conception of just policy, and from regard to good faith, to maintain the most scrupulous observance of strict neutrality on the subject of religion in his own educational measures; whilst he rejoiced in the freedom of Missionaries and private persons to act otherwise, commended their proceedings, and urged them to an unlimited extension of their efforts.

As another and very powerful means of raising the character and condition of the people, His Lordship opened to them the avenues of public employment and honour—a measure so noble, so wise, so boundless in the train of its healing and benignant influences, that it is impossible to form an adequate conception of its excellence. His endeavour to introduce the principles of self-government, by reviving the Jury or Panchayat system throughout the country, failed, from the want of suitable means to bring it into effect. It remains, however, on record, for the benefit of the next Governor-General on whom His Lordship's mantle may fall, and the generation that may be blessed by his rule.

There are two other measures of Lord Bentinck which show how his thoughts for the good of India tended: we mean the Commission for the Suppression of Thuggee, and the appointment of the Prison Discipline Committee. Much good has been done by both; and had His Lordship been here, to follow up their proceedings with the same purpose

and energy in which they originated, we are convinced that the former would have extended by this time into a general system for the suppression of dacoity, and the establishment of peace and safety, through the whole country; and the latter would not have ended in a mere Report—*vox ex preteritis silii*.

But we must refrain from further enumeration of Lord Bentinck's claims to the gratitude of India and her friends. He has passed beyond the reach of their praise; and the remembrance that he has, gives renewed and vastly heightened interest to the touching words he addressed with so much feeling—with almost stifled utterance—to the Missionaries of Bengal: "I must at the same time recollect, that it is part of that charity which you so earnestly teach and practice, to think no evil, and to regard with indulgence conduct that seems to emanate from good intentions. But even your praise must not mislead me from a deep consciousness and confession of my own unworthiness, or make me forget that only in humble dependence upon the Giver of all mercies, I can hope by earnest prayer to obtain forgiveness for the acceptable use I have made of the talents committed to my care." These words fall solemnly and sweetly on the heart, as they that he has not only resigned his charge of earthly power, but life itself, into the hands of Him who gave it. We cannot better close this notice, than by adding the eloquent and feeling testimony borne by the Bishop of Calcutta to the character of Lord Bentinck, as he presided on Monday last, at the meeting on Steam Communication.

"The Right Reverend Chairman addressed the meeting as follows. Gentlemen,—It is not without some reluctance that I have taken the Chair on this occasion, because I think, that matters not directly of a religious character, the chair of public meetings is better filled by gentlemen more immediately concerned with the subject in hand. Still, so far as may be in accordance with my sacred duty, I am always happy to support the every other design, which has for its object the good of India, and of the world at large. But what overcame my reluctance to act as chairman, at this time, was an intimation from Mr. Grosvenor, that it was designed to offer some tribute to the memory of our late Governor-General, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, the names of whose death, at Paris, have just reached us. Who I remembered his exertions in the cause in which we are assembled, and in every other design for the happiness of India, I did not think it possible for me to decline the invitation with which I was honoured. It was Lord William Bentinck, who in 1848, first instilled into my mind that zeal for the cause of Steam Communication, which has ever since animated me. It was Lord William Bentinck who induced me to send the little letter in the June of that year, which many gentlemen before me remember, and which contributed, perhaps, in some measure, to advance the subscriptions then begun. I had continual opportunities afterwards of knowing, that the same distinguished person used every exertion in his power in furtherance of the great cause. A tribute to his memory, is, therefore, most justly due.

"Moreover, when I remember the warm kindness which he displayed towards myself—when I remember the integrity of his character, his love for India, and his appreciation of the advantages of native education, I am still further disposed to honour his name. When I add to this his private charities,—his attentions to all around him, (he has more than once at Clarendon 2,000 rupees into the plate for the District Charitable Society)—when I remember, that I never missed him at Church when his health would allow him to attend—when I call to mind his avowed allegiance to the Christian religion,—the interest which he took in the wise and discreet progress of Christian missions,—his Christian purity, his family piety, his love to his wife, his kindness and benignity to all around him—the example, in short, that he set to India—all these induce me, as a man,—as a resident in this country, as a Christian, and as one holding the office I do in the Church, to offer my feeble but heartfelt testimony of love to the memory of Lord William Bentinck."

**CHINA.**—Accounts have been received from China to the 28th of June. The state of affairs was as unsatisfactory as they have been since the Imperial Commissioner commenced his campaign against the Opium; and the obstacles to a reconciliation of interests appear rather to increase than diminish. Capt. Elliot had retired to Macao, at which place the Chinese authorities had pleaded him; and he appears to have issued a proclamation in his own defence, addressed to the Chinese, in which the violence and perfidy which had marked the recent proceedings, were unsparingly exposed. An attack from the Chinese appears also to have been threatened, as the *Cambridge* had been chartered to act as a guard ship. Two edicts had been put forth by the Chinese; the one forbidding any traffic with the vessels at Macao, under the usual Chinese penalty of death; the other, ordering the foreign ships either to return to Canton, or to quit the country in five days. The destruction of the Opium had commenced in real earnest. The Commissioner superintended the process with his own eyes. Three hundred chests were brought out duly, and their contents cast into the pit, and trodden under foot by the coolies; and strange to say, some of the tracts which had been issued by the Missionaries, calling upon the Chinese to abstain from the use of this poison, were destroyed with the Opium. A merchant who proceeded to the spot, and witnessed the process, has testified to the European community that the Opium was bona-fide destroyed, without any deception. He is evidently an American, and has taken the opportunity of moralizing on the superior virtue and disinterestedness of the Chinese, which places them, in his opinion, in an advantageous contrast with the English smuggling community. We heartily join him in thinking that the Chinese have read a great moral lesson to the English; but brother Jonathan should be chary of moral contrasts, while he keeps two millions and a half of slaves in his own free country,—the freest under the sun. As to the disinterestedness of the Chinese, who have so virtuously destroyed the Opium they had obtained by an act of national violence, instead of selling it for two millions sterling, it is altogether so novel and unexpected a virtue; so extremely foreign to the national character and habits, that we scarcely know what to think of it. A large defalcation in the revenue, and a serious diminution of the circulating medium, is described by the Chinese themselves as having led to this act of most unaccountable exasperation or disinterestedness. If the Chinese can be relied on, the Imperial Palace of Peking was not free from the pollution of this drug, and the highest personage in the empire is believed to have had his interests hitherto enlisted in favour of it. But even acquitting the Emperor of any interested connivance at the trade, all the Mandarins under him, through all ranks, and in all provinces, with here and there an honourable exception, have participated in the clandestine trade. The edicts, couched in language so moral and so solemn, have been known to be mere waste paper. The very officers who promulgated them, were at the moment engaged in violating them. Even so late as the last year, the present viceroy of Canton kept no fewer than five smuggling boats in his own employ on the river. The Admiral on the station acted in the same manner outside; and for a considerable time the revenue cutters almost exclusively received the drug from the smuggling vessels. When the foreigners were confined at Canton, and the Opium was on the point of being delivered up, the Mandarin junka anchored in front of Macao and smuggled Opium, without interruption. Lin, the Commissioner, whose vigorous arm has dug the grave, in which are entombed two millions sterling of British property; is stated by the Chinese who know him, to belong to a family notorious for their Opium smuggling propensities. We

must take the disinterested virtue of the Chinese, therefore, with some small grains of allowance.

But what is to be done? The Chinese will have the drug; and the foreigners will sell it at the point of the bayonet, while it will yield them a profit. Whatever doubts existed as to the strength of this habit, and the possibility of eradicating it by the power of the State, they have been laid at rest for ever by the last intelligence. One might have supposed, that the tyrannical act of Lin, in the seizure of the Opium, and his firmness in destroying it, had put an end, at least for the present, to the trade. No such thing. While he was engaged in superintending the destruction of Opium, at that very same time was the traffic again rearing its head; and the drug was freely taken off at from seven hundred to a thousand dollars a chest. If so daring a violation of the Imperial edict was perpetrated while he was in the neighbourhood, armed with dictatorial powers, with what cogency may we not expect the trade to revive when he shall have quitted Canton, and resigned the government into the hands of those who, before his arrival, were its most barefaced encouragers? While, therefore, on the one hand, it appears a physical, as well as a moral impossibility, to put a period to the trade and consumption of Opium, the new law will not allow the legitimate trade to the re-established at Canton, unless the merchants will sign a bond making themselves responsible, with life and property, for the introduction of the drug; that is, unless they will sign their own death warrant. How this anomalous state of things is to be remedied, there is, perhaps, no man wise or hardy enough to form us. The national pride of the Chinese has just received an unlimited accession of strength; and it is secretly to be supposed, that amidst the intoxication of recent success, they will listen to the voice of reason and justice. Let the merchants retire, and close the trade for a year, say some. This will force the Chinese, by the distress it will entail on them, to open their ports on reasonable terms. That the Empire would suffer to an incalculable degree by the cessation of the foreign trade, admits of no doubt; but England would also suffer in the abstraction of tea, and the loss of revenue, to an extent, which would force any Ministry to put an end to this state of things, even at some sacrifice of national dignity. And while we were absent, the Americans would be present, and supplied with British capital to carry on the trade as briskly as ever; unless, indeed, we were to send a declaration of war to Peking, and declare Canton in a state of blockade; but just at the present moment it would be found rather awkward to engage in a new war which would extend the scene of our warfare from the Caspian to the Yellow Sea. All that can be said by the wisest among us, is, that circumstances have reached a crisis, at which it is impossible to perceive a distant opening of relief.

**MR. MACAULAY.**—Among the articles of intelligence imported by the last Mail, next to the defeat of the Turkish army, Mr. Macaulay's return for Edinburgh, is, perhaps, the most surprising, more especially when viewed in connection with Mr. Tait's return to Calcutta. After the brand of eternal infamy had been affixed on him, by the writers and speakers of this Presidency; after he had been excommunicated with bell, book and candle, and had been declared by one of the most prominent speakers in Calcutta, to be forever unfit to assist in the debates of Parliament; nay, after it had been solemnly declared in terms of the deepest indignation, that he never should sit in Parliament again, to find him on his first address to one of the first constituencies in the United Kingdom, elected, without opposition, to succeed the Speaker in the House of Commons, as representative of the

capital of Scotland, is prodigious; is very mortifying. But what renders the circumstance infinitely more mortifying, is, that the election appears to have been made, after he had passed successfully through the ordeal of a seven-enteching on the Code, of which his opponents had declared that, like another great man, he would go down to posterity with it in his hand, only with accumulated infamy, instead of honour.

While the individual on whom the Calcutta community has fixed the paternity and the misnomer of the Act, called the Black Act, has thus been lifted into Parliament, the gentleman who was deputed to effect its repeal, after a strenuous attempt to fulfil his mission with his wonted zeal and ability, has been obliged to return unsuccessful to Calcutta. On his departure for Canada, the business was assigned to a gentleman in London, from whom we were led to expect every thing. But although the present Session is advanced almost to its close, there has been no motion made on the subject, nor does the name of the Act appear, so far as we can learn, to have been once pronounced in the House. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude, that the case is hopeless. Far be it from us to speak in any terms of exultation, either of the triumph of Mr. Macaulay, or of the extinction of all hope that the Black Act will be repealed; but we think that high circumstances may teach us a lesson of moderation. On such subjects we have had the misfortune to differ from our contemporaries; and it may be expected, that in matters in which we are in the minority of a single unit, we should speak with becoming modesty. Still we hope it will not be considered treason against the interests of India, if we continue to think that the existence of the Act on our statute book is matter for little regret. We never were able, dimly, through an obscurity of intellect, to perceive any of those evils which were propounded from the repeal of a law, which endowed the European community with exclusive privileges, to the crime of which they were, however, so blind, as not to have used the offender than twice in twenty years. Our view of the matter has been strengthened by the fact, that since the passing of the Act, furiously called the Black Act, no instance has been adduced of its injurious effect on the interests of the European community. We do not say, therefore, that there is any cause for regret in the loss of all hope that the Act will be repealed. On the general question of grievances, it has always appeared in our humble apprehension, that while in this country we have few rights, we have still fewer wrongs; and that real, substantial wrongs—wrong which can be made palpable to the understanding, and which no sophistry can extenuate, will always be redressed in England, sooner or later. When these grievances happen to affect the Native, as well as the European community, they stand a still better chance of commanding the most respectful attention; and there are few, if any, instances in which addresses from this country, for the removal of unequivocal evils, have failed of success. Thus when the Supreme Court had for years, in its grasp for power, stretched forth its hand to all persons and all things; when that which was intended as a blessing, had become a curse, and the whole European community of Calcutta making common cause with the Natives, went up to Parliament with the public grievances, Parliament at once listened to their complaints, and ordered the Chief Justice to be recalled and prosecuted, and narrowed the jurisdiction of the Court, so as to adapt it to the convenience of society. When, on more recent occasions, the community of Calcutta, European and Native, made a combined effort for the privilege of European colonization, for the equalization of the Sugar Duties, for the suppression of the Cooly Trade; all these beneficial measures were, in the end, secured. But it must be remembered that these real grievances were treated of in that calm, firm and determined manner, which is the surest forerunner of success; and not in

that wild and impassioned strain, which has too often been employed of late, and on no occasion more conspicuously than in reference to the Act in question, and its author; but which is the unerring prognostic of failure. In reference more particularly to Mr. Macaulay's admission into Parliament, it is unfortunate that those who direct the judgement of the Calcutta community, should have committed themselves to a prophecy, which belied as it is by the event, makes an awkward recoil. It is the denunciations which were so unwisely fulminated against Mr. Macaulay, that have given his return to Parliament, which in other circumstances, would have passed over with little notice, the air of a triumph over the voice of Calcutta.

STEAM.—We have seen a letter of the 15th June, from one much occupied in Steam projects, and deeply interested in the success of the great Comprehensive Scheme, which does not give a very encouraging account of proceedings in London; at least he says, that the prospect of obtaining the support of the East India Company to the Comprehensive Scheme has not advanced since the last report of May. "It is," however, under consideration, and we expect to get an answer on Wednesday, 19th June. There has been a person appointed to consider the matter, and report at the Liberator by that date. Unfortunately, Lord W. Bentinck is not able to attend to his parliamentary business from his lameness, and should have got the grant, ere this, I think. Money is not easily procured just now for such schemes; and it is, perhaps, better that it was deferred now till we get news from your Bengal Steam Committee, after the receipt of the result of the public meeting of 18th January. I hope that you will have determined on building a vessel at once yourselves, and have begun her on the plan already sent out. The Indian Steam Navigation Inhibitor has been exposed by the publication of a correspondence between Messrs. Howell, Ogilvie and Co. which, showing such barefaced designs of humbugging sailors here, that I am afraid it will be very difficult to get support to any thing Indian after this, and Capt. Ross's famous scheme."

This state of things is certainly far from satisfactory; and we fear that even with Mr. Curtis's best zeal there will be nothing done positively towards the great and only truly beneficial scheme, for a long time to come.

It is very much to be regretted, that the movement made in Calcutta some months ago, towards positive action in the construction of the first large Vessel for the comprehensive route by subscription here in Calcutta, was not followed up. She would have now been in a good state of forwardness; and the knowledge of this would have been a better spur to the activity of our London friends, than all the reports of Town Hall meetings we could send them.

We hope to see those who were the promoters of this plan on the alert again; and surely the Steam subscribers would be much better pleased to see their money at once applied to the object in view, by the construction of a really good and valuable tank vessel, than in having it lying idle in the Dock, or placed at the disposal of a Committee in England, who move so slowly, and in the face of so many obstacles.

After the above was in type, we received the Report of the New Bengal Steam Fund, and of the meeting held in Calcutta to receive it. On this occasion, Mr. H. M. Parker delivered one of the most forcible and eloquent speeches which has ever been heard in Calcutta, culminated, as usual, with his characteristic elegant humour. In it he assembled every thing which it was necessary to say upon the subject of Steam, with the exception of the startling fact subsequently adduced by Capt. Taylor, that to put the road between Naggora and Calcutta into such a state as to meet the public wishes, would require a sum, which would go far to procure us a Steamer of

the largest dimensions. We beg the reader to bear this fact in mind, as he reads over Mr. Parker's speech, which we have transferred entire to our columns.

With all deference for the opinions of those who, in this country, and in England, have urged forward this great and important undertaking, we may be permitted to remark, that in our humble judgment, it would have been better for the Steam Company to have confined itself, for the present, at least, to the supplying that in which we are really deficient, a relay of vessels of the largest power to ply between Calcutta and Suva. By undertaking the communication also between Falmouth and Alexandria, they appear to us unnecessarily to "fetter their enterprise with a larger responsibility than is by any means necessary. For passengers on the European side of the route, there are already in existence Her Majesty's Steamers, which the Admiralty will be obliged, from the complexion of affairs, to increase, rather than to diminish. There are also the French Steamers, three times a month, and the Austrian *panzers*. With all these facilities already in existence, it appears to us that the Steam Company would act prudently in confining their attention to the provision of Steamers on the Pacific side, to break the extension of their operations to the European waters, to some future emergency, when there appeared a probability that the existing means of access would be interrupted. We are inclined to think that the number of passengers, more especially from India, who would prefer the *quick Steamers*, or who would like to choose their own route to England, would so materially diminish the passengers likely to avail themselves of the Company's Steamers, as greatly to offset the profits. As it regards the remittance of the Mails, the present arrangement concluded with the French Government, seems to us that letters will no longer be entrusted to vessels which adopt the Gibraltar route. Speed being the grand object in the transmission of Mails, every one will naturally be anxious to save eight or ten days, by sending his letters through France. If the projects of the Committee were, therefore, discomfited of the necessity of providing vessels to Alexandria, it would be comparatively easy, by one bold and grand effort, on both sides the water at once to provide a route of 2,000 tons burden, by which the Comprehensive Scheme might be carried into immediate effect.

Mr. Parker mentioned, in the course of his speech, that the transmission of the Mails from Bombay to Calcutta, occupied from sixteen to twenty-two days. Supposing, however, vessels of adequate power, equal to those which plough the Atlantic, to be laid on the route, letters would be conveyed by them from Calcutta to Suva, in less time than is now required simply for the transmission of them across the continent of India. If the time required, with stoppages, from Calcutta to Suva, were even to amount to twenty days, the scheme would still stand thus:

Between Calcutta and Suva, ... ..	20 days.
Between Suva and Alexandria, ... ..	4
Between Alexandria and Calais, ... ..	17
Between Calais and London, ... ..	1

In all, forty-two days, or six weeks for letters from Calcutta to London. This is no visionary prospect; for one that is within our reach, and within reach in a twelvemonth, if the Directors had but the heart to lend it a helping hand.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.  
—The Church of Scotland has been brought into a very critical position, by the proceedings of the General Assembly in May last. It does not come within our province, to enter on a discussion of the propriety of what has been done. But as there are many in India who are deeply interested in the matter, we shall devote several columns next week, to the report given by the *Scottish Pilot*, of the principal speeches made in

the Assembly on the Auchtermadar case. In the meantime we would call attention to other transactions of the Assembly of a more gratifying nature. On the 23d of May, the Report of the India Mission was read and approved, and Dr. Duff delivered a farewell address to the Assembly; after which the Moderator, on the motion of Mr. Donip, called on Mr. Clark, of Inverness, to commend Dr. Duff to Almighty God, in the view of his speedy return to India; and Colonel Donnis proposed that a sum of money should be raised anonymously, to be placed at the Doctor's disposal, as a testimony of admiration for his zeal and talents. On the same day the Report of the Committee on Colonial Churches was received: and Mr. Morgan, of Belfast, made a statement to the Assembly, on behalf of the Home Mission of the Synod of Ulster. Next day, Dr. Chalmers read the Report of the Church Extension Committee. He commenced by stating that the last year had fallen considerably short of each of the preceding ones, both in regard to the number of new Churches and the revenue. The Churches for which subscriptions have been commenced within the year, were 14, and the total amount of revenue, local and general, was £25,418. The Report went on to state the various ways in which the funds had been allocated. It appeared that during the five years of the existence of the Committee, 211 new Churches have been erected, or are in course of erection, and £233,868 have been subscribed.

The Report of a deputation appointed to proceed to the High lands, for the purpose of inquiring into certain irregularities, was also read. The deputation had examined the clergy of the Presbytery of Skye. It appeared that there was a great and general neglect of "soul-saving labours;" and it was reckoned that no fewer than 1,000 individuals were untaught in the whole Presbytery. It was in evidence that at least one of the Ministers of Skye held heretical doctrines with regard to the Sacrament. A Committee was appointed to examine the whole subject. On the 25th of May, Dr. Dickson, in the absence of Dr. Baird, read the Report of the Committee on Education. At the same meeting, Mr. Canfield laid on the table the Report of the Committee on the Conversion of the Jews. Without reading the Report, he adverted to one or two facts to show what had been done since last year. He mentioned that, when the port of Aden was taken possession of by the British Government, the thought had occurred to an eminent gentleman in Edinburgh, whose name he was not at liberty to mention, that it would be an excellent place to occupy as a Missionary Station, and he had placed at the disposal of the friends of the Church £200 a year in support of such a Mission. By this liberality the Committee had been enabled to meet this call in Providence, and would take immediate steps for the planting of a Mission at the port of Aden.

Of Dr. Duff's speech before the Assembly we have only the following brief notice. It exhibits the worthy Doctor's usual singularity of tone, when speaking either of himself or of others. The *Scottish Pilot* describes the whole speech as "eloquent and highly figurative."

"He commenced by observing, that there was a time when, even in that house, it was necessary for any one to appeal to the Bible, to prove the duty of the Christian Church for engaging in missions. They had all heard the story of the venerable Erskine, who, when once one was advocating missions, exclaimed, 'Give me that Bible!' blessed be God, those days were gone by; and his prayer was, that they might be hurried in oblivion, never to be inserted on the tablets of history. But, though they had made a noble beginning, they ought to remember it was but a beginning. A calculation had been made by a most acute and intelligent missionary, that if the propagation of the gospel went on at the rate it had done for the last thirty years, it would take twenty thousand years before the world could even be nominally Christianized. He

then referred to the state of education in India, and mentioned that while infidel and anti-Christian books, were permitted in the public libraries in India, Christian books were forbidden. The friends of religion in London had resolved to remedy this; and they reflected an extensive assortment of religious books, and sent them over to India, with a simple request that they might be put along with the other books. Out of twenty public institutions, only two had involuntarily received the gift, all the rest had rejected it with scorn. After expatiating on the difficulties to be encountered from the prejudices of the Hindoos, and expressing his confidence that they would be overcome, and that speedily, he came to consider the duty which rested upon Christians at home. There was a great delusion he felt respecting the impression made on the public mind by platform meetings. The announcement of the presence of an eloquent man would draw together, perhaps, a thousand people; but, if the exhibition of a Polar bear was announced, as many could be induced to attend; and, though those who were present were warmed and elevated with the topics brought before them, yet the thousands who did not attend were altogether careless, and even ignorant, of the subject; so that the meeting might be compared to a volcano that tossed out flames of fire, but they were tossed and rolled on waves of ice and snow, where they were speedily extinguished, and went into innamy, and did nothing. The great object ought to be to interest the masses in this subject,—to turn it into the school, the pulpit, and the Church rooms. They had heard that day of the death-knell of the Church being rung. He felt it was rung, indeed, if they neglected this subject. If they took it up, they would go on in spite of all the principalities and powers of the earth. (Loud, loud.) They talked much of the spirit of their fathers, but how did they ever strive to imitate their example? He had heard much, lately, of admiring the tombs of the martyrs; and when he looked to the men who did it, he was painfully reminded of another class of men who garbished the sepulchres of the prophets; and yet they were told by our Saviour, fill ye up the measure of your fathers, for all the blood that has been shed, from righteous Abel to this day, shall come upon this generation. They talked of the mighty deeds of their fathers, while they were seated at their luxurious banquets; but if they would really imitate their example, it must be by making sacrifices. He then came to his own personal feelings at reviewing his labours. He felt he could not entertain their sympathies, if he was like some who came before the Assembly petitioning for employment in this country. What was to be thought of a man who, after expressing his willingness to labour in the Christian vineyard, after he surveyed it in all its extent, and discovered some spots well cultivated, others only partially reclaimed, while the greater part remained a barren waste:—What would be thought if he were to neglect the wilderness, and position the cultivators of the fertile spots to be allowed to remain among them? He judged no man; but, for himself, he could not answer it to his own conscience,—it would be the basest treachery to his Saviour,—if he refused to go. Dr. Duff concluded with a glowing protestation, in anticipation of the time when the gospel would become universal over the world.

#### WEEKLY EDITORIAL OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

Intelligence has been received from China to the 26th of June. The intelligence is as unfavourably as ever. There does not appear to have been any collision between the English vessels and the Chinese junk, but as the former had been ordered to depart from Macao in five days, or to come up to Canton, a collision was reasonably to be expected.—The *Hundred Countries* states, that the Court of Directors have resolved to take effectual steps for putting a stop to the correspondence of military men

with the newspapers; and that paper seems to approve of the resolution. The *Englishman* has offered a long commentary on the article, which closes with this startling conclusion. "For all the real evils which have resulted from a free press, however, as connected with military men, the Company have to thank the late Lord William Bentinck, who did most to identify the army with its employers!"—The *Englishman* states that the anxiety which was felt regarding the hostile disposition of the Ameer of Scinde has been entirely removed, by their having ratified the treaty, as it was revised by Lord Auckland.—The Society of Arts has offered a considerable Premium in any individual who shall raise the greatest quantity of flax in the East Indies in the season of 1840.—The *Caleutta Gazette* of last evening, contains a public order, (which will be found under the Military Orders,) for the establishment of a Secondary School, in connection with the Medical College of Caleutta.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

It is again rumoured in the papers, that Mr. Macnaghten will assume the Government of the North Western Provinces, on the return of Lord Auckland to Caleutta. Who is to supply his place at Calcutta?—We are happy to learn that Government is likely to adopt nearly all the improvements in the Post Office Department, suggested by Capt. Taylor, before he quitted his official appointment. Dr. Ranken's report is said to be the only thing waiting to secure their being carried into effect.—The Court of Directors are affirmed to have expressed themselves favourable to the establishment of local Mints; which appears singular after the enormous expense at which the splendid Mint in Caleutta has been erected.—The illustrious Bheem Sehn Thappa, for twenty years Prime Minister of Nepal, under whose administration that country rose to greatness, after having been confined in prison and tortured, died of a wound inflicted in an attempt to murder himself. To the eternal disgrace of that Court his body has been denied funeral rites, and thrown out to be devoured by jackals and vultures.—Letters from Simla state, that the prospect of a war with the Nepaules was very proximate; that the death of Hanger Sing had suggested to the Nepal Court the possibility of an outbreak, with the view of recovering the provinces formerly wrested from them.—The arrangement which has been made with the French Government, for the transmission of our Sierran Passants, through France, are given in full in the papers of this day. We have published an account of it among our selections. It is a most favourable plan as it respects India, and will always give us later news than we could have received by way of Gibraltar, but we fear it will injure Mr. Waghorn's interests.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

Intelligence has been received that Capt. Melcol, the Acting Resident at Ava, has been obliged to leave the Capital, and return to Rangoon, because the rise of the Irrawaddy had flooded the sand bank on which he was lodged. The King refused to give him any other lodging; and never took the slightest notice of his departure. We learn also that fortifications are ordered to be erected, without delay, at Rangoon, and on the opposite side of the river. It must be clear that while we have no minister at this Court, we must remain in total ignorance of the movements it may make against us, and that our frontier provinces must always be exposed to the incursions of this barbarous power.—Intelligence has been received from the AGRA or THE INDIA. After great difficulties, from a deficiency of food, it reached the far famed Khelat-i-Gilshan, where no opposition was made. The army is vastly overproportioned to the service it has to perform; and the provisions are equally disproportioned to the army; hence the privations of this campaign.—The papers state that 40,000 Rupees have been purloined from the Government Agency, and pledged under forged indentments with the Bank of Bengal.—The 12th N. I. left Barrackpore, on its way to Benares, at the beginning of this week; and the 15th is to follow it on Monday, to Dinapore.—The Agra Bank has just declared a dividend of nine per cent.; one per cent. more than the Metropolitan Banks. It was also determined to embrace the opportunity offered by a large cash balance, for the safe issue of a small paper circulation, to assist the Natives to it.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

The accounts which have been received from Aden, gives hopes of its increasing commercial prosperity. Two of the most

influential and extensive growers of coffee had come down to visit Capt. Haines, and expressed the utmost anxiety to be enabled to dispose of their produce there.—A Monsieur de Ledere, who was apprehended at Sikarpore by order of Mr. Marnaghten, as a spy, has been sent to Bombay, and there it has been discovered that the suspicion was a mistake.—Private letters received by the Overland Mail affirm, that it is a common topic of conversation, that the Madras Presidency will be abolished, and its territory annexed to Bombay and Calcutta; (not this side the expiration of the Charter certainly).—A correspondent from Chittor notices, that a most outrageous assault had been committed in that Zillah, on a Missionary of the London Society, by a number of Brahmins.—The salute on Thursday last, which was by many supposed to be a tribute to the memory of Lord William Bentinck, turns out to have been merely the exercising of the gun boats destined for the Barmese war, whenever there is one.—At the auction sale of the freight of the *Malakanga*, there was a very heavy demand, and much of it sold at five Rupees a foot.—The abatement of Company's Paper from the Government Agency, which was at first stated at 40,000 Rupees, turns out not to have exceeded 18,000.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

The Steamer, with troops from Jussapore, reached Gowhaty, on Sunday, the 4th of this month. Such a sight has never been seen on the Behrampooter; the Natives were overwhelmed with astonishment; and both banks of the river were crowded with eager spectators.—The *Zephia* has sailed from Bombay without any Mail, which, though despatched on the day declared by the Post Office authorities to be the last day, reached Bombay two days after the Steamer had taken her departure.—The sailing vessel which was sent to Aden with Mail, made the voyage at the amazingly short period of *fifty-five days*. When we hear of the arrival of the *Water Witch* at that station, (and she promised to perform the journey in forty days,) we shall have an opportunity of comparing the facilities for the trip to the Red Sea in the monsoon, which are enjoyed respectively by Bombay and Calcutta.—The papers contain the detailed organization of the force which is to proceed to Joudhpore, under the command of Major General Lampton. It is to consist of six Regiments of Infantry, with, however, so small a sprinkling of cavalry, as to lead to the supposition that no great opposition is expected.—The name of Mr. Bain, the Fellow Surgeon, is mentioned in this day's papers.—The Bombay Government has determined to anticipate an arrangement which had been made regarding the despatch of the next steamer. She is to be despatched four days earlier than was at first appointed.

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

The Falmouth Mail, according to the expectations of our Editors, may be hacked for at Bombay this day, though it will be more than a fortnight before it can be expected in Calcutta.—The *Enterprise* Steamer is preparing for another trip to Rangoon; and it is rumoured, that she carries the ultimatum of this Government, on the conduct and position of the Burmese ruler; and that on her return, we shall either have a confirmed peace, or war to the hilt.—The abstraction of Notes from the Government Agency was, it is affirmed, detected three months ago; but this precious period appears to have been wasted in ascertaining whether the parties to whom the Notes belonged had authorized their sale; meanwhile the Notes were pledged at the Bank of Bengal under forged endorsements, and the recovery of the money has become peculiarly difficult.—It is affirmed in the Ceylon papers, that the 18th Royal Irish, one company of the Royal Artillery, and six companies of the Ceylon Rifle Corps have been placed at the disposal of the Governor General, and have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Mouleim.—The *Delhi Gazette* states, that letters had been received from Cabul, by way of Peshawar, stating that the Army of the Sikhs had actually taken possession of Cabul, and that Dost Mahomed had fled.—The Bark, *Christopher Pearson*, which was laden with rice, and on the eve of taking her departure for the Mauritius, has been condemned as unseaworthy.—The *Esperanza*, at Bombay, in the bottom of which the Bombay rats had eaten a variety of holes, has been repaired, the holes stopped up, and the vessel again sent to sea.—Our good friend, the *Chondrika*, has come forward to recommend for the office of Translator to Government, Cully

Shanker Nunder, who has given him great assistance in translating for his paper.

The following sums have been received by Messrs. Arbutnot and Co. at Malacca, for the Friend of India, to 30th July, 1840:—

Capt. A. Hydon, ... ..	to January, 1840,	20 0
E. Newberry, Esq., ... ..	to March, 1840,	20 0
T. W. Kellie, Esq., ... ..	to April, 1840,	24 0
J. Bourdillon, Esq., ... ..	to April, 1840,	20 0
Lieut. J. M. Wallhouse, ... ..	to April, 1840,	20 0
Major R. Alexander, ... ..	to Decr, 1839,	24 0
Major P. Thomson, ... ..	to March, 1840,	20 0
James Thomas, Esq., ... ..	to June, 1840,	20 0
Capt. John Hill, ... ..	to July, 1840,	20 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

## MISSIONARY AND ECCLESIASTICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Rev. H. Palmer has been appointed as Junior chaplain at the Cathedral.—The Rev. H. Fisher, junior, has been appointed to officiate at Dinapore, the Rev. H. Vaughan having proceeded to sea for the restoration of health.—The death of the Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Cuthack, is reported in the *Indian Times* of last month.—The Bishop of Malacca has proceeded to the hills for the benefit of his health.—The Senate of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of D. D. on the Rev. J. Chalmers, senior chaplain of the Scottish Church.—The Scottish mission may be understood, soon be strengthened by the arrival of the Rev. Thomas Smith and lady.—The Baptist mission anticipate the arrival of four Missionaries in company with the Rev. W. H. Perce.—Dr. H. Scherlin may be expected in Calcutta in all December. He comes by the overland route from the eastward.—Letters from England state that the Rev. Dr. Duff intended to leave England overland, so as to be here in November next.—Letters from New South Wales bring the gratifying intelligence that the health of our esteemed brother, the Rev. W. S. Mackay, was much improved by the voyage.—Dr. Abel has sailed from America, accompanied by several fellow-labourers for the Straits and China.—A reinforcement of the Baptist American Society in Borneo had sailed from the United States early in the year.—The last accounts from our esteemed friend, the Rev. G. Taylor, were favourable; his health had been so far restored as to enable him to preach.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. A. M. M., the wife of the Rev. W. M. M., of the London Baptist Society. She died at Chesham about 23rd instant. Her husband was peace.—The Archdeacon of Bombay has been obliged to repair to New South Wales for the benefit of his health.—*Calcutta Christian Observer*.

## THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The British Society, with its valued ally, has granted to the Calcutta Auxiliary 17,000 copies of the sacred scriptures in the English language. The books of that Society during the past year have been, 538,000 volumes, and the receipts, £10,250-11 during the same period.—*Idid*.

## PRIZE FOR THE BEST ESSAY IN HINDUSTANI, ON THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

The gentleman who offered a prize through the medium of the Bishop of Calcutta, for the last Essay in Hindustani, on the Evidences of Christianity, with a Refutation of Hindooism; is desirous of enlarging the time for the presentation of such a work. We are, therefore, requested to give notice, that any Essay, considered best deserving of the Prize of 1000 Rs. will be entitled to that sum, if sent in before Midsummer, 1841, to R. Melby, Esq., the Registrar of the Diocese.—*Christian Intelligence*.

## BAPTISM OF A DISCIPLE OF ZOROBABEL.

An interesting solemnity took place on the 1st of January, at the close of Divine Service, in the church of the Trinity, at Paris. It was the reception into the church of Christ, of a grown person, son of one of the Mameluks whom Buonaparte brought from Egypt. M. Juillerat, pastor, and president of the Consistory of Paris, administered the ordinance of baptism. The person who thus has professed himself a Christian, was brought up in the religion of Zoroaster, (the fire-worship, or that of the sun, either ultimately or as a pretended symbol).—*Archives du Christianisme*.—*Idid*.

## DISSEMINATION OF THE OPIUM.

The sight of this proclamation, confirmed us in my previous intention, to proceed to the Bogue, on the first arrival of a ship to my command, to witness the progress of destroying the Opium, and to seek a conference with the Commissioners, respecting the existing and the apprehended difficulties.—The *Moravia* coming in on the 14th, I proceeded to her the following day, the Bogue, with two friends, and on anchoring at noon, the 17th, sent a card to any of the naval officers of the *Chungking* station, asking the necessary permission. The card was duly conveyed



to the Commissioner and the request promptly granted. At 10 A. M. (the 17th) we left the ship, in our own boat, escorted by several barges, and proceeding up the channel east of the Begoe forts, some 5 or 6 miles, reached at 11, the spot where the drug is being destroyed, and where the Commissioner has his temporary residence. We found the spot to be an enclosure of some 200 feet square, well palisaded, the side opposite (away from) the river, being occupied by most buildings, for storing the Opium, &c. The larger part of the bare ground, was covered by three vans of perhaps 75 feet by 150 each, opening by sluices into the river. The effects of Opium, after being re-weighed, and broken up in the presence of Civil officers, were brought down to the vans; the contents, ball after ball broken down and crumbled upon platforms raised on high benches above the water and then pushed by the feet of the coolies into the receptacle beneath. A large number of men were employed in thus macerating the balls for some days with long rakes, until the whole had become a trifolium mud, when the sluices was raised, and the van emptied in the river. Every precaution seemed to be used by the officers to ensure the complete destruction of the drug, the spot being well guarded, the workmen ticketed, &c. In fact, we turned from the scene, fully satisfied that the work was being performed with right faithfulness, and much disposed to wonder, that a while Christian Governments are growing and farming this delicious drug, this pagan monarch should nobly disdain to enrich his treasury with a sale, that could not fall short of 8p. drs. 20,000,000.

Have we any where on record, a finer rebuke administered by Pagan integrity to Christian degeneracy?—*Englishman*, Aug. 15.

#### TRANSMISSION OF MAIL TO RUSSIA.

*London East India and China Association.*

*Courier's Court, Cornhill, 15th June, 1899.*

W. LAMSON, Esq.,

*Esq., the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.*

SIR,—It is with pleasure that I am acquainted you, for the information of your Chamber, that the communication between Her Majesty's Government, and that of France, alluded to in my last, has been signed at Paris, and the ratification duly made here, so that a safe and speedy transmission of the overland mails will now be bound. The principal stipulations are:

That the Government of the Queen of Great Britain shall enable in the Post Office of France the conveyance, in mail bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom, and vice versa, whenever the abovementioned correspondence shall pass through France; but the British Government reserves to itself at all times the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the abovementioned correspondence, to be conveyed, either between Alexandria and Malta, or between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by packets of the Royal Navy, Article 1.

The French Government engages to effect the conveyance of the mails in the following manner:—By steam packets of 100 horse power, belonging to the Government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; and between Calais and Marseilles by mail coaches. Art. 3.

The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transshipment and for the purification, if necessary, of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed 345 hours, or 14 days and 15 hours, and from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, 300 hours, or 12 days, and 12 hours. Art. 4.

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French Post Office in 102 hours, or 4 days and 8 hours. Art. 5.

The mails to and from the French territory sealed with the seal of the Post Office of the East India Company, or with the seal of the British Post Office. With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the Sanitary Regulations, the cases shall be made of plate, iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed. Art. 6.

The cases shall be accompanied by a courier, who shall keep under his special care the dispatches and mails of Her Majesty's Government, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected. Art. 7.

The couriers of the British Post Office, who shall accompany on board the French Mediterranean packets, the mails, may receive or deliver either at Malta, or at any other station, at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, &c., subject to the operation of Sanitary Regulations. Art. 14.

Such are the features of the new and highly important measure, and which cost this Committee eighteen months of anxiety

and labor to effect, and they trust you will give this communication all the publicity you can for the information of the Indian community.

The possibility of mis-sending letters by way of Falmouth, although marked *via Marseilles*, which has frequently happened, and been complained of, is now at an end; and the inconvenience formerly experienced here part of the correspondence coming by way of France, and the mail by way of Gibraltar, will no longer be felt. The mail and the Government despatches will arrive together, and there is every reason to believe without any increase in the postage.

A copy of the convention shall be sent to you by the first vessel that leaves here, which plan will be followed where papers are bulky, and with our despatches, except on very special occasions.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient humble servant.

(Signed) JOHN STICKMAN, Esq.

—*Harkness*, Aug. 16.

#### MEMOIR OF BHEEM SEIN.

The death of Rungjee Singh is an event which has been chronicled in full detail in all the newspapers and Akhbars of India, and the circumstances which have attended it, and the character of the Chief will be discussed in the broad pages of the *Times*, and probably in most of the periodicals of Europe. In his reign he reigned one month and two days from the date of that event, and his death has occurred among the famous men of this generation, which seems hitherto to have excited very little notice, and the Chief ranks perhaps next to Rungjee Singh, among the few who will most figure in history. We allude to General Bheem Sein Thappah, who, for more than thirty years administered the entire sovereignty of Nepal. This Chief owed his rise to the revolution and barbarous fray in which Bajah Suddha Bahadur of Nepal, was slain with many of the principal nobles, as he was in full Durbar, in 1803. Bheem Sein happened to be out of the province chamber for the moment in which the outbreak commenced, and perceiving at a glance on looking in, what had occurred, he hastened to the Rane's palace, and placing him and the slain Rajah's son in security, proclaimed the latter as King; the name of Kirmann Jod Vikram Shah, and his mother, as Regent; thus obtaining for himself the situation of Premier. He had held this situation about nine years when the earthquake occurrence was called into action by a war with the British, commenced at once in all parts of the frontier of Nepal. At this time he may be said to have held a joint rule like that of the two emperors of ancient Rome over the Nepanese territory, which extended from the Sutledge to the Teesta, and the Western half being governed with equal authority by Cumar Singh Thappa, his kinsman, and close friend of Bheem Sein, during the early part of their careers. The hill territory governed by Cumar Singh was lost to Nepal in the war, and that high-minded Chief survived for a short time only, the disgrace and ruin which he fell on him. The ancient territory of Nepal was saved by the measures and policy of Bheem Sein, and in the latter part of the war, and more extended and more arduous than any of the war, in 1816, the young Rajah proclaimed in his country of age, and the eyes of the world were upon him to see whether, after that event, he would be able to retain his position. In 1816, however, (in November) the Rajah was suddenly attacked by small pox, and died after a short illness, leaving the present Rajah of Nepal, an infant. This emergency secured to Bheem Sein uninterrupted reign for the next minority, and delayed the struggle of faction for twenty years. In the course of this long administration, Bheem Sein did more for Nepal; and the regular army of the State was brought to a condition of discipline which excited the wonder of very competent judges when Maharajah Singh, the nephew of Bheem Sein, came down to Calcutta in the season 33-36 upon a mission, the object of which were not then understood, and which he accompanied besides the regular army, the population of Nepal was organized into a militia, which enables the Rajah to call into the field a larger proportion of the male population than the most warlike nation of Europe can boast of.

Bheem Sein's administration, though vigorous, and to a degree partial, was marked by no acts of cruelty. We have heard of no deaths by execution for political offences, and whilst he governed Nepal, the state has often been cited as the one in which justice was best administered according to Hindoo Law and by Brahminical Institutions. Bheem Sein also was a great encourager of the arts; he built for himself a palace of some magnificence, a picture of which we recollect to have seen in the possession of Mr. James Princep, to whom he sent it in acknowledgment of attentions paid to some Nepanese visitors at Benares; he was great also of the skill of the artist, and sent one to Calcutta a rifle made in the valley of Nepal, and exactly imitated from one presented by the Government as scarcely to be distinguishable. Upon the present Rajah's reaching the years of maturity, the intrigues commenced to which ultimately Bheem Sein

\* Perhaps if he had been less scrupulous, he might have secured to himself a better end.

has fallen a sacrifice. There is reason to believe, that the mission of Marthab Singh to Calcutta was planned for the double purpose of ascertaining, as far as might be, the disposition of the British Government towards the Thapsa party, and further of thwarting the plots then at work to undermine Bhoom Sena, its head, for the opposing faction would scarcely venture to bring matters to extremity against him, while his nephew was beyond reach at the head of the elite of the Nepal army; but if such were the objects of the mission, the effect was but temporary, nor could it have been otherwise. Very shortly after the return of Marthab Singh, the Rajah, solicited by his elder Rane, a viceroy who had thrown himself into the hands of the Paoli faction, the old enemies,—we may say the laconic enemies,—of the Thapsa, renewed Bhoom Sena and all the members of his family from their appointments, and Bhoom Sena, with his nephew, was thrown into confinement. The Paoli faction strenuously objected that the old Chief should be put to death, but the Thapsa faction had a partisan in the Rajah's younger wife, whose influence so far prevailed that the Rajah temporized between the two parties, awaiting for two years to name any Prime Minister. During this interval the junger Rane's party at one time prevailed so far as to procure the liberation of Bhoom Sena and his nephew, and the employment of the latter in the important mission to Lahore, in which we saw him engaged during the past year. Marthab Singh, we believe, is still in Lahore, and to this circumstance was probably his safety. In the early part of this year the struggle of factions at the Rajah's court, and, as usual, the most violent prevailed. Ram Jung Paoli was nominated minister, and his first act was to throw Bhoom Sena again into prison. He next attacked the royal physicians of Bhoom Sena's mission, who had attended the Rajah who died in 1816. Two of these were put to torture, and died under the infliction. Accusations were set up, founded on false declarations, charging Bhoom Sena, with swaying, through the means of these physicians, the Rajah, who died of small pox, by poison. Yet the strength of these (without any regular trial we believe,) Bhoom Sena was put in prison, and sent at first to an unhealthy prison. A short time ago, however, he was brought back, and subjected to torture and every form of indignity, till the spirit of the old Chief would bear it no longer; he attempted suicide by cutting his throat,—and died of the wound after two days on the 29th ultimo. He was the son of Haussa Singh Thapsa, who was Governor of Palpa, on the G. R. frontier side, during the war. We are not informed accurately of his age, but guess it must be somewhere about sixty. His career, therefore, has been exactly simultaneous with that of the Lahore Chief, for whom sixty years were flown from the Ramparts of Fort William. The one has died in a prison; the other, on the throne of his own ruling, surrounded by an army and a population filled with the theme of his glory, and testifying a loyalty and affection seldom witnessed in the East. But what is this point of circumstance to the candid historian? On the page of history the balance of fame will settle between these rival Chiefs,—and if it should ultimately settle in the favour of the Lion of the Punjab, he will owe it more to the position his dominions occupy, which has drawn upon him a larger share of the gaze of the world, than to any intrinsic superiority over his rival in character or in the knowledge of the art of governing mankind.—*Englishman*, August 12.

MR. PARKER'S SPEECH AT THE STRAM MEETING.

Mr. Parker.—My Lord and Gentlemen,—I have been entrusted with a resolution which I solicit your permission to read, it is as follows:—

That the position of the question, when the last Mail was despatched, demands that this meeting should reiterate, in the strongest manner possible, the unabated desire which pervades the nation, and the public in general, for the immediate establishment of the communication, and the adoption of every resolution to maintain to use every means in their power to obtain it.

Before submitting this resolution to the sense of the meeting, I would crave permission to offer a few remarks, which I hope may appear not inapplicable to its tenor. In submitting these remarks I shall bear in mind, as far as possible, the excellent advice we have just received from our Right Reverend Chairman, so just in itself, so worthy of attention, in proceeding from his lips. I shall abstain as much as possible from comments; I shall confine myself as much as possible to facts. Comments, however true, may, as His Lordship observes, create unpleasant and unfriendly feelings; facts can have, or ought to have, no such effect.

Since we last met in this hall, another season has elapsed of depressing and humiliating failure in the present imperfect scheme of Steam Navigation between Great Britain and India. That is a fact.

At this moment every hour is worth a week of ordinary time. A commercial crisis of an unparalleled nature, and involving immense interests, has occurred in China. A momentous war is waging on our frontier. On two others the storm seems gathering, and clouds of threatening hostility hang darkly in the interior of our Empire, for such I may say is Jodhpore, there is

another conflict to all appearance approaching. These, my Lord, these, gentlemen, I think I may call facts!

Between the United States of America and our native country, the most recent, called the *Great Western*, the *Liverpool*, and *British Queen*, and there may be many others, are breaking their magnificent way through the storms, over the foaming sea, amidst the lumbering lee of the Great Atlantic—stopped by no obstacle, triumphing over every difficulty, and carrying on their intercourse between the old world and the new, almost with the regularity and precision of clock work. This, my Lord, is no comment—it is a fact!

While an crisis is hovering over British Asia, such, perhaps, as no man has yet seen—while every hour is precious, and thick coming every speed—speed—speed—while the glorious vessels, I have alluded to, are going in and fro with the rapidity, and the certainty of great creatures of the sea, conquering the mountain waves and the adverse wind, the momentous dispatches of this Government, on which may hang the fate of millions—the thousands of letters fraught with the hopes, the wishes, the fortunes of an immense public—are painfully sounding through the Syrian deserts, with very little chance, to my mind, considering the state of that part of Asia, of ever reaching their destination; or are beating about on the ocean in *two sailing vessels*, despatched on voyages of discovery, sent, in short, to make the interesting and pleasing experiment, of how speedily sailing vessels might reach Aden against that monsoon, which has at length been confessed, the efficient strainers provided for the service “could not look at.” This is really a state of things,—but I remember our excellent Chairman's exhortation—gentlemen, have I stated any thing but facts?

I have still another curious fact or two which may not be unworthy of your attention, and they bear upon the subject of my resolution.

I find in a statement published here Lord William Bentinck's Select Committee, by Sir John Lubbock, in 1837, the following passages.

“It appears the Committee will permit me to read them.

First.—A despatch, dated on the 10th of September, 1836, which the home authorities received from the Government of Bombay; it is enclosed in these words.

“We beg leave to offer to your Honourable Court our congratulations on the rapidly with which your wishes have of late been conveyed to all parts of your Indian possessions. The three last Overland Mails have brought despatches from London to Bombay in 38, 43 and 44 days; and those intended for Calcutta have been forwarded in 10 days. We have witnessed the energetic impulse this early intelligence has given to the mercantile interest, and the unbounded satisfaction it has diffused throughout all classes of the community, &c., &c., &c.”

Now there is some ambiguity in the term “despatches” in the above passage. I construe it, however, as any plain man would, as having reference to what interests the public at large, viz. the Overland Mails, which, I conceive, are said on the 10th September, 1836, to have been “of late” conveyed to Calcutta in ten days. Gentlemen, I have had drawn up a little paper here which shows that from the 1st of June to the 18th September, 1836, the date of the letter quoted, the Overland Mails reached Calcutta from Bombay in fifteen days—in fifteen days and a quarter—in sixteen days and a half—in fifteen days and a quarter—in fourteen days and a quarter, twelve days and a half, and thirteen days and a half; but on one occasion in ten days. These are curious facts—facts they are. First I cannot reconcile them as owing, no doubt, to my want of apprehension.

Secondly.—On the 30th March, 1837, a letter was addressed to the President of the Board of Control, which will be found at page 18 of the Minutes of Evidence before the Select Committee. The letter says:—

“The Court are aware that it will be necessary to promote, by every possible means, facility and quickness of communication between Bombay and Calcutta, and Madras; and they have observed, by recent intelligence, that the Government of India has adopted arrangements for the acceleration of the dock, by which packets may be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta in from eight to ten days, and to Madras in about seven days, and which the Court consider to be a much more rapid and certain, and unquestionably more economical mode of communication than a Steam conveyance.”

My Lord—Gentlemen—this is a happy announcement; but how has it been fulfilled? I put many other failures (unavoidable failures)—failures inseparable from the very scheme of sending the English mails, overland from Bombay.) I say, I put many other failures out of the question, I only contrast your notice to that under which we are now suffering. The *Tepter* left Aden with the English Mail on the 10th, and reached Bombay on the 27th ultimo. The first letters by that vessel reached us—neither in eight or ten—but in sixteen days, after the arrival of the Mail at Bombay! The last letters by that vessel reached us—neither in eight or ten—but in twenty-one days after their arrival at Bombay! Gentlemen,—do you desire any further commentary upon the passage I have quoted? If you do, it must be offered by some more competent individual. I confine myself to a simple statement of facts.



**CANONIZATION.**—"In this valley of vision (the Sottorosso of San Pubbia Malta) were two bodies, which, one of the monks informed me, laid claim to what the papal jule styles canonization, that is, to hold the rank of 'saints,' and stand in the calendar as *neofortis*. I approached these skeletons.—"There," said the monks, "claim canonization."—"Then what are they doing here?"—"The question is not yet settled at Rome."—"Why?"—"Whether they are really saints."—"How is that?"—"Why, no miracle have yet been wrought by their bones, and their relatives have not been able to defray the heavy expenses of a trial at Rome."—"What trial?"—"Any human body preferring a claim to canonization, must undergo a trial like those in courts of law. An ecclesiastic acts as advocate for the candidate relict, while a second performs the part of a deacon, raising up whenever he can against the candidate, to prevent his attaining the high honour of sainthood. After both parties have finished their statements, the decision is pronounced by an appointed judge."—"And who pays the process?"—"Oh, the friends of the man or woman tried."—"Does the man who sets Daniel's part at the trial, tell him of the candidate's faults?"—"Of course. The man who acted this part at the trial of the bones of St. Francis, alleged against that saint, that he was here by his playing at bowls; but the objection was over-ruled."—"Are the expenses great?"—"Very; in fact, it is far want of money that these two bodies remain here unsanctified."—"Wilson's Greek Mission.

ANNIVERSARIES OF SOCIETIES.

**CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.**—The fourth annual general meeting was held on Tuesday, the 7th May, in the Large Room of Exeter Hall, which was not full. Lord Ashley, President of the society, was in the chair. The Report was read by the Rev. W. Pullen. The new grants during the past official year, amount to 8,938*l.*, and have been made for the maintenance of eighty additional curates, and eight by voluntary, and eight for miscellaneous aid. The total existing grants of the society amount to 10,112*l.* per annum, to 194 members of parishes and districts. Besides the amount of the society's aid, the members have themselves, chiefly from personal resources, guaranteed 2,484*l.*, so that 20,596*l.*, will be made available, for the maintenance of 198 more clergymen, and twenty-nine by residents. There are now engaged in their important labours 113 curates and twenty-two students, and the grants, on their account amount to 10,337*l.* per annum. The income of the society during the year has been about 10,400*l.*, being an increase of 2,400*l.* The grants for curates have directly led to the erection of twelve new churches, or chapels, and to the appropriation of seven chapels formerly used by Dissenters. Motions were proposed or supported by the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Wiltshire, the Bishop of Ely, Winchester, Landaff, and Rochester, the Rev. Chancellor Rokeby, the Hon. W. Ashley, the Dean of Salisbury, the Rev. Messrs. Tottenham, Harding, and Trevelyan, and Mr. S. Gurney.—*Christ. Adc.*

**EUROPEAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The twenty-first annual meeting of the European (late Continental) Missionary Society, was held in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall, on Saturday, the 11th May. The Hon. Captain V. Harcourt, R. N., was Chairman. The Rev. J. Burrows (Secretary) read the Report, Lord Rayleigh had resigned the presidency. The society has twenty agents (three of whom were engaged during the past year) at present labouring in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and other parts of Europe. Applications had been made for ten other agents. The receipts in the past year amounted to 1,425*l.* 4*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,738*l.* 12*l.* 1*l.* The speakers were the Rev. A. S. Threlwell, the Rev. J. Cunningham, W. Long, Esq., Capt. Layard, Mons. Pasteur Lourde de la Place, the Rev. J. Burrows, the Rev. F. Trevelyan, and W. Anderson, Esq.—*Ibid.*

**UNITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.**—The eighth anniversary meeting was held in the Lower Room at Exeter Hall, on Monday, the 6th May, at noon, Captain F. Vernon Harcourt in the chair. The Rev. A. S. Threlwell, the secretary, read the Report. Receipts 3,030*l.* 6*l.* 7*l.*, something less than last year. Motions were moved or seconded by the Rev. Messrs. J. L. Galsworthy, E. H. Rhodes, W. L. Bousfield, J. F. Whitney, G. W. Phillips, A. S. Threlwell, and J. J. Cunningham, Esq.—*Ibid.*

**SAILORS' HOME ASYLUM, AND FLOATING CHURCH.**—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Sailors' Home, Destitute Sailors' Asylum, and Episcopal Floating Church Societies, was held at the Hammer-square Rooms on Tuesday week. Admiral Hawker was called to the chair. Capt. Elliot, R.N., read the Report. The total number of men received into the Sailors' Home during the past year was 1,342, being an increase of seventy-nine. The number of men returning after having lodged in the Home formerly, was greater than in any previous year. The greatest number of inmates at one time, was 120, being an increase of nineteen on previous years. The Rev. C. C. Miles, the chaplain, having been appointed to a larger curacy, the Church Pastoral-Aid Society had generously undertaken to supply the stipend for his successor. The re-

ceipts, including 1,601*l.* paid by the seamen, amounted to 3,968*l.*, and a balance of 257*l.* was due to the treasurer. In the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, the number relieved during the past year, was 1,131. The receipts amounted to 1,084*l.* 2*l.* 4*l.*, and there was a small balance left in the treasurer's hands. For the Episcopal Floating Church, the receipts amounted to 240*l.*, and there was a balance of 3*l.* 6*l.* in the treasurer's hands. The Earl of Harrowby, Lord Rokeby, Capt. Baskerville, Capt. A. Chapman, the Rev. S. Sidley, the Hon. Captain Wellesley, Admiral Oliver, and Admiral Young, addressed the meeting.—*Ibid.*

EDUCATION.

**SCHOOL IN OXFORD.**—Prof. Daubeny has published a second letter to the Members of Convocation, wherein he has adduced further evidence in confirmation of his opinions.—"In the statement," he observes, "which I laid before you a few days ago, concerning the decreased attendance on the Chemical Lectures, I expressed my belief that the classes of other Professors who lecture on subjects alien to those required in the Examination Schools, would be found to have experienced a corresponding diminution. I have since been supplied by three of my colleagues with more specific statements with reference to this point, from which it would appear, that the falling off has in one case been considerably greater, and in the other two, equally great with that in my own. Thus, Dr. Kidd reports, that during the period intervening between the years 1819 and 1825, the number of his pupils amounted to two hundred and eighty-eight, averaging twenty-nine yearly; whereas, between 1829 and 1838, their amount was only one hundred and seventy-five, or seventeen and a half yearly. For the last five years, however, the ratio of decrease has greatly exceeded the above calculation; for in 1833, in 1836, the number of his pupils amounted only to six; in 1835, to ten; in 1838, to four; in 1837, to ten; and in 1838, to ten. Prof. Rigaud informs me, that from 1816 to 1825 the number of his pupils contributed by the whole University averaged forty-two annually; whereas, from 1825 to the present time, it scarcely exceeded eight. Here also, as in the case of the Anatomical Lectures, and in that of my own, the diminution appears to have been going on in an accelerated ratio during the last five or six years; for in 1833 Prof. Rigaud derived from all the other colleges, excepting Christchurch, only four pupils; in 1834, six; in 1835, none at all; in 1836, two; in 1837, five; and again, in 1838, none at all. With respect to the Lectures in Geology and Mineralogy, Prof. Buckland has communicated to me the following particulars:—"In confirmation of the statement set forth in your letter of the 24th of February to the Members of Convocation, respecting the rapid decrease of attendance on the Public Lectures of Professors in this University during the last eight years, I wish it to be known, that I have experienced a similar and nearly simultaneous diminution in the number of persons attending my courses both in Geology and Mineralogy. This decrease began about seven years ago, the average number of pupils since that time having been nearly one-half less than during more than fifteen years preceding it." These are startling facts—and we trust they will not have been urged in vain.—*Ithensian.*

**HIGHBURY COLLEGE.**—We have much pleasure in announcing that Highbury College has obtained, in addition to the services of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, Theological Tutor, those of the Rev. J. H. Gwynne, of Norwich, as Resident Tutor, with the departments of Mental Philosophy, Mathematics, &c., and those of Mr. W. Smith, of University College, as Classical Tutor.—*Pat.*

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts was held at Somerset-house during four successive days of the last week. The enclosed is the list of those who have been admitted in the degree.—First Division.—Messrs. Barnes, University College; Brown, U. C.; Griffiths, U. C.; Jennings, U. C.; Lee, U. C.; O'Loughlin, U. C.; Proctor, King's College; \* Read, University College; Midley, U. C.; Spalding, U. C.; Tennant, U. C.; Waley, U. C.; Second Division.—Messrs. Ball, King's Coll.; Blackton, University College; Butterworth, King's College; Case, University College; Group, King's College.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE QUEEN AND LADY PARK.**—Many stories have been told about the recent fall given by the Queen. We have heard the following from an eye-witness—namely, that Her Majesty made a point of giving a most cordial shake of the hand to Lady Peel, as if anxious to prove that her political sentiments did not interfere with her private feelings. We mention this little incident, first, as an unalloyed trait in Her Majesty's character, and, secondly, as an example generally to the ladies of the United Kingdom, who have lately allowed politics to obtain much too great an influence over them, even to the smothering of private life, the poisoning of friendship, and the souring of the very best feelings of the human heart.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

**SIR JAMES CLACK.** has at length been dismissed the court. He asked leave to travel for a short time, and permission

\*These gentlemen are students of Coward College.

was granted. The truth is, his rude attack upon the honour of Lady Flora Hastings caused him to be cut in almost every circle; and for his own peace of mind it was necessary for him to retire. He was exceedingly indolent, and he will suffer for it.—*Christ. Adv.*

**THE LATE SPEAKER,** now Baron Danferrine, is descended from the ancient family of Abercromby, of Hilsenborg, in the county of Perth. The first of the family on record was Humphrey de Abercromby, who obtained a charter from Robert Bruce, in 1315. Sir Alexander Abercromby, of that ilk, had a younger son, Alexander, who settled at Tullibody, in Clackmannanshire, and was father of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was killed at the battle of Alexandria, in 1801. Baron Abercromby, the eldest son, inherited the title from his mother, in 1821, and is married to a sister of the present Viscount Melville. Lord Danferrine is the third son of the hero of Aboukir, and, we believe, is about 65 years of age. Some of the names sound strangely in English ears, and Tullibody and Birkcubbin may fairly vie in that respect with what was considered at the time the most ridiculous English title—Boutle Wilbraham, of Skelmorale.—*Pat.*

**LIGHTING OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Some experiments have been made in lighting the House of Commons, with what are called the Bude lights, on a plan invented by Mr. Gurney. The effect produced is thus described by the *Times*.—"The light is now made to descend from the ceiling through glass pipes, out of which the apparatus is so contrived, that the light can with ease be varied from the colour of a pale moonlight to a bright sunlight, or be melted down to a rich autumnal glow; still giving sufficient light, without any unpleasant glare, in every part of the House. The glass through which the light is sent down is fitted air-tight into the bottom of the chandelier; so that no heat can be generated by it in the house; the light radiating from the surface of the chandelier itself; but, compared with the heat and the consumption of atmospheric air by the combustion (or rather the very imperfect combustion) of 240 wax candles, the heat and atmospheric combustion of the new plan are not as far as the body of the house is concerned as 1 to 100. Whatever heat may be generated by the new process, will be carried off through the roof, and never affect the body of the house. In those of our readers who may not be acquainted with the nature of what is called the Bude light, it will suffice to say, that in Mr. Gurney's plan it consists in a number of burners (in each chandelier) supplied with wick and oil, somewhat like the Argand lamp, with the improvement, that in this there is only one circle or cylinder, while in the Argand lamp there are two. Lighted in this state, the lamp would send off a very large and offensive mass of unconsumed carbon; but to prevent the stream of oxygen gas made to pass through the centre of each burner, by which the total combustion of the carbon of the oil and wick takes place; and the light is consequently raised to a beautifully brilliant flame, the intensity of which may be increased according to the volume of the stream of oxygen passed through it; and, as we have already said, the light may be melted as to shade, fancy, or convenience may suggest. From what we saw last night, we think the very clever plan of Mr. Gurney, a vast improvement on the present system; and, as Joe Hume would say, it is a great deal cheaper."—*Christ. Adv.*

**THAMES TUNNEL.**—This great national undertaking is rapidly progressing, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of reaching low water-mark, on the Middlesex shore, before the termination of the summer. The works have now progressed to within thirty-five feet of Trinity low water-mark on the south side, and from the state of the shield and the general appearance of the excavation, it is believed that all danger has been surmounted. When low water-mark is reached, a shaft will be sunk on the Wapping side of the river, and the workmen will continue their labours at both ends of the Tunnel. It is expected that the subterranean communication between Surrey and Middlesex for foot-passengers, will be open in about fifteen months.—*Pat.*

The "Great Western" left Bristol for New York on Saturday 18th May, with 107 passengers and nearly 9000 letters.—*Ibid.*

**NATIONAL CONVENTION.**—The Delegates to the National Convention assembled in Laurence-street Chapel, Birmingham, on Tuesday; and, after some discussion adopted, and agreed to publish a "Manifesto of the General Convention of the Industrial Classes." This document seems to prepare the working population for a conflict with the Government. Simultaneous meetings are recommended, at which such questions as the following are to be put:—"Whether they will be prepared, at the request of the Convention, to withdraw all sums of money they may individually or collectively have placed in various banks, private banks, or in the hands of any hostile to their just rights. When the meetings proposed have been held, answers to the above questions received, and thus the will of the people ascertained, the Convention will, after the 1st of July, proceed to carry the will of the People into execution." A Chartist meeting was held at Holloway Head, near Birmingham, on Monday; the numbers of which are variously stated.—*Ibid.*

**O'CONNELL AND BROUGHAM.**—At a meeting of the London Freemason Association, held on Monday evening at the Crown and Anchor, Mr. O'Connell was eloquent in praise of the Queen, and in abuse of Sir M. Peel. He levelled a blow at Mr. Hume, which nobly attempted to parry, and was met by an attack on Lord Brougham with a quotation from Sterne. In the course of his speech, some remarks elicited a groan for Lord Brougham, whereupon, says the report, Mr. O'Connell, after eulogising Lord Brougham, said the people ought, in consideration of his vast merits, to look at his faults, as Sterne described the Recording Angel—dropping a tear upon the faults and blotting them out for ever. Lord Brougham had attacked him, he had attacked Lord Brougham; he did not know which had the best of it; but now he was satisfied, and he was done with it.—*Christ. Adv.*

**THE CROYDON RAILROAD** was opened on Saturday to the public. At one o'clock the Lord Mayor and a large party accompanied the directors in two trains to Croydon. The service was performed in 20 minutes; the fare is to be 15d., 3d. of which, for each passenger, is to be paid to the directors of the Greenwich railway for the use made of part of that road.—*Pat.*

**A FIRE,** which caused loss of life and property, broke out about two o'clock on Monday morning, in the premises of Mr. Uwin, stationer, Duck-lane, near the Mansion-house. The back part of the building was almost consumed before the fire was discovered by the police; and it was only after some delay, that the inmates could be aroused. At length, Mr. and Mrs. Uwin, near their appearance at the window of the third floor, and rescued by ladders belonging to the engines. On Mrs. Uwin exclaiming to the firemen that her children were all in the room which they had escaped from, Dwight, one of the brigade, rushed up the folds to save them; but, just as he had got to the window, the flames shot out from the windows underneath, and he fell to the pavement with tremendous violence, from the height of forty feet; he was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, very much injured. Eighteen in great numbers soon arrived, but the fire was not got under it; near five, and the whole of the premises of Mr. Uwin are lost to the ground, and extensive warehouses on each side much damaged also. As soon as the fire was subdued, Mr. Bradshaw, who was on the spot shortly after the commencement, made inquiries, and learnt that nine slept in the house, and that five only were their escape. A number of firemen were set to work to save among the ruins for the bodies; and at about six o'clock three were found burnt to a cinder; one was discovered to be the body of the female servant, and the others Mr. Uwin's children, two boys, aged nine and ten. An apprentice also lost his life. There were no fire-escapes to be had, or perhaps all might have been saved.—*Christ. Adv.*

**DEKELLING.**—An address of remembrance from the physicians and clergy of the city of Bath has been presented to Lord Ponsonby, in reference to his recent shift with Mr. Baines, to which his Lordship has returned an answer: from which we quote the following. "His Lordship says—"The law of public opinion—the most influential of the laws of men, and two-fold more so than the law of God—condemns a young man who, when either challenged or publicly insulted, shrinks from a duel, to that scorn and contempt which the imputation of cowardice entails; and I confess that I have been deficient in that exalted moral courage which, in this instance, could alone have enabled me to despise the scoffs of the world and the sneers of my associates."—*Ibid.*

**THE ATTRIBUTES OF FASHIONABLE LIFE.**—It is with an intention of starting a paradox, that we here express an admiration of ours, which has frequently floated through our mind during the perusal of these volumes, namely, that if there be one more salient quality than the rest, among the attributes of what is called fashionable life, it is vulgarity. Yes, whatever may be the polished externals of conventional good-manners, the interior intellectual substratum is shrew, inborn, and unimprovable vulgarity. Whether "Chevy-chase" be taken merely for what it presents itself, "a tale of fiction," or for what public fame has given it out, "a tale of real life," it contains in itself ample evidence of this truth. We are not, however, dependent on a single instance for illustrating our position: wherever the interior of the sacred circle is betrayed to the public, either by the unseasonable disclosures of friends, or the deliberate treachery of enemies to vengeance, narrowness of heart, mean selfishness, jealousy, and pursuits, mean motives, mean judgments of others, and mean views of nature and society, press upon our gaze, and broken as order of intellect to which the good, the beautiful, the enlarged, and the liberal, are one vast and unintelligible blank. Without stopping beyond our own letter to analyse some notorious town tale of scandal, or to canvass the multiplied commentaries on circulating in circles of heart, mean and covetous, to vary the ill-renewed and unimproved paltrinesses of the inventors, we need but appeal to our literary experiences, and point to such a work as the too celebrated "Diary" of last year; and it would be difficult in the annals of Covent Garden or of Billingsgate to match the vulgarity of mind there exhibited, both in the story, and in the telling.—*Athenaeum.*

**ABYSSINIAN.**—M. d'Aubert has arrived from Abyssinia, and

brought with him three of the natives, one of whom, the servant of the hierarchy of Abyssinia, he left at Rome, to be instructed in the principles of the Christian faith. The other two have accompanied him to Paris. One is a boy of nine years old, whom he purchased as a slave, and whom he intends to send back to his native country with a scientific and religious education. The last is a young man, aged eighteen, called Gebra Geyzi—i. e. the servant of my lord. His complexion is very black, but his features are agreeable, and his person good. He was introduced a few evenings since, by M. d'Almeida, at the *savoir* of M. Joumard, (conservator of the Louvre). The three blacks were richly dressed and robed. Formerly, the inhabitants of Eastern cities rarely visited the capitals of Europe, unless in the fictitious pages of Harlequin, or Montreuil; but now, in addition to the show, we have flocking in upon us native travellers from Egypt, Persia, and Constantinople, all anxious to know the manners of these Christian dogs, whom their forefathers despised.—*Adhe-nens.*

**EDUCATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—Mr. Sydney Smith has been lecturing at the Corn Law in the theatre at Cambridge. His first lecture was well received; but the second, on Tuesday, the 14th, was interrupted by a mob of under-graduates of the University, who took possession of the boxes at his right hand, and immediately began to shout and hiss, and blow a giant's horn, crying "Damn the Christians!" "Will you fight?" "Three cheers for the corn-laws!" "Huzzas for Sir Robert Peel!" The townsman, who were in the pit, after much provocation, climbed into the boxes, and a fierce conflict ensued. With the benches which they tore up, the townsman drove the gentlemen out of the theatre. In a quarter of an hour the gentlemen returned with a reinforcement, and renewed the attack; which continued for some time, till they were again fairly killed and beaten out of the theatre. Mr. Smith then finished his lecture.—*Christ. Adv.*

We observe that there has been offered to our architects a specimen of 2500. for the best, and 1500. for the second best design, for a new public hall at Liverpool, upon which the sum of 200,000. is to be expended, the Corporation giving the land for free. This is a very good example of an architect and an architect, to rival or excel the Birmingham instrument.—*Adhe-nens.*

**ANTARCTIC SOCIETY.** March 2.—Professor Wilson in the chair. R. Harding, Esq., was elected a Resident Member. The Secretary read a paper, by Dr. Litzky, relative to the discovery of an settlement in Asensia, one of the Caroline Islands, in the N. lat. He observed, that he had before printed an account of this discovery at Sydney; but he had reason to suppose that too many of his countrymen had read this country. The discovery was recently discovered by M. M. S. Baren. Some time after the discovery, a gentleman proceeded thither, and reported several months—with what object it did not appear. The gentleman reports, that at a place on the island, called Tetra, the ruins of an extensive town are visible, now accessible only by boats, the water coming up to the steps of the houses. The stones are laid artistically, but without cement; and some of the houses are twenty feet in length. They appear, from description, to be of the well-known Cyclopian structure. The walls have doors and windows, and they are built of a stone that appeared to the reporter unlike that of the neighbourhood. The habits of the people of the island are different from those of the other South Sea Islands. The social system there appears to be more developed—the women are upon a more equal footing with the men; many of their customs are more like those of Europeans than have been observed elsewhere in the Pacific. They attribute the founding of these rules to persons departed; but whether of their own or a different race it does not appear. Dr. Litzky, after his arrival in England, has received a letter from Sydney, by which he learns, that Asensia has again been visited by the captain of a whaler, who is on his way to the Antarctic. The whaler, of the name of *Arcturion*, and who is said to report that the islands about that part of the ocean are covered with ruins.

Dr. Royle then read a paper respecting *Vateria Indica*, or the varnish and vegetable tallow tree of the Malabar and Canara coasts. The tree has been figured and described by Rhede, and is found in the Wynad and Bednore districts. Mr. S. Dyer stated, in a letter to Dr. Royle, that he knew it grew abundantly, both in the interior and along the coasts. It was called the *Piney* or *Dhoomar* tree, and attains a great size, with wood of excellent quality. Its varnish is used on the coasts in a liquid state, but, when dry, is known, in commerce, as Copal and Anime. The tallow is obtained by boiling the seeds in water, when the fatty matter floats at the surface, and becomes solid. An account of this substance was given, by Dr. Babbington, in the Journal of the Royal Institution for 1825, which mentions that it sold, at Mangalore, at 24d. per pound. Dr. Royle stated that he had long been desirous of having the vegetable oils of India examined, as they were both abundant there, and a great demand here. Castor oil, and coco-nut oil, had, for some time, been extensive articles of commerce; linseed and rapeseed had lately become so; but there were many others equally suitable—as was evident by the analyses made by Mr. E. Solly—besides some solid fatty substances.

Like this vegetable tallow, which would be desirable, both for medicinal use, as well as substitutes for animal tallow. This, however, had also been brought from India in January, 1856, and sold for 44s. 6d. per cwt.—approaching the price given for good Russia tallow. Dr. Royle read a letter from Mr. S. Dyer, of the Madras Medical Service, who had long resided at Tellicherry, and was well acquainted with the piney varnish tree, which, he states, will grow readily, even when the branches are put in the ground; and many of the trees were planted, on the road side, in Malabar, about twenty years ago, a period more than is required to bring them to perfection.

Mr. E. Solly then read a short account of the Chemical Properties of the Vegetable Tallow of the Piney Tree. He described it as being, in its most important characters, something between wax and tallow, and well adapted, by its properties, as a substitute for animal tallow, both in the manufacture of candles, and likewise for many other purposes to which that substance is at present exclusively applied. One great advantage which the piney tallow possessed over common tallow, consisted in the absence of any disagreeable smell, either at common temperature, or when burning; and, consequently, when candles made of it were extinguished, they did not emit the highly offensive smell which is always perceived with candles made of animal tallow. In confirmation of its applicability to candle-making, he stated, that Dr. Babbington had placed a pound of this tallow in a practical candle-maker, who had given a most laudatory report, he having succeeded in making good candles of it, which came freely from the mould. Mr. Solly thought, that if it could be obtained at such a price as to admit of its being imported as a substitute for tallow, its important and valuable properties would soon secure a market for it.—*Ibid.*

**ANTIC SOCIETY.** March 16.—Prof. Wilson, in the chair. A paper, by Mr. Traill, was read, on the Choores and Phoul-wa, the solid oil of the *Bassia latifolia*. This paper was somewhat read in part a continuation of the paper read at the last meeting, on the vegetable tallow of *Alchornea*. The tree producing the Choores is a native of the Alchornea Hills, but grows abundantly in the Gaur Khalee province of Motte, where the oil is largely prepared as an article of commerce; and, being cheaper than lard (clarified butter), is used to adulterate that substance. It is exported to Calcutta and other parts of Hindustan, and is in the original state, and partly as Phoul-wa, which is a mixture of the Choores with a sweet-scented oil. The author described the Choores, when genuine, as being well adapted for burning in lamps, and stated that he had for many years used it in preference to coco-nut oil for that purpose; but, as the natives usually mix the flour of Indian corn with the Choores, it was found necessary to extend to Calcutta, a small quantity of Hindustani oil for light purposes, or about 24d. per lb. Mr. Traill concluded by stating, on the authority of Dr. Royle, that there was every probability that the *Bassia latifolia* might be successfully cultivated in the plains of India (where its congeners, *Bassia latifolia*, or *Morinda*, and *Bassia longifolia*, or *Blupet-tree*, flourish so well), as a young Choores tree obtained from the hills, where it is indigenous, flourished for many years at Saharnpore. Mr. L. Newman stated that most of his knowledge of the properties and uses of the *Phoul-wa*, as derived from Mr. B. Blake, a gentleman well known for his scientific attainments, and who for many years held the office of Assay Master to the mint at Fettehglur. Since then, Mr. Newman has seen it frequently employed as an external application, and had himself employed it successfully in cases of rheumatism, chronic pain, and stiffness of the joints. He considered it worthy the attention of European surgeons as a substitute for the unctuous substances in common use, and for which its valuable properties, and unchangeable nature well adapted it. Mr. E. Solly described this substance as being a solid oil, similar to the vegetable tallow of the piney-tree, but containing more resin or fluid oil, and hence well designated as a tallow. He stated that it was solid at all ordinary temperatures, became soft when heated to 100° Fahr.; and required a heat of over 120° to melt it completely. He showed a specimen of the Phoul-wa, or preparation of Choores and sweet oil, which was brought over five years ago by Mr. Traill, to consist of 60 parts of solid oil, 34 of fluid oil, and 6 parts of vegetable impurities; these latter, however, both from the smallness of the quantity and their nature, appeared to be derived from the seeds, and not to be impurities introduced. A specimen of the Choores, which had been in this country upwards of thirteen years, and which was slightly altered by keeping, contained 82 per cent. of solid oil. He found that by boiling a portion of this slightly altered substance in alcohol, the small and the pale yellow colour which it had acquired through age were removed, and it then appeared as a perfectly white substance, of a rather greater consistency than tallow, burning very well, and having a very beautiful appearance when cast into moulds; he had little doubt it would prove a valuable addition to the solid oils already known in commerce.—*Ibid.*

**DEATH OF THE KING-QUEEN OF NAPLES.**—We regret to announce that the Countess de Lipone, ex-Queen of Naples, died on the 18th inst. at Florence, in the arms of her brother, the Count de Montfort, and his daughter, the Countess de Rasponi.

The ex-Queen sat under the same disease as destroyed her brother, the Emperor Napoleon, and their father—cancer in the stomach. She was dolorous, with occasional lucid intervals, during the last fifteen hours. The two sons of the Countess de Lipona are in the United States, where they are residing to her sisters; and their absence from her is said to have greatly increased the bitterness of her last moments. It will be remembered that last year the French Chambers voted an annual income of 100,000*fr.* to the Countess, as a compensation for certain claims of property which she had come to Paris to support. The Countess was born the 26th of March, 1782, and was therefore in her 98th year.—*Galignani*.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

### ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 26th August, 1880.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to the Reverend W. H. Methelton, Junior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, leave of absence for one month, from the 17th instant, on private affairs.

H. T. PHILLIP, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 1st August, 1880.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to relieve the Revenue Commissioner of Dacca from the powers hitherto exercised by him under Regulation III. 1878, within the District of Sylhet, and to transfer those powers to the Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple has obtained leave of absence to the 15th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 31st May last.

Subho Hurrayr Pundit, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1853, in Zillah Chittagong, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, on Medical Certificate, to take effect from the date of his delivering over charge of his Office.

The 6th August, 1880.

Mr. H. C. Motell, Magistrate of Buplana, has obtained leave of absence for eight days, on private affairs. The leave will take effect from the date on which he may make over charge of the current duties of his Office to the Collector of the District.

The 24th August, 1880.

Mr. R. W. Hughes, Assistant to the Commissioner of the 11th or Patna Division, has obtained leave of absence for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. P. P. Nisbet, Civil and Sessions Judge of Noida, under the 4th June last, is to take effect from the 1st instant, the date on which he delivered over charge of the current duties of his Office to Mr. J. C. Hulkes.

Lieutenant E. H. Lyall, who has been appointed Superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar, vice Major J. G. Burns resigned.

Mr. E. A. Samuels has this day been appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Tirhoot, until further orders.

FRED. JACK HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Calcutta, 26th July, 1880.

Captain J. H. Smyth, Commandant of Artillery, Scotland's Rifles, has obtained leave of absence for two months, from the 10th proximo, to visit Agra and Simla, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, H. FOHLESH, *Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

with the Govt. Genl.

### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Calcutta, 26th June, 1880.

Mr. G. D. Hulkes, Assistant to the Collector of Jeonpore, is invested with the special powers described in Section XXI. Regulation VII. of 1851.

The 26th June, 1880.

The transfer, by Order of the Sudder Bench of Revenue, of Wilyatt Hossain Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1853, in Jeonpore, from that District to Banda, is approved. Wilyatt Hossain Khan joined the latter Station on the 8th April last.

The 26th July, 1880.

Mr. R. Houston is appointed to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moradabad. This appointment will have effect from the 21st December last, the date on which Mr. Houston's services were placed, by the Government of India, at the disposal of the Governor General for the North Western Provinces. The Order of the 6th January last, appointing Mr. Houston to officiate in the above capacities, is cancelled.

Simla, the 15th July, 1880.

Mr. G. Edmondstone, Junior, is appointed to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allypore.

Lieutenant G. P. Thomas, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner at Banpur, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for one year, from the 15th June last, to visit the Hills.

The 10th July, 1880.

The leave of absence granted by the Order of Delhi, to Monville Sift Oulla Khan, Sudder Amest of Rohituck, for 32 days, from the 26 June last, on account of severe indisposition is approved.

E. CURRIE, Secy. to the Gov. Gen. N. W. P.

## MILITARY.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 12th August, 1880.

No. 186 of 1880.—Governor having resolved, in the General Department, to sanction the formation of a Secondary School in conjunction with the Medical College of Calcutta, for the instruction of Native Doctors, for the Military and Civil Branches of the Service, the following Rules relating to admission to the School, and to the terms of Service, which have

been established by the Honourable the President in Council, are published for general information, and will take effect from the 1st of October 1880.

1. The School will be thrown open for the admission of any persons desirous of acquiring Medical knowledge, as well as for the instruction of those who enter the Institution under the engagements and terms of service hereinafter specified.

2. To the first of these classes of persons the enrolled Natives do not apply; it being understood that such persons resort to the Institution in order to qualify themselves for eventually undertaking private practice in the Medical profession.

3. The class of students intended for the Subordinate Medical Service under Government, is to consist of not more than fifty persons, admissible on the 1st of October 1880; and in the following and other subsequent years respectively twenty additional pupils are to be admitted.

4. The qualification required of these Students at the time of admission is, that they shall be able to read and write the Hindoostanee language in the Devanagari, or Persian character, their capability being certified by a Native Magistrate, and further ascertained by examiners before the Examiners of the College of Fort William. The holders of the Report of the Examiners, the Council of the Medical College will select such as possess the best certificates, restricting admission to the numbers of Students above specified.

5. Hindoos and Mahomedans are equally admissible, who duly qualified, on the sole condition that they be of respectable character. The qualifications are equal, a preference will be shown to the native use of either of Native Hindoos and other respectable persons in the Service of Government. Candidates from the Provinces of Assam and Arakan will be specially considered.

6. The Students are to be regularly enlisted as Soldiers, and to be subject to the Articles of war for the duration of the Native Army.

7. Students are admissible into the Institution at from 16 to 22 years of age; and upon their admission they are to enter into an engagement, to serve the Government as Native Doctors, as vacancies may occur, for a period of not less than seven years from the date of their leaving the Institution in their capacity, unless prevented acting that period by physical inability, proved before a Medical Committee, and certified accordingly. After a service of seven years, they may demand their discharge at the close of seven years.

8. From the date of admission into the Institution, the Students will receive daily money at the public charge, at the rate of (3) Five Rupees per mensem, to be continued to them during the absence of their absence at the Institution, and to be drawn in Monthly Allowance by the Secretary to the Medical College.

9. It will at all times be in the power of the Council of the Medical College to discontinue any individual Student, on being satisfied that from dullness, idleness, negligence, or misconduct, he is not likely to profit by the instruction given at the Institution, or to become properly qualified for the exercise of the duties for which he is designed.

10. The Students will be required, before they obtain admission to the Service as Native Doctors, to pass an examination before the Examiners of the Medical College upon whose report of their qualifications for the public service, made through the College Council to the Board, the Students will be appointed to the situation of Native Doctors on the occurrence of vacancies, in the same manner as Native Doctors have hitherto been appointed.

11. The pay of Native Doctors on appointment to the Service, fixed at (20) Twenty Company's Rupees a month in Garrison or at a Field Station, and (25) Twenty-five Company's Rupees a month in the Field, of which sums (15) Five Rupees may be retained at the time, and added when on leave of absence from Corps and Stations.

12. Although the engagement of Native Doctors to serve in the Institution, does not extend beyond seven years, yet in the event of such Students continuing to serve, the allowances will after seven years, be increased to (25) Twenty-five Company's Rupees in Garrison or at a Field Station, and (30) Thirty Rupees in the Field, provided the Student does not under whom such Native Doctor may be engaged at the time, give a certificate, that the general character and professional conduct of the individual deserves this indulgence. The certificate is to be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Corps or Circle.

13. Pensions will be granted to Native Doctors at the following rates, and under the conditions of service herein specified:

A Native Doctor who, from wounds or injuries received on Service, shall become no longer fit to serve, will be entitled, at any period not less than fifteen years to an Invalid Pension of Twelve Rupees per mensem, after fifteen years, to one-half of his Field Pay if in the Military, and of his Garrison Pay if in the Civil branch of the Service; after twenty years, to the whole of his Pay, provided that in every case the inability of a Native Doctor to serve, as occasioned by wounds or injuries as received, be duly certified by the usual Medical Committee for invalidity.

14. A Native Doctor, if in the service under ordinary circumstances, shall be entitled to perform his duties, will be entitled at the expiration of fifteen years to a Pensionary Provision of Ten Rupees per mensem; and after Twenty-two years, to one-half of his Field or Garrison Pay, respectively.

15. Native Doctors attached in Civil Stations are liable to serve with the Army, when so directed in General Orders, and the same advantage in every respect will thereupon be extended to them when thus serving as to Native Doctors attached to Corps.

The foregoing Rules are applicable only to those Native Doctors who may be educated at the Secondary School of the Calcutta Medical College.

Fort William, 12th August, 1880.

No. 177 of 1880.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations in Rank:

Major John Bennett Heaverty to be Lieut.enant Colonel,	6th Regt. Light Cavalry.	Captain and Brevet Major Robert Lindsay-Ainslie to be Major,	Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Watt to be Captain of a Troop,	Coronet Charles Robert Hewitt Christie to be Lieutenant.
From the 8th August 1880, in succession to the late Colonel G. J. Shaw well invalided.				
Ensign Alexander Wathen Ballie to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Francis Jeffrey deceased, with rank from the 1st July, 1880, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Rowland Hill promoted.				





Apprentice W. Simpson to act as Apothecary in the garrison hospital at Chunar, vice Shinko deceased, to be confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 17th May last, to Sledge W. T. Wilson, of the 88th regiment of native infantry, is cancelled at his request.

Assistant Burgesses N. Collyer, H. Irwin, C. M. Henderson, M. D., and J. B. Haig are directed to proceed to Suvaerabad, and to do duty under the superintending Surgeon of the western circle, instead of the destinations assigned to them in General Orders of the 4th ultimo.

Drummer Edward Hughes, of the 40th, is transferred to the 71st regiment of native infantry, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

8th regiment native infantry.—Captain J. E. Landers, from 15th June to 18th September, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

6th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. P. Mclenn, from 1st August to 15th October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Invalidd establishment.—Captain G. Keenaway, from 20th October to 20th February 1890, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

J. B. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### MARRIAGES.

July 24. At Poona, The Hon. Mr. W. A. Wadley, to Frances Ellen, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Aug. 7. At Calcutta, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. Mr. Charles C. Ladd, Esq. for Agent, to Miss Mary Ann Watson, the only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Watson, formerly Harbour Master at Kidderpore.

—8. At Dinapore, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, Captain Alexander Mercer, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Augusta, daughter of Charles Corfield, Esq. of Knowle Lodge Taunton, Somerset.

—10. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. W. A. Dacosta, to Mrs. Amelia Greenwall.

—14. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, H. Betson, Esq. to Jane Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Captain Landale.

### NATIES.

July 10. At Gornukpore, the Lady of George Osborne, Esq. of a son.

—16. At Huttangherrie, the Lady of J. G. Lumsden, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

—20. At Landour, the Lady of George Frederick Harvey, Esq. B. C. S. of a son.

—31. At Soanee, the Lady of William Cumberland, Esq. 11th Regt. N. L. of a son.

Aug. 8. At Mouzafferpore, Tirhoot, the Lady of Alexander Grant, Esq. Acting Civil and Session Judge, of a son.

—9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas H. Bayley, of a son.

—10. At Rangunam, the Lady of John R. S. Bayley, Esq. of a daughter.

Aug. 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Bayley, of a son.

—11. At Calcutta, the Lady of John Lewis, Esq. C. S. of a son.

—12. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. S. Gomez, of a son.

—13. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. B. B. B. of a son.

—14. At Calcutta, at the residence of W. Palmer, Esq. the Lady of W. Taylor, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

—15. At Calcutta, Sadasa Doss, the Rames of Maharaja Kaleshringha Bahadur, of a daughter.

—16. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Gonsalves, of a son.

—17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. S. Smith, of the Quarter Master General's Department, in a daughter.

### NATIES.

April 1. At Bra, on board the *Join*, the Lady of Lieut. C. W. Shiley, H. M. 26th Regt.

June 2. At Thobon, Gilbert Henderson, Esq. formerly of Bombay.

July 10. Near Rohtas, in Kalywar, Lieut. John Jessop, 12th Regt. N. L. in his 27th year.

—20. At Mouzafferpore, from Hospital Cough, Jean Hope, daughter of Superintendent Surgeon Playfair, aged 3 years.

—25. At Bombay, Mary, relict of the late Conductor Joseph Wilson, aged 35 years.

—30. At Saugor, Central India, Rudra Robert Griffiths George, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 11th Regt. N. L.

Aug. 7. At Gornukpore, the infant daughter of James Wemyss, Esq. 46th Regt. N. L. and Assistant Agent Governor General N. E. F. aged 3 months and 23 days.

—12. At Calcutta, Louise Charlotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lemo.

—13. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bonnam, aged 10 months and 1 day.

—14. At Calcutta, Mr. A. S. Taylor, aged about 32 years.

—15. At Calcutta, H. Warwick, Esq. aged 19 years and 4 months.

—16. At Chitaurah, at the residence of the late Mrs. M. Merrell, Caroline Maria, the beloved daughter of C. W. Blanchard, Esq. aged 1 year 7 months, and 18 days.

—17. At Calcutta, Charles Herd, Esq. Superintendent of the Western Charities, aged 48 years.

—18. At Chitaurah, Mrs. Margaret Merrell, widow of the late J. H. Merrell, Esq. Indigo Planter of Kishanpur, aged 62 years and 5 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12. The English Ship *Marion*, T. B. Timms, from Rangoon 18th July.

—14. The English Barque *Red Rover*, H. Wright, from Calcutta 26th June, and Singapore 27th July.

The English Barque *St. Bernard*, H. P. Ryan, from China 6th June, and Singapore 27th July.

The English Barque *Margaret Parker*, J. Evans, from London 17th March.

Aug. 13. H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, C. H. West, from Moulemein 10th August.

The English Barque *Thetis*, C. Robertson, from Rangoon 31st July.

The English Ship *Adelphi*, Leonard, from Singapore (no date).

—16. The English Ship *Rossini*, T. Little, from Liverpool 17th March.

The English Schooner *Sarah Jansel*, H. Adams, from Moulemein 18th July.

—17. The English Barque *Apollon*, W. Perry, from London 24th April, and Port Louis 24th July.

The English Ship *Isabelle*, H. Porter, from China 9th June, and Singapore 25th July.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Apollon*.—Mrs. Smith; Mr. H. T. Smith, Clergyman; Mr. Edward Smith, and Mr. H. Mogamoud, Missionary.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13. The *Chila*, J. S. Lucas, for Boston.

The *Spicer*, Whittier, for Singapore.

—15. The *Stern*, Marshall, for the Mauritius.

The *Hind*, J. Lowther, for Liverpool.

The *Sphinx*, Hugnet, for Bourbon.

The *Vidua*, Sorely, for ditto.

The *Martina*, Galland, for ditto.

—17. The *Houma*, J. Spalding, for Boston.

The *Dragon*, J. Mackenzie, for Bombay.

### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Rail of Harbin*, ordered to sail about the 20th Jan.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Alexander; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lung; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. White; Misses Fenton, Siddons and Michelson; Captain Cheever and Messrs. Pringle and Auler.

### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Aug. 21, 1889.	7th Sep.	1st Oct.
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to the number from 1st to 10-20.	2 0 0 Pm.	2 4 0 Pm.	2 4 0 Pm.
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	2 0 0 Pm.	2 4 0 Pm.	2 4 0 Pm.
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1882-83.	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Second ditto.	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 2 0
Third and Fourth Ditto.	2050 0 0 Pm.	2050 0 0 Pm.	2050 0 0 Pm.
Union Bank Shares.	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Notice is hereby given, that the distribution of the *Mauritius*, *Batavia*, *Singapore* and *China* Sugar Cane will commence at the Nursery of the Society, on or about the 1st day of October next.

The following is the regulation established for the guidance of applicants.

All Members of the Society, to be entitled to the number of two hundred and fifty canes gratis, any number beyond this to be paid for at the rate of half an anna a cane.

To all who are not Members of the Society half an anna a cane will be charged, whatever the number required may be.

Applicants are desired to register their names at the office of the Society, specifying the number and variety of canes required.

By order of the Nursery Committee,  
HENRY H. SMYTH, M. D. Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, June 10th, 1889.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Orell and Co., or Mr. D'Rosario, Church Mission Press, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

### ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the following rates:—

	Rs.	As.
First three insertions, per line.	0	4
Repetitions above 3 times ditto.	0	5
Ditto above 5 times, ditto.	0	5
Column, first insertion.	15	0
Ditto, second ditto.	12	0
Ditto, third and oftener ditto.	8	0

It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following Donation :—

From W. R. Logan, Esq. Co.'s Rupers 16, for the Rev. J. Leechman's Chapel, at Irvine.

**THE STATE OF THE POLICE.**—Among the various objects which will require the attention of Lord Auckland, on his return to the Presidency, there is no one of more pressing importance than the present state of the Police, which has at length reached such a pitch of inefficiency, as to make it doubtful whether there be any such thing as a Police. A robbery is now so every day an occurrence, that it ceases to attract attention, except when accompanied with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Bengal, and more especially that portion of it, which forms the circle round the metropolis, is one unvaried scene of outrage and plunder. No property is any longer considered as secure. To such a degree of audacity have the disturbers of the public peace attained, that in a variety of instances their depredations are carried on by torch light, as if in utter mockery of the Police. The evil increases day by day. The papers teem with reports of the most daring robberies committed by large bodies of armed men, under the very eye of the public officers. The disturbers of the public peace are no longer confined to those of the lowest caste; men of aristocratic birth and pretensions, will be found in almost every instance to be the abettors, if not the contrivers, of these plundering expeditions. A grand organization of robbers has grown up in the country, which embraces men of all classes; and it is daily increasing in strength and audacity. There are regular receiving houses kept by men whose respectability of appearance would lull the suspicion, even of an infinitely more efficient Police than any of which the country can boast. The late Mr. Busek, Magistrate of Serampore, then whom a more active and energetic officer never took office in India, made it his particular duty to ferret out the receivers of stolen goods; and he discovered that both banks of the river, from Hooghly to Calcutta, were studded with houses in which stolen goods were regularly deposited, and which were kept by men above ordinary suspicion. Thus a confederacy exists, both of rogues and of receivers, too strong for the present Police establishment. And as the efforts of the State have failed to secure to the people, the primary blessing of a civilized government—security of property—it is not to be wondered at if the people should begin to lose confidence in the institutions under which they live. This mistrust is no longer veiled under indistinct murmurs, but is beginning to be boldly avowed in the Native papers of this Presidency. It is openly asserted, week after week, that whatever other blessings the British Government may have conferred on the country, it has failed in its efforts to give adequate protection to life and property.

This lamentable state of things is not to be attributed to want. The past history of India abundantly shews, that whenever the peasantry have been driven to desperation, either by grinding oppression, or by the calamities of the season, they have taken themselves to plunder; and the existence of suffering has been too clearly indicated by the increase of robberies. But at no period has plenty smiled on the districts most infected with robberies, so richly as at the present time. The cause lies in the weakness, the inefficiency, the oppressions of

the Police, which so far from being a terror to evil doers, is dreaded only by the peaceful and honest. It was impossible that the continued operation of such a Police, should not bring on the existing state of things; and we have only to perpetuate the system, to produce a total disorganization of society. The slightest glance at the conduct of our Police agency will confirm this assertion. Whenever a robbery is committed, and the Darogah, or Police Officer, is called in, he sets himself in the very first instance to threaten the peaceful inhabitants with vexatious proceedings, in order to extort money from them. He has only to pronounce the words, "I must send the witnesses in this case up to the Presence," and it acts like a talisman; it opens the closest fist; it fills his purse to overflowing. The Presence dwells, perhaps, at the distance of forty or fifty miles from the village; and there is no man so blind as not to perceive how much cheaper it is to conciliate the Darogah, than to quit home and family, and dance attendance at the Court for a month, and fee his hungry officers, who fatten on crime. Thus the Darogah follows in the wake of the robbers, and diligently gleans what they may have left. This is the case *universally*; it is one of the few rules which have no exception. Hence, the Natives have divided their enemies into two classes; the robbers, who plunder by night; and the Darogah, who plunders by day. The thieves are the best friends of the Darogahs, and the Darogahs of the thieves. It is a natural consequence of this vicious system, that the great object of all men throughout the country should be to conceal depredations, and that the visit of the Darogah should be considered a greater calamity than that of the robbers. It is an inevitable consequence of this state of things, that the robbers should feel secure of impunity, and that their depredations should increase in proportion to the feeling of security with which the inefficiency of the Police inspires them.

The evil has increased to a frightful extent; and it is daily increasing. The organization is becoming more extensive and ramified, and depredations are marked by increasing audacity. We require a bold, strong, instantaneous remedy. It is no palliative that will any longer answer the purpose. Government must at once take the field, as they have done in the case of Thugger. And the work must be done by European Officers. It must be obvious to every one, that if the suppression of that crime had been left to Native Officers, it would, as in the case of Dacoities, have increased. Doubtless higher pay, the prospect of honour, the certainty of disgrace, and a better system of superintendence, would, in time, make the Darogahs honest men, and good conservators of the peace; but they have too long been habituated to consider power in no other light than as the means of accumulating wealth, to be able suddenly to lay aside these habits; and while they were employed in gradually acquiring honesty of principle, the country would be wasted to a skeleton by the disease which is now consuming its vitals. We require a vigorous effort for a pressing emergency. How far the system which was organized for the suppression of Thugger has been found to answer for the suppression of Dacoities, His Lordship will have learnt before he quits the Western Provinces. Whether the extension of Major Sleeman's agency to this part of the country is advisable or not, we have not the means of learning; but of this we are certain, that a vigorous plan of operations, which should command the confidence of the people, and secure their co-operation, would,

in three or four years, eradicate the present race of dacoits, and enable Government to organize a new and permanent system on a reformed basis, which should effectually prevent their revival.

**THE INSOLVENT COURT.**—The *Harkurs* stated last week, that the Insolvent Court had latterly augmented the expenses attending its proceedings, to the great inconvenience of the public; that a creditor of one of the fallen houses having the small sum of forty Rupees to receive, as his share of the dividend, was informed that it would require an outlay of eighty Rupees to obtain it. It was also stated that the expense of obtaining the benefit of the Act had been increased from Three Hundred to a Thousand Rupees. The former assertion will readily gain credence; for it seems to fall in with the spirit of English law, as administered in our own happy land. The second statement, mentioned by our contemporary, requires examination, before it is received as fact. It is the natural tendency of all Courts to increase the expense of justice, and to consider the advantages of its own officers with more complacency than those of the public; and it requires a constant vigilance and energy to keep the practice of the Courts true to the principles on which they were established. This led to the revision of the system of emoluments which had grown up in the Supreme Court, by Parliament, some seven or eight years ago; when it was discovered that the Court had gradually allowed the fees of office to be so augmented in number and amount, that a single officer was actually in the enjoyment of emoluments, exceeding that of the *three Secretaries of State in England*!! Such is the natural tendency of all Courts; for abuses appear to grow up of their own accord, while reforms come in only through an arduous struggle. We have reason, however, to believe, that our contemporary has been misinformed in the present instance; and that one or two cases in which the privilege of liberation under the Act was contested, on the ground of unfair dealing, have been taken to represent the usual current of its proceedings. In those cases no blame can be attached, except to the Insurgent himself. If, however, it can be clearly proved, that the expense of passing through the ordeal of the Court has been raised from Three Hundred to a Thousand Rupees, a clear case will have been made out for examination. Happily, the remedy is at hand. The Legislative Council is vested with ample powers to make laws, which shall be binding on all Courts; on the Supreme Court, as well as on its satellites, the Insolvent Court; and these powers were granted with the express intention, that an Authority should exist on the spot, adequate to the correction of those abuses which creep insensibly into all institutions. A petition to the Council will cost no fees; and if the fact be established, it will interpose its supreme controlling authority between the officers of the Court, and the unhappy Insolvent. If the statement in the *Harkurs* be true, the benevolent agency of the Council cannot be exercised upon a more befitting object, than that of rescuing the poor Insolvent, after he has been obliged to resign all his possessions to the Court, from fresh demands which he has no means of meeting.

**FLOATING BRIDGE AT CALCUTTA.**—The community is much indebted to the *Harkurs* for drawing attention to the plan for the erection of a Floating Bridge across the Hooghly at Calcutta, similar to that over the Humoaze, from Devonport to Torpoint, in England. We trust our contemporary will continue to agitate the question, till he has succeeded in drawing a portion of the redundant capital of Calcutta to the completion of this important enterprise. We have given his article entire in another column.

From the data with which he has furnished us, it seems

certain that the undertaking would more than pay; indeed, the only stipulation connected with it, appears to arise from the enormous return it would yield, on the outlay of capital. The expense of erecting two bridges,—and two at convenient distances are preferable to one,—would, it appears, not exceed one lakh of Rupees. The total annual charges are estimated at £691 7s. 6d. Let us take three, however, at 1000 Rupees a month, or £1200 in the year. The number of passengers daily crossing and recrossing the river, at the four ghats, or landing places, has been ascertained, from actual enquiry, to be not less than *twenty thousand*. Supposing each individual to pay only *half a pice* for each trip, the returns would, in three hundred and sixty-five days, amount to 56,940 Rupees; from which, if we deduct 12,000 Rupees for current charges, there will remain a dividend of 44,940 Rs. upon an outlay of one lakh, or nearly 45 per cent.!

But this is not all; experience teaches us that the creation of facilities for travelling, invariably increases the number of travellers, two, three and even four-fold. If a safe, cheap and expeditious mode of crossing the river be established, the number of passengers would, in a single twelvemonth, increase from twenty to thirty thousand. It is also to be expected that, with this facility, there would also grow up a desire to remove from the densely crowded streets and lanes of Calcutta, to a more open and cheap locality across the water; and that the increase of dwellings would exceed our most sanguine expectations. It would prove highly beneficial to the salubrity of Calcutta, if, from the establishment of a free communication on the river, a portion of the town could be transported across the water. It should also be observed, that many who are obliged now to live in the distant suburbs of Calcutta, and to trudge five miles daily to the scene of their labours, and five miles back again in the evening, would, without hesitation, remove their residences to the opposite side of the river, on the erection of a Floating Bridge, and thus save themselves a daily walk of five or six miles.

Neither is this all. Mr. Randal, the inventor of the Floating Bridge over the Humoaze states, that he had seen at one time in it three carriages with four horses, one carriage with a pair of horses, seven saddle horses and sixty foot passengers. The bridge will, therefore, be available for carriages, as well for passengers. Is it possible to calculate the benefits which would accrue from such an arrangement, and the impetus it would give to that large portion of the commerce of the country, which is transported by hand! The whole trade of the country which is now conducted on the great Benares road;—and since the construction of Lord William Bentinck's new road, it has immeasurably increased.—after traversing five hundred miles, stops short of the metropolis. It is wrought up by a broad river, and the goods are sent across into the town with much risk by boats. This is an evil of the most serious character. By the construction of such a Floating Bridge as the *Harkurs* recommends, loaded carriages, with cattle yoked to the m, would be at once transported to Calcutta, and the terminus of the great Benares road would be brought into the heart of the city, to the incalculable convenience of the Native merchants, and the no small benefit of the Floating Bridge Company.

If these data are sound; and if no Company can be formed to take up the plan of "establishing facilities of communication between both sides of the River," we think it the bounden duty of Government to enter upon the undertaking, not only as a matter of profit, but upon the still higher grounds of public humanity. It has been calculated that at the very lowest computation, one hundred and fifty lives are annually lost in the act of crossing and recrossing the river. This fearful destruction would be avoided by the

establishment of a more secure mode of conveyance. When the ferries were placed under the management of the public officers of this State, twenty years ago, it was expressly stipulated, that "if in any case there should remain a clear surplus profit, after providing adequately for those purposes, the amount collected should be applied solely to the furtherance of similar objects, such as the repair or construction of roads, bridges and drains." It is well known that the ferries yield an annual profit to Government. It is even whispered that the surplus at the credit of the Ferry Funda at this time, amounts to several lakhs of Rupees. If this be the case, to what object of more obvious utility could it be applied, than to that of establishing Floating Bridges across the river at Calcutta, and thus of preventing so deplorable a loss of life annually; and to the completion of the Benares road, by connecting it with the city of Calcutta?

**THE INDIAN ARMY.**—Government has found it necessary to make a second augmentation of the Native army, by adding another company to each corps. This gives us an addition of seven thousand four hundred sepoy in the seventy-four Infantry Regiments. The previous augmentation of twenty men to a company, raised the number of troops by more than twelve thousand. The increase in both cases, therefore, does not fall far short of twenty thousand. It is among the inscrutable mysteries of Leadenhall Street, that with a perfect conviction that the real strength and efficiency of our Native army consists in its European Officers, and that without them, the troops are little better than a Native rabble, there should be so glaring a disproportion between officers and men, at a time when our army requires to be placed upon the most efficient footing. No plan could be devised for more effectually weakening our military power, than this unwise disregard of European Officers. As the army stood before the augmentation, there was an undue deficiency. The seventy-four Regiments of Bengal Infantry comprised, more or less, forty-seven thousand, three hundred, and sixty sepoy, which were officered nominally by fourteen hundred and eighty officers, or one officer to thirty-eight sepoy. On turning to the Directory, however, we find that no fewer than six hundred and fourteen officers were absent from their corps, at the beginning of this year, either on furlough or on staff appointments. This reduced the actual strength of the army to the proportion of one European Officer to sixty-six rank and file. But as the number of sepoy has since been augmented, without any corresponding increase of officers, the disproportion is become more glaring and disastrous. Supposing the number of officers absent on furlough, and on staff appointments at this present time, to be much the same as it was at the beginning of the year, the proportion of officers with their corps, compared with the number of sepoy, is within a fraction of one to ninety. How it is possible to keep up the efficiency of the Native army, under so miserable and pernicious a system, it is difficult to conceive. Here is a real grievance; here is a great political error. Here is a system pursued, which for the sake of saving a few thousand pounds a year, puts the whole empire in jeopardy. The subject is one which scarcely comes within the circle of those duties to which we limit ourselves; but as we have had occasion lately to defend the wisdom of Lord William Bentinck, in putting the army on a peace establishment, during a time of profound peace, we are compelled to follow up the subject, by pointing out the folly of raising the number of men to the full complement of a war establishment, and keeping the officers, the very soul and stay of the army, on a reduced scale, fit only for a time of peace. We have, to all appearance, come safely through the expedition beyond the Indus; but we are not free from internal insurrection, and our eastern frontier is menaced by two

hostile powers; and peace in Europe is precarious. In these circumstances, it seems an act of gratuitous folly in the Directors, after having incurred the large expense of adding twenty thousand men to the Native army, to withhold, from a cheer-paring economy, the means of making those recruits efficient in the day of trial, by denying them the full complement of European Officers.

**REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE.**—We have now to record an act of the highest liberality, on the part of Government, in a still farther reduction of the rates of postage. We have given the new schedules in another portion of our paper, from which the reader will perceive, that letters of light weight may now be sent to a distance of one hundred miles for two pice, or one penny; to a distance of two hundred miles for one anna; and that the highest charge for letters of this lower weight sent to any part of India, is not to exceed eight annas, a shilling. This is a substantial boon, for which Government will receive a shower of blessings from the European, but more especially from the Native, community. So far from being a loser by this act of liberality, we are confident that Government will realize an increased income, at the same time that the public convenience is promoted to no ordinary degree. But it is not on the ordinary principles of gain, that the arrangements of the Post Office in India ought to be regulated. In a country so far advanced as England, it was only the activity of trade that shewed an impropriety in making the Post Office a source of revenue; in a country so backward as this, the Post must be considered as a great instrument of civilization. Every arrangement which facilitates and increases the internal communication of the various divisions of the country, gives at the same time a great impulse to national improvement; while at the same time it promotes those affectionate sympathies which serve to humanize society. If these results can be attained, without an encroachment on public funds, by the contributions of the people themselves, it must be considered as a happy circumstance. If, in addition to this, the same agency, by which civilization and the social affections are promoted, furnishes the means of transporting the despatches of Government, without any charge to the State, the advantage becomes still more conspicuous. It will be time enough, half a century hence, when we have filled the country with knowledge, and the seeds of improvement begin to germinate, to make the correspondence of the country an object of taxation. Till that period arrives, it is the duty of Government, as the renovators of India, to make the Post exclusively subservient to the higher objects of its civilization, and to increase from time to time the facilities of intercommunication, by reducing the rates of postage to that limit which shall save the public exchequer from loss.

**EDUCATION IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.**—Since the system of the Committee of Public Instruction has proved a failure in the Western Provinces, and the Committee have expressed their determination to do nothing for rectifying the evil, but, on the contrary, to leave the millions of Upper India in their ignorance, it has been suggested in *Gleanings of the Agra Journal*, that Native Education in the Agra Presidency should be transferred from the hands of the Committee, to a Local Board, with a due proportion of the public funds appropriated to Native Education. The suggestion is highly worthy of consideration; and we trust it will not be lost sight of. There can be no reason why the Agra Presidency should not have its own educational economy administered within itself, as much as Bombay or Madras. Its people are as diverse in language and social condition from those of Bengal, and consequently, as much in need of special modifications of any go-

mental plan of education, as are the inhabitants of the other Presidencies. And the distances from Calcutta is so great as to make any direction here inefficient, however judicious it might be.

After the experience we have had in Calcutta of the working of a Committee of Public Instruction, formed of gentlemen of many minds and little leisure, it seems anything but desirable to appoint another body of the same kind at Agra. It may be assumed, that it would be still more difficult to find suitable persons for such a charge in the limited society there, than in the Metropolis. And though it were not, it is time to try whether an Official Superintendent of public education, under the immediate direction of the local government, would not be more effective than a Committee. The expense need not cause any alarm; for the Superintendent ought to be his own Secretary; and his salary, therefore, would merely be that of a Secretary, enhanced according to the rank it was thought desirable he should sustain. Every thing would depend upon the choice that was made for the new office. The gentleman selected ought to be a genuine scholar, perfectly familiar with the Hindoo and Oordoo, conversant with both the literature and the science of Europe, and known as a man of benevolent mind, deeply interested in Native education and general improvement.

Perhaps in any measure of this sort it might be taken as a settled point, that no part of the scanty funds appropriated to Native education should be devoted to any new institution for teaching either Samskrit or Arabic. India wants the substance of knowledge, and not the learned tongues by which ignorance has been consecrated and perpetuated. In winning the regard of the people to our instructions, we believe it a fallacy to consider the conciliation of the priesthood of paramount importance. Palpable utility will be far more effectual, than priestly recommendation, in filling our schools. Let us not disdain to educate our scholars for the employments to which they are naturally destined, and they will not refuse to imbibe at the same time the more pure and elevating instruction we desire to communicate. With utility, entertainment may be easily combined; and no school will fail in which the combination is judiciously made. On such a plan of instruction the vernaculars will be introduced for substantial use, and not merely to give colour to the assertion that they are not neglected.

action was brought in the Court of Requests, on the 21st, against Lieut. Marriott, for the wedding dress of his wife, Miss Leslie. He denied his responsibility, and asserted that her father's estate was liable for the debt. The Commissioner, Mr. McLeod, however, on being called in, decreed that a husband was responsible for all the debts due on account of his wife, up to the day of her marriage; a most comfortable doctrine.—A ship of 370 tons built at Hovrah, was put up for sale on the 26th, and knocked down for the sum of sixty thousand Rupees.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

The name of the Jaloun Legion, the new corps about to be raised, is to be changed to that of Sandikhead Legion, and it is to consist of a thousand privates.—The latest accounts from England state, that the steamers intended for this country, are in a state of great forwardness. The *Queen* was launched on the 1st of June; the *Cleopatra*, a little before; and the *Sesostris*, a little after.—At the last meeting of the Bombay Branch Adamic Society, Dr. Stevenson read some observations on the Mahara language, in which he stated that about one-fifth of that language was not derived from Samskrit, or Arabic, or Persian, but belonged, he supposed, to some original language. How much it is to be desired that we could obtain a list of these words, with their meanings, in order to ascertain whether those words are to be found in any of the other languages of Northern India.—It is stated that Lord Auckland has ordered a commission to examine into the mode in which the duties have been performed at Simlah, by Colonel Tapp; and at Munrooie, by Colonel Young. The investigation at Simlah will be conducted by Mr. G. P. Thomson, and at the latter place, by Mr. Bouderson.—Letters from Simlah state, that Lord Auckland would positively leave Simlah as soon after the 1st of November as possible, and reach direct to Agra, which he expected to reach about the 5th of December.—Intelligence has been received that Col. Wade, decorated by the Shikhs, has, with four companies of Native Infantry, together with two guns, obtained possession of the Khyber Pass, after exchanging a few shots with the Khyberites. The fort which was evacuated, is represented as a tremendously strong place, which, if properly defended, could not have been taken by the whole of Sir John Keane's force.—The *Agra Ukbar* throws out a hint that Sir Hugh Gough, who distinguished himself with the 87th in the late war, will be appointed to the command of the Burmese expedition, if there is one.—The election of a Director for the Bank of Bengal was warmly contested between Mr. Nateson and Mr. C. Lyall; the former having 145 votes; the latter, 110.—The Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Scotch Mission, arrived in Calcutta, on Saturday last, with Anand Chunder Majeedee, who proceeded to Scotland some years ago with the Rev. Dr. Duff.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

The Report of the Bombay Engineer, on the Hoosingabad Coal, appears in the papers of this day. It is highly favourable. The Coal is sixteen per cent. superior to English coal; the only difficulty is how to transport it from the valley of the Nerbada to Bombay.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Wilkinson intends to continue that most useful publication, *Balfour's External Commerce of Bengal*, and that the next volume is nearly ready for the Press.—The liberality of Government has been again exhibited, by a large reduction of postage. We refer our readers to the tables which will be found in another column.—Sir James Carnoo, it is said, has determined to re-examine the case of the Rajah of Satara, and to see justice done. The *Bombay Durpas* exults in this determination, on the ground that the previous examination was not impartial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26.

It is said that the usurper, Mann Singh, has taken flight and pretended to make his submission to the Governor General, but it is supposed that his object is only to waste the time for military operations; and his frequent deceitful professions, leave little room to hope that there is any sincerity in his advances.—Before the army left Candahar, the Shah received a paper, containing the submission of twenty-six chiefs of Cabul, so that there is little or no chance of any opposition on the approach of the British army.—The Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Honourable the President in Council, in reference to the recent measure of the Bombay Government, in putting

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta will commence his Triennial Visitation on the 16th of October next. His Lordship's travels will extend to February, 1841. The date of his probable arrival at the various stations was published in yesterday's *Gazette*.—Yesterday a sale was effected at Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co., of a new description of Public Stock, called *Opium Scrip*. It is nothing more or less than Capt. Elliot's receipts for the Opium delivered up to him on behalf of Her Majesty's Government; and which it is supposed they will cheerfully pay; though we suspect the Ministry will look rather blank when Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., present their little bill for Seven Hundred Thousand Pound Sterling. The Scrip opened at 180 Rs. the sheet, but when the bidders grew animated, the sheet rose to 365 Rs. The Auction Room was filled with speculators. The object evidently is to obtain a character for this stock, which may encourage speculation.—The *Englishman* announces that Sir Charles Metcalfe has been appointed Governor of Jamaica, in succession to Sir Lionel Smith, both old Indians; the one of twenty; the other, of nearly forty years standing.—It is announced that Sir Henry Fane has received the formal permission of Lord Elgin to resign the command of the Indian army; and that His Excellency adheres to his intention of returning to England in November or December next.—An

back the date for the despatch of the September Mail. With not less truth than justice they affirm, that in the arrangements made at that Presidency for the despatch of the Overland Mail, the authorities have in almost every instance little studied, if not recklessly disregarded, the convenience of the other Presidencies, and they pray that in this instance, instructions may be forwarded to Bombay, directing that the Mail be not despatched till the receipt of Calcutta letters of the 31st instant. His Honour, however, while he sympathizes in the regret that the date originally fixed upon was not adhered to, declines to authorize any new arrangement.—Bengal Bank Shares which were very recently sold at a premium of 2,000 Rupees, have rather suddenly risen to 2,500.—The *Enterprise* Steamer leaves Calcutta this morning, for Rangoon and Monmouth, and on her return will call at Madras.—Major General Hampton, who has been appointed to command the expedition against Joudhpore, has arrived at Nussersaid, to concert the plan of the campaign with Colonel Sutherland. That station will be the point of assembly, and all the troops destined for this enterprise are ordered to concentrate thither.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

It appears that the approval of the Court of Directors of the arrangements first proposed for the distribution of the shares of the Chartered Bank of Bombay, which were upset by the Government of India, though so confidently announced, has not arrived at that Presidency by the last Mail.—Letters have been received from the ARMY OF THE INDUS, dated the 10th July, a few marches beyond Khelat-i-Ghilzie. There was no longer any prospect of the smallest opposition. The country submitted as the army advanced; the people were bringing provisions rapidly, and Ootah was down at sixteen seers the Rupee. Water was plentiful and good.—A long, but very temperate and loud letter from Mr. Samuels, the Magistrate of Hooghly, appears in this morning's *Herkara*, in which he triumphantly refutes the charge of unfairness in the trial of the pretender to the Burdwan Raj, which have been so frequently paraded, of late, in the newspapers.—This is a busy day for meetings within the District. The District Charitable Society meets at nine; the Calcutta Docking Company at noon; the Mechanics' Institute at seven in the evening; and Valadars and the Ryekmanns give a concert at eight.—Mr. Hodgson, the Resident at Cateandou, in a letter to a gentleman at Agra, speaks very decidedly of the hostile feelings of the Nepalese, and of their determination to commence an attack on us as soon as the Tarrare is possible.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28.

The Secretaryship of both the Union and the Agra Bank have become simultaneously vacant. Col. Young has resigned his post in the former, in order to resume his sitting appointment in the Law Commission. Mr. Gordon has resigned his situation in the Agra Bank. He and Mr. T. Bruckan are candidates for the Union Bank.—Letters have been received from the ARMY OF THE INDUS, dated the 30th of July. The Army had reached Ghiani, and Col. Wade had arrived at Jelalabad. Dost Mahomed Khan has fled, with a few followers, to Balk. Other accounts state, that Lord Auckland had received letters from Rajah Kurruck Singh, stating that Cabul was actually in possession of the British troops.—At the meeting of the Calcutta Docking Association, held yesterday, it was stated that the profits of the concern amounted, during the past half year, to eight per cent. per annum.—A calculation, embracing every Indigo Factory under this Presidency, is published in this day's *Herkara*, in which the probable out-turn of such is put down, and the result of the whole season is calculated at a lakh and twenty thousand mounds.—It is affirmed in the papers, that a Brigade of Infantry, with a European Regiment, and a troop of Horse Artillery, are to remain at Cabul, of course with the Shah's Contingent. The Bombay troops are to return through Lower Belinda to Bombay, settling accounts by the way with the Beloches Chief of Khelat.—The office of Police Surgeon, vacated by the death of Dr. Bala, is warmly contested among the medical staff of the Metropolis. The patronage is vested in the Governor General. We learn that Dr. W. O'Shaughnessy has been appointed to act *ad interim*, till His Lordship's pleasure is known.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Co's Rv. As.
J. H. W.... ..	to Sept. 1840, 50 0
Mr. W. Robinson.... ..	to June, 1869, 25 0
Jas. Campbell, Esq. ....	to June, 1840, 20 0
W. McDowell, Esq. ....	to July, 1840, 20 0
E. S. Hodges, Esq. ....	to Dec. 1869, 20 0
M. P. Edgeworth, Esq....	..... 25 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE INDUS.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who lately proceeded from Ferozepore to Sukkur via water, will be interesting to our readers. This route, it requires little sagacity to foresee, will ere long become one of immense importance and recourse in this part of India. Our letter is dated Sukkur, 29th July:—

Left Ferozepore on the 18th instant, reached Shewalpur on the 23rd, and if it had not been for strong Westerly winds occasionally met with, might have been here a couple of days earlier.

However it has been the quickest passage made hitherto, for Mr. Ross Bell's party were 11½ days on the trip. A little rain soon after quitting Ferozepore, soon afterwards, so that it was oppressive during the day, the thermometer averaging 92, Minimum 80, Maximum 102, except when at Bhawalpore—when the range was—at 5 A. M. 80, 9 A. M. 98, 12 noon 100, 3 P. M. 107, 10 P. M. 100, and at 100 it stood all night. This gives a pretty fair conclusion as to what a person must expect to meet with in the way of temperature on the Indus at this time of the year, provided there be no rain. The river is even larger than was expected. In some parts of the Indus the opposite banks could not be seen. The jungle on either bank is now every way overflown, and one day no dry ground could be got for the servants to cook on. The currents and eddies in some places were very strong, and set the boats with their vane a working in fine style. But when they approached and passed round the Fort of Sukkur, the current of the river was tremendous, so that it was thought the boat would be swamped. The river is here confined to a comparatively narrow limit, and the banks are high and rocky on both sides. Mr. Bell—his assistants—Lieutenant Langdon of the Engineers, and the Doctor are perched up together in a small close-fortified Native building on the verge of the river, to which a room or two of lat and plaster have been added, and in addition to this their tents are pitched close at hand, so that they are not so badly off after all.—*Agra Utkar.*

THE FLOATING BRIDGE.

Many of our readers will doubtless be gratified to learn, that our proposal of a floating bridge over the Hooghly, about Hornrah, similar to that over the Hannouse, from Devonport, to Torpol, has attracted the notice of some of the scientific men of this community, and that some enquiries have been made on the subject of its practicability, which seem favorable to the undertaking. One scientific friend has kindly favoured us with the 2d volume of the transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in which there is a very full description, with several plates illustrative of this invention, which has answered so admirably. We cannot consistently get the several plates engraved for our paper, and fully to understand the description without them, would be difficult. We may, however, with advantage, advert to some points of the description, in addition to those given in a former number, that are important to a right conclusion on the practicability of introducing a floating bridge of the kind over the Hooghly.

The great question of course is, will it pay; though if that were doubtful, we think, on the score of humanity alone, such an improvement would be worthy of the support of the Government. If, however, it can be made easier, that the floating bridge will pay, then of course private enterprise may undertake it. Some returns have already been obtained that may serve to determine this point; but a great deal more information is yet required. We have seen an estimate which made the profit 80,000 rupees a year, and it has been suggested that the Steam Tug Association might venture on the undertaking.

Over the Hannouse there are two of the bridges referred to; the cost of the first was £3,322; that of the second, £9,816; the cost of the landing places, shafts and balance weights, £1,530; engineering and law expenses, £1,000; making the whole expenditure about £5,668, as we collect from the description now before us.

The total yearly charges are estimated at £281 7s. and 6d., or rather about £280 a month, including the cost of engines, sails, usual and incidental repairs, and every thing in short, except interest on the capital, which, we observe, does not form an element in the calculation.

The income of the Hannouse ferry, when first opened, was

£280. At the end of four years, it was let at £2,000 a year, over and above the cost of collecting—that is, in that period, the tolls had more than doubled, and there can be little doubt, that the same effect would follow a similar case here.

The following is one of the returns obtained here, to which we have above alluded:—

Statement of passengers that departed from and came to Golahbarree Ghaut in ferry boats, on the 25th May, 1889, from 4 in the morning till 11 at night.

From Golahbarree to Calcutta Ghaut, .....	1,040
From Calcutta to Golahbarree ditto, .....	1,009
	2,049

(Signed) W. J. GOODRALL,  
River Police Constable.

Statement of Passengers that departed from and came to Rankineepore Ghaut on the 31st May, 1889, from four in the morning till 11 at night.

From Rankineepore Ghaut in Calcutta Ghaut, .....	2,300
From Calcutta to Rankineepore ditto, .....	2,300
	4,500

(Signed) W. J. GOODRALL,  
River Police Constable.

Statement of passengers that departed from and came to Sulkeah in ferry boats on the 4th June, 1889, from 4 in the morning till eleven at night.

From Sulkeah to Calcutta Ghaut, .....	3,100
From Calcutta to Sulkeah, .....	3,000
	6,100

(Signed) W. J. GOODRALL,  
River Police Constable.

Sulkeah Ghaut is often confounded with Howrah Ghaut; but they are distinct places, and we suppose Constable Goodsell is aware of this, for we find a separate return of his quoted in the letter before us, of the passengers that passed to and fro from Howrah Ghaut on the 24th May, according to which the number was 7,700.

Now we incline to think, that if such a ferry were provided, all those who now cross at the various ferries above named, would walk a mile or two to take advantage of it. Most assuredly they would, if they could go for the same price with safety and comfort, for which they now go in danger and discomfort. Again, if, as we believe to be the case, all these ferries are monopolies formed out by Government, of course it would be in the power of the state to abolish the other ferries, in favour of the new and safe one, giving those who undertook to establish and carry on that, a monopoly for a certain time. We beg to observe, that we are not advocating the introduction of monopolies, to which we are by no means favourable; but if monopolies are to be continued, it is better to give one monopoly of a ferry, that possesses the advantage of safety, comfort and regularity, than half a dozen that have none of these advantages, but yearly cause the deaths of many of the natives. If we are right, then, we think, the charge might fairly be, to each poor native taking his chance on the "roadways or docks," one pie, instead of half a pie, supposed to be the present charge of crossing. The number crossing at Howrah in one day, has been ascertained to be 778, which is perhaps about the average. The total crossing at the three other Ghauts reported in the return above quoted, is 19,649; including Howrah, then, the grand total is 20,349, which at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an anna each, would yield Rs. 817-15 per diem.

We do not, however, reckon on the payments of poor native passengers as the sole or even the chief source of reimbursement. We look to the charges on many comparatively wealthy passengers, who would be induced with such means to cross—many who now go in expensive bhauleas (as the floating bridge is fitted with a cable), and to the freight of horses, carriages, and hackneys. From all these sources, we have no manner of doubt, that a very large and profitable return on the capital invested, would be made, and we have seen, that the whole outlay required, falls

short of a lakh of a Rupee. We do trust, then, that the Steam Tug Association will not consider this undertaking unworthy of their enquiries at least; and we are disposed to think, that the more they enquire into the subject, the more they will find themselves disposed to embark in the speculation. If they do not, we must express our confident expectation that the Government will.

"As a criterion," says Mr. Read, the inventor of the bridge over Hemoose, "of the capabilities for accommodation (of the floating bridge) I would state that I have seen it at one time, three carriages, each with four horses, one carriage with a pair of horses, seven mulla horses and 80 foot passengers, and still there was nothing like crowding or discomfort, though the exposure of the site is such, that the sea often breaks over the funnel of the engine."

Again, the bridge crosses the river four times an hour, viz. it leaves the landing place on the east side at half hours, and the landing place on the west side at the intervening quarters. The time of crossing, as before stated, is on an average of high and low water,  $\frac{7}{8}$  minutes, making up the quarter of an hour.

We might quote other particulars, but we have already repeated some portion of the details given in the description quoted from the Repository of Arts; and enough has been said on that, and on the present occasion, to show the advantages of the improvement recommended. Of one which would actually result from it, we have said nothing, though it is by no means unimportant to many, we mean the great increase it would cause in the value of landed property on the other side of the river; but there is another immense advantage that would be derived from this improvement, which we must not neglect to mention; we mean the impetus it would give, in connection with a bridge over Balloo-kol, (being since proposed) to the trade that goes by the great Burdwan road.

We hope soon to obtain some further information as to what is doing in this matter, when we shall return to the subject. As a move has been made in it, we hope yet to see the object attained.—*Markara, August 28.*

#### FORT WILLIAM, The 14th August, 1889.

By Virtue of Act XVII. 1839, whereby the Government of India is empowered to publish Schedules from time to time for fixing revised Rates of Postage Duties, provided any that may increase be made in any particular of the rates provided in Schedules A and B of Act XVII. 1837—The following Schedule marked C is hereby published and prescribed to take effect from the 1st of October next in lieu of Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Schedule A of the Act above cited—and the Post Master General and Post Masters of the several Provinces of India are required from and after the said 1st of October, 1889, to levy Postages on letters, parcels, and packages despatched on or after that date, at the rates specified in the Tables respectively of the said Schedule C herewith annexed, until otherwise ordered and provided.

C.

*Schedule of Postage Duties on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as usual with the full Signature of the Sender, and of Bungy Parcels, to be submitted for Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Schedule A, Act XVII. 1837.*

#### I. Letters.

DISTANCE.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding quarter Tola.	Exceeding quarter Tola, and not exceeding one Tola.
	ANNA.	ANNA.
100	1	2
300	2	4
500	3	6
700	4	8
900	5	10
1,000	6	12
1,100	7	14
1,200	8	16
1,300	9	18
1,400 and upwards.	10	20

Single Postage being added for every additional Tola weight.

II.

*Low Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers attested as such with the full Signature of the Sender.*

Distance.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding three and half Tolas, and not exceeding six Tolas.
	Annual.	R. A.
100	1	0 2
200	2	0 4
300	3	0 6
400	4	0 8
500	5	0 10
600	6	0 12
700	7	1 0
800	8	1 2
900	9	1 4
1,000	10	1 6
1,100	11	1 8
1,200	12	1 10
1,300	13	1 12
1,400	14	2 0
1,500 and upwards.	15	2 2

single Postage being added for every additional 3 Tolas weight.

IV.

*Papers sent by the Public Daughy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2,100 Cubic Inches in size.*

Distance.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding three and half Tolas, and not exceeding six Tolas.
	Annual.	R. A.
100	1	0 2
200	2	0 4
300	3	0 6
400	4	0 8
500	5	0 10
600	6	0 12
700	7	1 0
800	8	1 2
900	9	1 4
1,000	10	1 6
1,100	11	1 8
1,200	12	1 10
1,300	13	1 12
1,400	14	2 0
1,500 and upwards.	15	2 2

single Postage being added for every additional 3 Tolas weight.

V.

*Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Daughy, not exceeding 300 Tolas in weight and packed in short covers open at each end.*

Not exceeding 300 Tolas.	Not exceeding 20 Tols.	Exceeding 20 Tols, and not exceeding 40 Tols.
Annual.	Annual.	R. A.
100	1	0 2
200	2	0 4
300	3	0 6
400	4	0 8
500	5	0 10
600	6	0 12
700	7	1 0
800	8	1 2
900	9	1 4
1,000	10	1 6
1,100	11	1 8
1,200	12	1 10
1,300	13	1 12
1,400 and upwards.	14	2 0

By Order of the Honble the President of the Council of India in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—With reference to the enquiry of U. D. C. as to whether an Unconsecrated Deputy Collector is competent to exercise the powers described in Clause 2, Section 24, Regulation VII. of 1833, I feel much pleasure to state for his information, and that of my brothers of the Service, that occasionally as a Settling Officer, I have availed myself of the aforesaid powers. My proceedings, on being reported, have been always approved, and the sentence passed, upheld by the Commissioner of my Division.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

304 Miles from Calcutta,  
the 17th August, 1839.

D. C.

Under Reg. IX. of 1833.

EUROPE.

*Edinburgh, Monday, May 20.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Before proceeding to the business of the day, Dr. Cook and Dr. Chalmers placed on the table of the Assembly the motions which they meant to submit to the house on Wednesday, the day on which the Auchenarder case is to come on.

DR. COOK'S MOTION.

In the year 1834 the General Assembly passed an Interim act on call, whereby it was enacted and ordained,—“That it shall be an instruction to Presbyteries, that if, at the moderating in a call to a vacant pastoral charge, the major part of the male heads of families, members of the vacant congregation, and in full communion with the church, shall disapprove of the person in whose favour the call is proposed to be moderated in, such disapproval shall be judged sufficient ground for the Presbytery rejecting such person, and that he shall be rejected accordingly, due notice thereof being forthwith given to all concerned.” The church and parish of Auchenarder having become vacant in August, 1834, on the 16th of September thereafter the Earl of Kinnoul, as patron, issued a presentation to the said church and parish in favour of the Rev. Robert Young, preacher of the Gospel. The presentation having been sustained by the Presbytery, an opportunity was afforded, in terms of the aforesaid act and its regulations, to the male heads of families to give dissent from the call and settlement of Mr. Young as minister of the parish; and in consequence of dissents having been tendered by a majority of the male heads of families, Mr. Young was afterwards rejected as presentee to the said church and parish of Auchenarder.

Thereupon the Earl of Kinnoul and Mr. Young instituted, in the Court of Session, a process of Auchenarder against the Presbytery of Auchenarder, concluding, *inter alia*, that it should be found and declared that the rejection of Mr. Young as presentee was *ultra vires* of the Presbytery, in violation of the statute libellated on, and to the serious injury of their patrimonial rights as patron and presentee.

The Presbytery of Auchenarder having transmitted the summons executed against them to the Consistory of the General Assembly, which met in November, 1835, and the Commission having heard a statement from the Commissioners of the Presbytery of Auchenarder, were, as the record bears, unanimously of opinion “that this is an action which ought to be defended, and therefore recommended to the General Assembly to authorise the procurator to conduct the defence at the expense of the church, and, in the meantime, approve of the offer of the procurator to take charge of the cause in the name of the presbytery



of Auchterarder, so far as may be necessary, before the meeting of the next General Assembly."

The process having been defended, accordingly, by the Presbytery of Auchterarder, under the sanction and at the expense of the General Assembly, the following Judgment was pronounced by the Court of Session:—"Edinburgh, 8th March, 1839.—The Lords of the First Division having considered the appeal for the Earl of Kinnoul and the Rev. Robert Young, and for the Presbytery of Auchterarder, and additional plea in defence admitted to the record, and having heard counsel for the said parties at great length, in presence of the Judges of the Second Division and Lords Ordinary, and having heard the opinions of the said Judges, they, in terms of the opinions of the majority of the Judges, reject the objections to the jurisdiction of the Court, and to the competency of the action as directed against the Presbytery. Further, reject the plea in defence of acquiescence. Find, that the Earl of Kinnoul has legally, validly, and effectually exercised his right, as patron of the church and parish of Auchterarder, by presenting the pursuers, the said Robert Young, to the said church and parish: find, that the defenders, the Presbytery of Auchterarder, did refuse, and continue to refuse, to take trial of the qualifications of the said Robert Young, and have rejected him as presenter to the said church and parish on the sole ground—as they admit on the record—that a majority of the male heads of families, communicants in the said parish, have dissented, and, in serious and legal manner, from his appointment as minister: find, that the said Presbytery, in so doing, have acted to the hurt and prejudice of the said pursuers illegally, and in violation of their duty, and contrary to the provisions of certain statutes libelled on; and, in particular, contrary to the provisions of the statute 16th Anne, chap. 12, entitled, 'An Act to restore patron to their ancient rights of presenting ministers to the churches and parishes of Great Britain called Scotland' is so far as to compel the defenders to take the said Presbytery, and decrees and orders accordingly; and allow the above decree to go out, and be executed as an interim decree, and with these findings and declarations remit the process to the Lord Ordinary, to proceed further therein as he shall see just.

(Signed) "G. Horn, L. P. D."

In terms of the authority given by the General Assembly to the Procurator for the Church, on the 24th May, 1836, to appeal the judgement of the Court of Session, so soon as he, and the other counsel for the Presbytery in the said cause, shall think fit, an appeal was entered to the House of Lords, by whom the following judgement has been pronounced:—3rd May, 1839: "It is ordered and adjudged by the lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, That the said petition and appeal be and is hereby dismissed this House, and that the said interlocutor therein complained of be, and the same be, hereby affirmed."

Under these circumstances it is moved, "That the act on call, solemnly denominated the Veto Act, having been thus declared by the supreme civil tribunals of the country to infringe on civil and patrimonial rights, with which the church has often and expressly required that its judicatures should not intermeddle, as being matters incompetent to them, and not within their jurisdiction, it be an instruction by the General Assembly to all presbyteries, that they proceed, hereafter, in the settlement of parishes according to the practice which prevailed previously to the passing of that act; keeping specially in view the undoubted privilege of parishioners to state, at the moderation in the call, any relevant objections to the induction of presentees; upon which Presbyteries, after hearing parties, shall decide, it being in the power of these parties to appeal, if they see cause, to the superior or church courts."

#### DR. CHALMERS'S MOTION.

The General Assembly having heard the report of the Procurator on the Auchterarder case, and considered the judgement of the House of Lords, affirming the decision of the Court of Session, and being satisfied that, by the said judgement, all questions of civil right, so far as the Presbytery of Auchterarder is concerned, are substantially decided, do now, in accordance with the uniform practice of this Church, and with the resolution of last General Assembly ever to give and inculcate implicit obedience to the decisions of civil courts in regard to the civil rights and emolument, secured by law to the church, instruct the said Presbytery to suffer no further resistance to the claims of Mr. Young or of the patrons to the emoluments of the benefices of Auchterarder, and to refrain from claiming the *jus decanatus*, or any other civil right or privilege connected with the said benefice.

And whereas the principle of non-interference is one coeval with the reformed Kirk of Scotland, and forms an integral part of its constitution, embodied in its standards, and declared in various acts of assembly, the General Assembly resolve that this principle cannot be abandoned, and that no presbyter shall be forced upon any parish contrary to the will of the congregation.

And whereas by the decision above referred to, it appears that when this principle is carried into effect, in any parish, the legal provision for the sustentation of the ministry in that parish may be thereby suspended, the General Assembly being deeply impressed with the unhappy consequences which must arise from

any collision between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and holding it to be their duty to use every means in their power, not involving dereliction of the principles and fundamental laws of their constitution, to prevent such unfortunate results, do therefore appoint a committee for the purpose of considering in what way the privileges of the National Establishment and the harmony between church and state may remain unimpaired, with instructions to confer with the Government of the country if they see cause.—*Pat.*

#### Wednesday, May 29.

As was anticipated, the Assembly was crowded long before the business commenced, and such was the anxiety manifested, that throughout the day crowds lingered about the doors to the persevering desire to gain admittance.

The Clerk read the Procurator's report as to the Auchterarder case.

Dr. Cook then rose amidst the most profound silence, and said,—Moderator, I need not say one single word upon the infinite importance of the discussion of the question for the consideration of which we are now met. We have now, Sir, in calling on my reverend friend to inaugurate the blessing of almighty God on our deliberations, testified how deeply we are impressed with the solemn importance of the occasion. In former days it was competent to consider whether our proceedings aimed the veto act were in conformity with the civil laws or not, and accordingly a great part of our reasoning turned on that point, some arguing that it was consistent with the laws of the land to pass that act, and others entertaining a different feeling. That view of the subject is now, however, at an end,—in as far as it can be regarded as a civil question it is decided. You have heard that the judgement of the Supreme Court of this country has been affirmed by that of the House of Peers,—and therefore as to the civil authority and the civil interpretation there now can exist no doubt. I presume that there is a little doubt that the statutes of our Church and our Books of Discipline draw a clear, and marked, and distinct line between ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction. There is a decided difference pointed out, and we are positively enjoined not to enter within the sphere of civil jurisdiction. In the second Book of Discipline, the deliberative production of men who would be acknowledged to be perfectly free from any taint of Erastianism, it is said (the Rev. Doctor read from the authorities), that only ecclesiastical things shall be handled by them, and that there should be no meddling with anything pertaining to the civil power, to which the Church and its members are not to be in all civil matters; and that the Assembly should take heed that the civil authority be not confounded with the ecclesiastical. In our Confession of Faith it is also laid down, that Synods and Councils are to handle nothing, and to include nothing but which is ecclesiastical; and that we are not at all to interfere with the temporal affairs of the country, except by way of humble petition in extraordinary cases, and that general principle is clearly brought out. And here is the position in which we stand, or rather we are driven to the question,—there is this act on call, declared by the Supreme Courts of the land to be as infringing on civil or patrimonial rights,—we have declared that we are not to interfere with these rights,—and the line of conduct resulting from those two propositions appears to be abundantly clear. I know no way of escaping from this position but by resorting to our ancient policy, well known in other years, viz.,—that we are bound not to interfere with civil matters; but the question has been raised, that it belongs to us, the Church, to declare what is civil and what is not,—that we have a co-ordinate power with the civil judicatures to decide this vital question, and that until we put our imprimatur on the proceeding of these civil courts, to the effect that we consider the government of the Church, with which we cannot interfere,—that until we do this, their decrees or decisions are to receive no regard from the Church courts; for such is the result of that argument. (Hear, hear.) But I cannot think much weight can be rested on this view of the question, although it is, in some degree, involved in the motion of my ray, and much valued friend opposite (Dr. Chalmers). How does an Established Church regard this government? I must get it,—it is constituted by the law of the land,—we are taken out of the ordinary classes of Christians, and by particular statutes are conferred on us all the civil privileges and all the power that we possess. And I ask, is there any statute that gives to the Establishment a power like this? Is there any Act of Parliament that invests us with this power? I have never seen such an Act, and no other man ever did. It appears, therefore, that in this point of view there is no authority whatever. But there is a contradiction in the very idea,—we not only have it not, but we cannot have it, consistent with the great end of civil government. There cannot be two independent Legislatures in one country,—society could not exist in any land if the Legislature or governing power were not supreme.—If you once admitted an *impetus* in *imperio*, it would have been tearing up not only the foundations of all government, but the foundation on which the social structure must rest. I hold, therefore, that there is no warrant for this doctrine. But this is not merely a matter of theory; there has been much use often made in the Christian world of what I

said a little ago as to the power of the Church interfering with civil affairs. We all know we have historical proof in what they say remains to which I have alluded was actually advanced by the English Church. The authority of the sivil magistrate and the civil power, in so far as language admitted, was abundantly shown; a great reverence was expressed for the temporal powers, and if they sought into the earlier history of the English attempts to invade the sivil right of sovereignty, they would find no such intimation of resistance. But they were to apply mischievous, and draw analogies and metaphysical subtilties,—they argued that what was civil was to be derived under the category of a spiritual kind,—they endeavored to show by what the Legislature of the country said that they found some sort of connection between what was declared and their ecclesiastical power; and there is nothing in the form of law, but in the sense of some of them, it was to be discovered, but by assuming that there was such connection; they made the application of their power by saying, "Oh, this now comes under our power, and we alone are entitled to legislate on it." What gave rise to the numerous abuses of that Church, but the publication of those doctrines? What was the cause of its numberless corruptions,—those corrupting influences in the past,—the corruption of the crown of mankind, and in the end leading to that glorious Reformation, in consequence of which, so far as regards the Protestant lands, they were all swept away? Nothing could be fairer than the first part of my rev. friend, (Dr. Chalmers's) motion. (Read the first part, which fully requires the obedience to the civil authority.) If my rev. and excellent friend had stuck there for full authority of the civil power in matters purely temporal and extraneous as I am; but we must go on to the next paragraph. (Read subsequent part of Dr. Chalmers's motion.) Now I beg leave to say, what is the meaning of the principle here contended for? It must be that the intrusion is something in conformity, and to be regulated by the veto set; and while was founded by the same men who were the authors of the principle of non-resistance that the defenders, the Presbytery of Anchester had to refuse and continue to refuse to take trial of the qualifications of Mr. Young, the presbyter, and have rejected him, &c.; and that in doing so the Presbytery have acted "illegally and in violation of their duty, and contrary to the provisions of certain statutes introduced on me. I may say, that the doctrine taken from the scriptures and completely contradicted by the word or an expression, that means the only cause it can be taken to involved in this motion,—it is not true that this was embodied in the standards of the Church, or was even an integral part of its constitution, until 1844. No doubt it is laid in many of our standards, that a person shall not be intruded on a congregation; and we all know the sovereignty and the power of the word or an expression, that means things to the mind, and we come to use it in the clear meaning, although there may be perfect evidence that another and different meaning was formerly ascribed to it. Now, I do not rest on this assertion; I will go through the different periods to show that there is a mistake in my reverend friend's suggestion as to this principle. The removal of the Church from the various parts of the country, the establishment of ministers, and maintained that the sum of the doctrine of the Church as to extension was that the Presbytery had power to try every presbyter. He then went on to say, I am quite ready to do any thing that can be done for the good of the people of Scotland, provided I leave you from being placed in rebellion. Let no one imagine, from the words of Dr. Chalmers, that the reason of his receding from his position and action is not owing to this. (Symptoms of murmuring from the opposite side.) What I mean to say is just that I defy one and all of those gentlemen to rise and contradict me. What I am to say is, that Dr. Chalmers authorizes the declaration by the Church of that which the Supreme Civil Judiciary declares to be illegal, contrary to the duties of the Presbytery in question, and in violation of the rights of Dr. Chalmers that he is to lead on a band of robbers. Now, it appears to me to be quite clear that it is impossible that there can be an Established Church with the power assumed to it by Dr. Chalmers. Now, if we are not an Establishment, we cannot have the power of modifying the law,—we cannot have it as a private body of Christians. Now, with respect to that amount in,—just that extent of power, which is civil power, delinquent. We cannot have that power, otherwise we must dissolve the society or union at once. If my argument was good, just dissolve the society or union at once. If any gentleman has seen the act which is said to be unlearned the acts are in no law, it is altogether a nullity,—the Church has acted in error. The question then arises, and it is a momentous question,—What is the Church to do? Is it to resist the state? Or is it to fall in with the state? To submit to the state in which we were before that act was passed. We are just to take up the law in the state that it was, and to interpret it literally and not perversely, and to be guided by it just as if this law had not been passed. He then went on to consider what would be the consequences of Dr. Chalmers's motion, and that it would alienate the affections of the people and destroy all hope of the success of the cause. No doubt it would, if the understanding all the blessings of an Establishment, we would rather see them taken from us, and the

endowments scattered to the winds,—that we would rather do that than submit to what we think to be wrong. As a general principle nothing can let me stand sound. But it is absolutely necessary to destroy the Establishment in order to adhere to the principle which we may think right? Those days are gone by; if any man finds that the constitution of the Establishment is such, that in consequence of its connection with the State, he is called to lend obedience in what he thinks an invasion by the majority of its spiritual privileges,—the way is perfectly clear, for will he not say that the Establishment is not to be allowed to carry all his views into effect? He will not only acquiesce, but happily the Government of the land will protect him in avowing and defending his religious opinions. Here, then, is the alternative for those who feel any of those scruples, and who wish to get rid of the Government, and at the same time to rid the Government of those endowments which we hope long to enjoy. (Laughter and cries of *Hear, hear*.) Those who are so situated are perfectly free to do as they please. But the laws of the Church, shall be respectively repealed, their incomes shall be abolished, Sir, I am very desirous that you should attend to the next point. Sir, I have been said,—and there are overtures now on the table, and I am afraid an implication of the same kind in the motion of my reverend and excellent friend,—viz. to this effect, let us not set ourselves in direct array against the civil power, but let us pass an act by which all presutes and ordained ministers who will acquiesce in the measures we consider,—the laws of the Church, shall be respectively repealed, their incomes shall be abolished, and the Church never took a measure more calculated to hurt it in the estimation of high-minded and honourable men, than when they took this resolution. It was decided covertly and secretly to do that which an honourable man would have imagined could only be done by a fair, open, direct resistance. You possess on the helpless victims instead of mentally struggling with the power of the law, and assisting the British people with the liberty of the conscience of the Government, what is it, and what will be to God it may ever be, if its subjects did not find a speedy and complete protection for doing no more than settling in obedience to the law. (Hear, hear.) It is also that we must go to the Legislature and endeavour to get our ecclesiastical policy so moulded as to involve no collision between Church and State. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more constitutional. It is perfectly plain, that according to the great principle of the law, if laws are held together, there must be subordination to the ruling power, and to plain words, they must obey the law; but there is also a sacred right, which all in this happy country possess, and that is, to go to the Legislature with their remonstrances, and get the laws remedied where they conceive the necessity exists. In that point of view I have no objection to this last proposition, but I have been always aware to the Church going to the Legislature to ask that the laws should be repealed, and that the Government should be referred to the ignorance of the constitution of the Scottish Church under which our senators laboured, and quoted the authority of Lord Moncreiff to show the danger of going to Parliament. He then proceeded. Now, Sir, it may happen, if we persist in the policy inferred by the opposite motion, we are in great danger not merely of shaking the foundations of the Establishment, but of doing so in such a manner as to render the Legislature will not interpose directly or immediately to say that we are acted in this manner, and that we will dissolve the Establishment; but we may apprehend something such as this, that when once entered on that field on which so many are wandering,—when once began to assume power, and prove that which is the desire of Suprema Judicature does not oblige us,—that we may go according to the downward tendency of all our dispositions,—that we may go on in such a manner as to increase our infidelity to a degree as will render an Establishment intolerable, and may ultimately work out its own destruction. But we may not be permitted thus gradually to be destroyed,—we may expect that the terms of the oathstep being broken, the Establishment is itself dissolved. We shall then have many Dissenters,—all the Irregulars part of the community pressing there in every possible way, and pressing on the Legislature, and the Government, and the Government will be forced to take measures to meet the demands of a revolution,—we have calmly decided, that if such is the revolution, and if language can be understood, that we adhere to the compact, and reprobate the policy which has led to this crisis. Deserted as we may be, and deserted, as I much dread we shall be if the policy now proposed be adopted, we still shall adhere to her,—we shall still cherish the same terms and temperance of mind, we shall still be true to the Government, and we shall support and countenance of the majority of the misguidance of our countrymen, we shall plant her once more in safety in the haven of tranquillity. (Loud cries of *Hear, hear*.)

The reverend doctor again rose, and added, that he was quite ready to append to his motion that all ministers presented to kirks be tried as to whether they are qualified for the places to which they are appointed, in addition to their ordinary trials. This was the amount of his motion, and if it was carried, it would be exceedingly necessary to prepare some sort of directory by which it might be fully carried out.

Dr. Chalmers said, it had been asserted that he appeared there as the representative of the opinions of a particular section

of the house. He solemnly disclaimed the truth of the imputation. He had set himself down to the consideration of that question with a mind as free of all party bias and influence as ever he had set down to an abstract question,—to the study of any abstract question whether in theology or mathematics. The motion he had proposed out of his hands for a day or two. It was returned, but with one or two emendations, the same as before. He had given it out of his hands in consequence of his inability to put his views into a business shape. The motion was returned to him in the right shape, without any change in substance. It had come back with a more mild and conciliatory complexion than he, with all his endeavors, had been able to give it. (Hear.) He had to repeat the recommendation which he had made six years before, when the veto act was first proposed at a meeting of its supporters. The truth was, he had all along felt that up to that time it had been too much the habit to regard the question of right in the choice of a pastor, as one which lay entirely between patron and people; whereas, this view, by far the most important aspect, in his estimation, was the question as it lay between the patron and the Church. It was undoubtedly the right of the people to have a voice in the appointment of a pastor, and it was equally the right of the patron or landlord to make the appointment; and then, it was the province of the Church to give effect to it. When these did not harmonize, the contest was not so much between power and power as between power and principle. (Hear.) The patron, when he granted a presentation, in the exercise of his civil rights, should do it in a spirit of regard to the rights of the Church. Whether the patron looked to that or not, the Church was bound to its use. The patron was only bound to appoint a minister for the parish as best pleased him; but the Church was bound, by a powerful obligation, to see that its accomplishment in that and every other parish should at all times provide an efficient, healthy, and spiritual ministrations. If to the patron belonged, as his proper department, to single out the individual on whom he would bestow the presentation, it equally belonged to the Church to judge of the fitness of the presentee, and according to that judgment either to receive or reject him. That was carrying the doctrine of the Church's power a great deal further than many would go along with him,—the power of sitting in judgement on the moral and literary qualification of the presentee,—of sitting in judgement on all the circumstances by which the usefulness of the presentee was affected,—and of sitting in judgement on the character of the presentee. It was for the Christian's good of the families over whom he was to be placed, and the congregation to which he was to be appointed. He held that the Presbytery had full power, by the constitution of the Church, to judge of all these powers,—powers which had been completely swept away within the last three weeks. Much had been said of the civil rights of the patron, and no talk subject he advised that they should go to Parliament for a remedy, and so be saved from the unhappy collision which had taken place. But let it be distinctly understood, that when he advised that, he did not do it for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the State in favour of the great principle of non-intrusion, for that he held beyond their province; not for the purpose of superseding the civil to the ecclesiastical sanction, in order to confer any other authority than was contained in the veto act, or any other device by which they were to carry the non-intrusion principle into effect,—for such he also held to be beyond their province; but for the purpose of making sure that they did not endanger that which was altogether within the power and province of the Government, either to give or withhold,—the inevitable benefits of a National Establishment of religion,—of making sure that they did not discover the temporariness from the Church, which would lead to consequences fraught with danger to the moral and religious interests of the people of Scotland. That was the only principle on which they could vindicate the step which he wished they had taken six years ago, and his only regret was that it had not. He only regretted that his efforts were overruled by the high legal authorities of those whom he believed to be much more competent than himself for forming a judgement on the statute which was now submitted to Parliament for a remedy, and that they were now resolved to adopt the course he had formerly recommended, in order to repair the evil that had been inflicted in consequence of the abandonment of his views. He perfectly agreed with his revered friend, that they had nothing to do with the nature of the veto act, or any other act; but that act was required to carry into precise and definite effect the principle of non-intrusion which he had held, that in consequence of such variance between the law of the Church and the law of the land, they could not adhere to that law. They had still in their power to adhere to that law, and to the principles of a National Establishment, by applying to Parliament for a sanction to the veto act, or some other measure to secure the principle of non-intrusion, which he now deeply regretted he had given up at a previous period. He thought it of importance to notice another subject, viz. the opinion that had gone abroad among the higher classes in Scotland and England in regard to what was termed the Radicalism of their proceedings. The Church had been called a radical and rebellious Church,—and it would be proper, in order to blunt the edge of these accusations, to inquire as to the origin of the law which had occasioned that abuse. It was mat-

ter of great satisfaction that the veto act came forth under the sanction of His Majesty's legal adviser. It was because it was a measure connected with the law of the land that the legal advisers of the Government were consulted. Every thing, therefore, that the champions of law founded on, lay at the door, not of the ecclesiastical, but of the civil members of the Assembly. (Hear, hear.) He was come to speak of what was to be done under the circumstances under which they were placed. They had been advised to make application to the Legislature, in order to obtain a civil sanction to the veto act, or something better. (Applause.) His rev. friend had adverted to the way in which the Church extension scheme was carried on, and to the present state of matters as injuring the Church in the country, but he would show that a more salutary remedy to the State would have a much more disastrous effect in destroying the moral vigour of the Church of Scotland. (Hear.) He felt no desire to accept of an endowment offered to him as a bribe of a criminal and disgraceful character. (Hear, and applause.) But he held that an application presented to the Legislature for its sanction to the law formerly passed by them was no mean submission,—could he mean without a tinge of Erastianism, and without a sacrifice of one lota of principle. Dr. Chalmers went on to declare his intention of being away from the resolution of maintaining the independence of the Church in spiritual matters, by the consideration of endowments, and he would disclaim all sympathy with those who would look on the Church alone as in the Temple Court, and who looked on the Established Church as a mere engine, forming part of the patron's ministerial treasury of the State. They solemnly believed the Church of Scotland to have a far loftier character, derived from its operation on the population of the country, and could not look on it as a political point of view. He next came to consider what was to be done in relation to the induction or otherwise of the presentee to the Church of Auchenarder. He argued in favour of giving the temporariness of the parish to Mr. Young, but at the same time he held that as the Church held the sacred right of ordination as a spiritual portion of the Established Church, and as they also maintained that congregations should have a voice in the choice of their ministers, because Mr. Young's appointment had been related by the congregation,—therefore they should refuse to ordain him to the charge of the parish. Dr. Chalmers then went on to explain more fully the nature of his intention in regard to the great question of refusing to present a minister to the parish—by patronage who might be disagreeable to the people. He hoped some arrangement, some new Act would be discovered fitted to meet the emergency; but if not, he would recommend that in every case similar to the Auchenarder, the Presbyteries should refuse to ordain. The State might, in virtue of the legal presentation, seize on the temporariness, but could not force the Church to ordain any minister presented to the State who attempted any thing of the kind, then it was guilty of gross persecution. The endowments might be altogether taken away from the Church, which he would consider the greatest calamity that could befall the nation; but, having in essence betwixt Erastianism on the one hand, and Voluntarism on the other, he was convinced that the manner of proceeding recommended by him of the procuring the sanction of Parliament to the veto act, or another in its place, was the best plan that could be adopted to steer betwixt these two points. Dr. Chalmers read numerous passages from the speeches of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham in pronouncing sentence in the House of Lords, and demonstrated that the evident meaning and intention of that judgement was to secularize the Church. But he was confident the whole community would bid God speed to those patriotic individuals who were willing to give up their own personal rights and advantages for the sake of the Church,—inasmuch many of the patrons, extensive holders of the patronage of the Church. He hoped that such an admirable example would restrain the temper and feelings of all classes, during any after proceedings. These gentlemen were willing to abandon their personal rights until some arrangement was formed whereby the Church was to have its civil and collection rights restored to them. They were willing to give up wholly and ungrudgingly their hereditary rights, when they were convinced it was for the moral interests of the community. There was nothing which they were more desirous to see carried into effect than the exaltation of the right of the people in the choice of a pastor. It was not only their wish but their conviction that this ought to be. (Applause.) In consequence he hoped that the ark of their rights would be safe on the billows, would, under the skillful seamanship of her officers, pass undamaged through the thickest of the storm, and reach her haven of security in perfect safety. (Dr. Chalmers sat down amidst loud applause.)

Mr. Bruce, of Kennet, seconded Dr. Chalmers's motion. Dr. Mac' said he could not coincide with either of the propositions laid on the table of the house. There were three objects which he had in view in any resolution which might be come in. The first of them was to maintain the sacred powers of the Church for judging on their benefices; the second was for promoting the great end of a Christian ministry; and the third for defending and throwing a safeguard around the character, pro-

action, and usefulness of a minister. He would assent to any plan combining the two reasons. The motion of Dr. Chalmers did point to the advancing spiritual interests of congregations; but the important consideration which related to the veto power of the Church was left out. With regard to the veto act, it did not introduce the power of the Church at all—it was the express will of the people which it referred to, whereby the power of the Church was extinguished; and that was the thing which he complained of. The reverend doctor, in reference to the proposal contained in Dr. Cook's motion, to fall back on the old provision of the Church in respect to preventions, maintained as much length that that step could not possibly now be adopted, as much of the real utility of the old plan had been affected by the veto law. They could not reconstruct that plan, but must adopt measures for raising a new and more efficient one. He maintained that the effect of the veto act was to alter the whole character of a Presbytery from a judicial court into a mere court of registration. It occurred to him, that immediately upon the presentation, the Presbytery should proceed to the trials of the preventions, in order to see if he possessed qualifications which authorized the Presbytery before whom he was first examined to give him his license. Supposing they were satisfied in this respect, although he was not found qualified for the particular charge to which he had been nominated, still there could be a certificate of character upon which he could fall back on a future occasion; and although not found eligible for one parish, he could be found perfectly qualified for another. The subject, he thought, ought to be submitted to a committee for consideration. The rev. doctor concluded by moving the following resolutions.

Resolved 1. That the Church, in order more effectually to accomplish that which has been nominally, and in design, her constituents relative to the calling and inducting of ministers, the securing for vacant parishes of persons not only irreproachable in moral character, sound in doctrine, and of adequate learning, but also suited to the parishes to which they are nominated, did pass the act on calls, commonly called the veto act.—2. That, in passing this act of her own will, and carrying it into effect, the Church was influenced by the belief that its act, being not only in its nature, but also in its consequences, strictly and purely spiritual, there was no necessity to obtain previously the concurrence of the Legislature to it.—3. That the decision of the Supreme Civil Tribunal, in the recent case of *Auchterarder*, has determined that consequences of this act do infringe on civil and parsonial rights; and that hence it is ascertained to have been incompetent for the General Assembly to enforce the said enactment, without having previously obtained the assent of the Legislature.—4. That the Church, however, while giving and inculcating implicit obedience to the decisions of the civil courts in all matters relating to a civil court, ought not to forego the steady prosecution of her own high purpose of securing more effectually the appointment of ministers not only sound in doctrine and morals, but also outside to the parishes to which they are nominated.—5. That the salubrity of preventions for the parishes to which they are nominated, and all circumstances and considerations for ascertaining that salubrity in each particular case, whether as to the situation or mind of the people, or as to the special qualifications of the preventions themselves, ought to become the subjects of investigation and judgment to Presbyteries, in the discharge of their solemn duty in the filling up of vacancies, as well as the usual and general qualifications in candidates for the sacred ministry.—6. That a committee be appointed to consider and report as to the plan which may be best calculated for attaining this important end, and whereby, consistently with the acknowledgement and enforcement of such civil rights as are recognised by the law of the land, the spiritual interests of the Christian people, the judicial character and privileges of the ecclesiastical courts, and the professional character and usefulness of probationers, may be effectually maintained, and the union between Church and State preserved entire.

The *Earl of Dalhousie* said, as he was not altogether satisfied with the two first motions, he begged to second Dr. Muir's. Dr. Byrge, Mr. Clark, of Inverness, Mr. Whigham, Dr. Burns, Principal Macfarlane, Mr. Earle Mountrich, Mr. Caudlish, and others then addressed the Assembly.

Dr. Cook having replied, the Assembly divided on Dr. Chalmers's motion, against Dr. Muir's, when the former was carried by a majority of 36,—the number being, for Dr. Chalmers's motion, 197; and for Dr. Muir's motion, 161.

The Assembly again divided on Dr. Cook's and Dr. Chalmers's motions, when the latter was carried by a majority of 49, the numbers being 204 to 155.

The announcement was received by those in the gallery with loud cheers.

After the minutes were read, and several members had indicated their adherence to the dissent of Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook then rose and stated that he must be sitting on the committee appointed under Dr. Chalmers's motion. His reasons we did not hear.

The *Earl of Dalhousie* made a similar declaration. Though

he did not entirely agree with the resolution, he did not consider it so objectionable as to justify him in refusing to act on the committee, but the character of the resolution had been materially affected by the colouring given to it in the speech of the reverend doctor. He (*Lord Dalhousie*) did not consider the reverend doctor a leader of the party in the Church who are understood to take up extreme views; but the resolutions before, and after the reverend doctor's speech, were very different things. He was prepared to go the full length of the principle of the resolution,—that no minister should be intrusted on a congregation,—that no congregation should be compelled to take as minister the man appointed as how any sound objection could be stated. He was prepared to go to Parliament to ratify the resolution, and he had no doubt such a declaratory act would be obtained; but he contended that the Church would never get an act of the Legislature to ratify the veto act of 1834. No Act of Parliament will ever be obtained to ratify that act as it has now been explained by the reverend doctor. The vote of last night had alienated some of the fairest and firmest friends of the Church, and he could name several.

Dr. Laird, interrupting, complained that Lord Dalhousie was not in order.

*Earl of Dalhousie*—I was speaking in order. I was stating my reasons why I cannot act on the committee; and I say that the allegiance of many of the Church's firmest friends has been greatly shaken, if they have not altogether broken from me. (Cries of No, no, hear, hear, and great sensation throughout the whole house.) This is the first, and I believe it will be the last speech with which I shall trouble this house,—for when I have finished I shall withdraw myself from the Assembly. Among the first words I uttered in public I said that I was born and bred a Presbyterian, and that I intended to continue such. I still adhere to that declaration. I shall remain a member of the Establishment as long as it exists; but I am afraid the time will soon come when there will be no Establishment to adhere to. (No, no, hear, hear.) I shall continue a member of the Church, and perform the duties of an elder, as I have hitherto done, in the parish where I reside, but shall not again consent to sit in the judicatures of any Church which, glow it as you may, has renounced dogmatically but virtually to set at defiance the law of the land. (Reserved confusion.) I am well aware that the Church, as a Church, may continue to exist, though it may not receive a shilling of State endowment. It did not require the declaration of the reverend doctor yesterday to convince me that the Church might survive disjunction from the State; but what I mean and say is, that the kirk is now rung out of the Establishment of the Church of Scotland. (Hear, hear, and so on.) Lord Dalhousie then walked out of the Assembly.—*Scottish Patriot*, May 29.

#### RELIGIOUS.

THE REV. W. H. BELL—A faithful and zealous Wesleyan Missionary, has been expelled from Calcutta, where, for nearly two years and a half, a branch of the Gibraltar Mission has been established for the benefit of the British and American seamen who visit that port; and where a Spanish school had been commenced, and an oratory opened, in which Mr. Bell conducted the devotions of a few Spaniards, who were desirous to attend Protestant worship.—*Watchman*.

#### EDUCATION.

Extract from the Minutes of the Committee of Council appointed to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public Education:—

April 18th, 1839.

Read, The following scheme for the future guidance of the committee; viz.,

"To found a school, in which candidates for the office of teacher in schools for the poorer classes, may acquire the knowledge necessary to the exercise of their future profession, and may be trained in the most approved methods of religious and moral training and instruction.

"This school to include a model school, in which children of all ages, from three to fourteen, may be taught and trained, in sufficient numbers to form an infant school, as well as schools for children above seven.

"Religious instruction to be considered as general and special. Religion to be combined with the whole matter of instruction, and to regulate the entire system of discipline.

"Periods to be set apart for such peculiar doctrinal instruction as may be required for the religious training of the children.

"To appoint a chaplain to conduct the religious instruction of children, whose parents or guardians belong to the Established Church.

"The parent or natural guardian of any other child to be permitted to secure the attendance of the licensed minister of his own persuasion, at the period appointed for special religious instruction, in order to give such instruction apart.

"To appoint a licensed minister to give such special religious instruction, wherever the number of children in attendance on the

May 23.

model school belonging to any religious body discharging from the Established Church, is such as to appear to this committee to require such special provision.

"A portion of every day to be devoted to the reading of the Scriptures to the school, under the general direction of the committee, and superintendence of the rector. Roman Catholics, if their parsons or guardians resolve it, to read their own version of the Scriptures, either at the times fixed for reading the Scriptures, or at the hours of special instruction.

"To arrange the classes in separate rooms or sections of the same apartment, divided by partitions, so as to enable the simultaneous method to be applied to 40 or 50 children of similar proficiency.

"To adopt means to assemble a greater number of children for simultaneous instruction on subjects not so technical as to require a division into classes of 20.

"To include instruction in industry as a special department of the moral training of the children.

"To give such a character to the matter of instruction in the school, as to keep it in close relation with the condition of workmen and servants.

"Besides the physical training of the children in various employments, to introduce such exercises during the hours of recreation as will develop their strength and activity.

"To render the moral training of the children at all times an object of special solicitude.

"*Normal School.*  
"To provide apartments for the residence of the candidate teachers.

"To construct the class-rooms, so as to afford the candidate teachers an opportunity of attending each class in the model school, without distracting the attention of the children or of the teacher.

"To provide means for the instruction of the candidate teachers in the theory of their art, and for furnishing them with whatever knowledge is necessary for success in it.

"To appoint a reader to give lectures on the method and matter of instruction, and on the whole art of training children of the poor. To regulate the reading and exercises of the candidate teachers, and to examine them. To determine the order in which they may be admitted to the practice of their art in the school, and at length intrusted with the conjoint management of classes, and to superintend their ultimate examination, subject to the rules of this committee.

"The religious instruction of the candidate teachers to form an essential and prominent element of their studies, and no certificate to be granted unless the authorised religious teacher has previously attested his confidence in the character, religious knowledge, and zeal of the candidate whose religious instruction he has superintended.

"The religious instruction of all candidate teachers connected with the Established Church, to be committed to the chaplain, and the special religious instruction to be committed (in any case in which a wish to that effect is expressed) to the licensed minister of the religious persuasion of the candidate teacher, who is to attend the school at stated periods, to assist and examine the candidate teachers in their reading on religious subjects, and to afford them spiritual advice.

"The candidate teachers to all other respects to conform to such regulations as respects the entire external economy of the household as may be issued by the rector, with the approval of this committee.

"To provide accommodation in the model school for at least 450 children, who should lodge in the household—viz., 190 infants, 200 boys and girls receiving ordinary instruction, and 50 boys and 50 girls receiving superior instruction, and 50 children probably absent from sickness or other causes.

"To establish a day school of 150 or 200 children of all ages and both sexes, in which the candidate teachers may realise the application of the best methods of instruction, under the limitations and obstructions which must arise in a small village or town day school.

"*Grants to Societies.*  
"A grant not exceeding £2,500, to be made to the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, for the establishment of their Normal Schools, but no further grant to be made.

"*Secretary and Inspectors.*  
"To appoint a Secretary.

"To appoint Inspectors, not exceeding at first two in number, to carry on an inspection of schools which have been or may be hereafter aided by grants of public money, and to convey to conductors and teachers of private schools in different parts of the country a knowledge of all improvements to the art of teaching, and likewise to report to this committee the progress made in education from year to year.

"*Gratuities to Teachers.*  
"To grant gratuities to such teachers as may appear to deserve encouragement.

"*Grants for building Schools.*  
"Not to adhere invariably to the rule which confines grants to the National Society and the British and Foreign School, and not

to give the preference in all cases whatever to the school to which the largest proportion is subscribed.

"To advance in no case more than one-half of the expense of building a school.

"To expend in grants for the building of schools not more in any one year than 10,000*l.*

Resolved.—That, subject to such alterations as experience may hereafter suggest, the foregoing scheme be approved.—*Christ. Adv.*

**BLACKBURN ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.**—"There is something," says Mr. Blackburn, "absolutely ludicrous in the way in which men talk about the use of the Authorized Version in schools, as though it were identical with the communication of religious instruction. It seems to be in the estimation of some persons almost an axiom, that, where this version is used, there is of necessity religious teaching, and where it is not used such teaching cannot exist. There is in this a double fallacy. You may use the Authorized Version largely and constantly in a school, and yet the influence produced upon the minds of the pupils may be such, in consequence, and as the direct effect of its use, as to be more calculated to make them infidels than Christians;—and, on the other hand, the very best kind and the very largest degree of really valuable Christian teaching may be carried out, of which such an institution is capable, where neither the Authorized Version nor any other of the whole Bible is ever seen. The influence of a school in this respect depends incomparably more upon the character of the teacher and superintendents, than upon the books used. In one school, the Bible may be constantly in the hands of the children, and yet they may all the while be learning to despise it, and receiving impressions in relation to it which will be of ruinous tendency in after life, and no teacher is afforded. In another, selections and abstracts alone may be used, but the pupils may acquire an extensive knowledge of the contents of Scripture, and acquire it in such a way as will lead them to reverence it, and repair to it in their subsequent course as an instruction and a guide. Better that the Bible were never seen in any schools in this country, than used, or rather abused, as it is. Unless it be treated with reverence, and employed solely for the purpose of communicating religious instruction, it had far better never be used at all.

"The practice of attempting to teach religion in schools for secular learning does not appear to me, abstractly considered, as highly desirable. In a better state of society, when the influence of genuine religion is more widely diffused, it will be a great measure abandoned in its application to the secular class, as it already is by the more affluent portion of the community. It is at present a matter of absolute necessity, resulting from the degraded and utterly irreligious character of our population. Were parents impressed with a sense of the duty they owe to their children, and capable of discharging it aright, it would not only be unnecessary that religion should be taught in day schools, but themselves would object to it, and declining any influence but their own, and that of persons in whose they had entire confidence, to be exercised upon the minds of those committed to their care on this all-important subject. The interest felt on this point by our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, contrasts not greatly to our honour with the reckless indifference, of a large portion of our own Protestant population."—*Fad.*

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The Rev. Connon Thellusell and Dr. Jerrard, the Examiners in Classics, have also been appointed Examiners in Logic, Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy.—*Ibid.*

**JOHN EXLEY, Esq., B. A.,** of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed third master to the Sheffield Wesleyan Proprietary Grammar School. Mr. Exley was a Wrangler, and is now second master at the Bristol College.—*Christ. Adv.*

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**HOW TO KEEP MILK FRESH.**—When milk contained in wire-corked bottles is heated to the boiling point in a water-bath, the oxygen of the enclosed small portion of air under the cork becomes to be carbonated, and the milk will afterwards keep fresh, it is said a year or two, as green gooseberries and pears do by the same treatment.—*Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE QUEEN.**—We understand from good authority that the Queen's attention to business is unrelenting; that neither exercise, amusement, sleep, nor even meals, are allowed to cause the least delay in her public service; and that inactivity and forgetfulness of whatever duty is concerned, there are few who might not benefit by her example. She has been known to rise and leave the room just seated at the dinner table, leaving her attendants to attend to her request, while her attention has been first given to the hurried dispatch-box. As Her Majesty has never appointed a private secretary, political affairs pass through her hands but those of the Sovereign and her Ministers. Not many people are allowed the labour which is thus entailed upon her. The character of the Queen is national property, and time only

is required for the country fully to appreciate the quiet perseverance, gentleness, and firmness which will be found united in that of our youthful Sovereign.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**PROFESSIONAL LAZY.**—The ambition of adopting "professional life" of all kinds, at the present day, is the source of countless instances of misery. Every profession in England is overstocked; not merely the prizes are beyond the general reach, but the merest subsistence becomes difficult. "The three black robes, law, physic, and divinity," are weary of their innumerable worshippers, and yearly sentence crowds of them to perdition of the aching sense of failure. A few glittering successes allure the multitude: chancellorships, bishoprics, and regiments, figure before the public eye; and every aspirant from the cottage, and the more foolish parents of every aspirant, set down the bundle as gained, when they have once plunged their unlucky offspring into the sea of troubles which men call the world. But thousands have died of broken hearts in those pursuits—thousands who would have been happy behind the plough, or opulent behind the counter—thousands, in the desperate struggles of thankless professions, look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labour with perpetual envy—and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principle of honour within them, sometimes then to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up, by administering to the vice of society, the evil which is refused to their legitimate exertions.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

**REFORM OF THE REFORM BILL.**—The main body of the Reform party is determined on the amendment of the representative system. They require it because they see no hope without it of practical universal suffrage; they require it because they desire that identification of the House of Commons with the nation which was anticipated from the Reform Act. They have borne with the backwardness and compromises of Ministers till their own credit for consistency suffered; and they have forbore to press their convictions of needful change till the cause of Reform itself suffered, rather than divide the strength by which Toryism was excluded from power. If this forbearance be continued, it will assume a very different character. It is no longer a source of strength, but of weakness. To prolong it will be to deceive the Queen, and to betray the people. It has run its course, and come to the end of its applicability to our circumstances. The time of things which demanded Lord Melbourne's resignation was demanded the abandonment of this forbearing policy. As a barrier against the Tories it thus broke down. Its strength, even as a defensive policy, was gone. The Queen stands alone in the breach. Only by a Reform policy can the Reformers support her—only by that can they stand their own ground. Their support of the Ministers must become identified with the support of progressive Reform—they must make this distinctly understood by the Ministry and the nation, or theirs will be the desertion that leaves both the Queen and the country to be subjugated by a faction.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**THE CHANCERY** are not the only class of people who are disturbing the peace of society by their "demonstrations." At Cambridge, on Monday last, an organized mob of overgrown school-bellied undergraduates, stormed the Town-hall during a public meeting of the inhabitant house-holders, convened to agree upon an address to the Queen, and, having battered in the doors, rushed in with shouts, yells, and screams, to testify their loyalty and churchmanship after the Tory fashion. The scene of confusion which ensued, seems to have approached to a regular Irish riot. The Mayor at length with difficulty read the Riot Act, but the mob did not disperse till night came on. Such is the discipline of our Universities! These undisciplined Tories are the future pillars of our Apostolic Establishment. What would be said, if the students at University College, or of any Dissenting Seminary, were to take a dissenting stand of leading in a Tory meeting with a chief magistrate in the chair? Talk of the lower classes! These young monks might learn both manners and morals from the Birmingham operatives. Since writing the above, we see in this morning's papers an account of a second disgraceful riot of the gowansmen, having for its object to put down by violence an anti-morn-law lecturer, which terminated in a fight between the gowansmen and the townsmen. Surely it is high time that the police of the University were placed in more efficient hands.—*Pat.*

**SIR ROBERT PEEL** has declined an invitation to come forward at the next election as a candidate for the representation of North Lancashire.—*Ibid.*

**RIOT.**—Liverpool has been the scene of riot and confusion, caused apparently by the intemperate conduct of a number of ship-carpenters who provoked the Irish laborers beyond endurance. The riot was quelled by the police, but not till a number of hands had been broken.—*Christ. Adv.*

**KNOWLEDGE IN 1839.**—A CHILD'S CAUL FOR SALE, is advertised in the *Times* of Friday last.—*Pat.*

**THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW** have unanimously conferred on the former student, Thomas Hodgkin, of University College, London, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.—*Ibid.*

**LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—On the 20th of next month the speed of the mail trains on the London and Birmingham Railway will be accelerated. The day mail will leave Euston-grove station at half-past 9 in the morning, and will arrive in Birmingham in 5 hours. A stoppage of 8 minutes will be allowed at King, 10 minutes at Wolverhampton, 5 minutes at Wrentham, and 5 minutes at Coventry; making a total of 30 minutes occupied by the stoppage, and only 4 hours and 35 minutes in performing the journey of 116 miles 6 furlongs. The day mail train from Birmingham will accomplish the journey in the same time, allowing the same stoppages at the different places above mentioned. The night mail train will leave Euston-grove station at half-past 8, and complete the distance in 5 hours and a half; the stoppages to be for the same periods and at the same places as those named for the day mail trains.—*Ibid.*

**THE DEARB AND BIRMINGHAM JUNCTION RAILWAY** will be opened to the public at the end of June, or early in July; and by the spring of next year the railroad to York, by this and the North Midland line, will be opened, giving an entire line from London to that city.—*Derby Mercury.*

**LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY.**—It is intended to open the line for public traffic on Monday. The railway itself is even now ready to receive the trains with the exception of the point where it joins the Greenwich line, and at which, from the frequent passage of the trains to and fro, operations are necessarily carried on very slowly.—*Railway Times.*

**THE PAXES**, like the coral insect, is daily creating for itself a new habitation, even in the remote seas of the Pacific. The Sandwich Islands, but a few years since inhabited only by barbarians, and unknown to the rest of the world, have now their own newspaper, uniting to the most improved and the most civilized society. The *Sandwich Islands Gazette*, published at Honolulu, Oahu, has already made considerable progress, and emulates the journals of old established colonies. It is curious to read some of the advertisements in this Gazette of the antipodes, where "Jenkins and Stuppelbeen, sailors," residing "near the King's Palace," recommend the fashionable cut of their clothes to customers whom we never suspected of being so fastidious; where an auctioneer's notice disposes of goods, chattels, and estates as freely, though it may not be quite so frequently, as George Robinson; and where a demand for "bookbinders" indicates that literature is not confined to the broad sheet alone. Truly this is amongst the triumphs of the press!—*Pat.*

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The travelling on this line to Maidenhead has greatly increased by the favorable change of the weather, and appears likely, as the summer comes on, greatly to exceed that in the corresponding period of last year. During the week ending the 5th instant, upwards of 13,000 passengers were conveyed, and the receipts, we believe, exceeded 2,000*l.* The Directors, last week, took contract for some miles of the line between Bath and the village of Box, and the contracts now advertised to be taken on the 20th instant, will complete the entire line between Bristol and London, with the exception of a small portion near Bath, and one or two bridges, for which the plans will soon be ready. We understand that, generally speaking, the works along the line are pushed forward with great energy, and though much remains to be done before the bridges and tunnels in this vicinity can be completed, there seems no doubt that the line to Bath will be ready for traffic in the course of the next three months. About half a mile of the great tunnel at Box is now completed, and not the slightest difficulty exists in keeping the works free from water. Where the excavation is carried through the oolite or freestones, the work proceeds with a rapidity greater than that required by the contract.—*Bristol Mercury.*

**LONG WINTER.**—There was a heavy fall of snow as early as the 15th of October, and another on the same day in May, making an actual winter of seven months.—*Pat.*

**THE COLD IN LONDON** during the last few days has increased. Yesterday it was intense, with hail-storms of long duration. Frost is severely felt in the gardens, and vegetation much retarded.—*Ibid.*

**THE HAGUE, MAY 23.**—The Royal Family is again plunged into affliction. His Illustrious Prince William, eldest son of Duke Bernhard, of Saxe Weimar, died yesterday morning, after a few days' illness.—*Ibid.*

**PETERBURGH, APRIL 24.**—The Winter continues, the sky is obscure, we have snow every day, and often in the evening frost, with the thermometer at 10 deg. and 12 deg. (Reaumur) below freezing point. This long continuance of cold has had a very unfavourable effect in several provinces. In the Baltic provinces there is an extreme scarcity of forage, and in some districts the farmers have been obliged to take the butcher off their habitations to keep their cattle from starving.—*Ibid.*

**LORD DUNHAM'S REPORT.**—We have read from the personal of this admirable expedition of the state of the British Colonies in North America, with a higher estimate of the powers of the noble Lord, and a more sanguine anticipation of the ultimate termination of colonial misrule, than we had ever ventured to form. We did not believe that there was a noblesman in Britain who had

the ability and firmness to grapple with the great questions committed to Lord Dufferin's care, to a spirit so searching and yet so frank; nor a man who, in one short summer, could collect and digest so much information, and draw from it such a volume of instruction to the government and people of England. It is impossible for a colonist to read this report dispassionately through, and not recognize on every page the features of that system which has now become so antipathetic in the eyes of every man of common understanding, who has no interest in keeping it up. We wish a copy of this report was in the hands of every head of a family in Nova Scotia; for, although we shall take some pains, by extracts and abstracts, to give our readers some knowledge of its contents, it is a volume that every colonist should have upon his shelf. The people of Nova Scotia should study it as the best exposition that has yet been given of the causes of the dissensions in the Colonies, and containing the best suggestion for the avoidance of kindred troubles in all the provinces, that has yet appeared. The remedy for the state of conflict between the people and the local executives, which prevails or has prevailed in all the colonies, has two prime recommendations, being perfectly simple and eminently British: it is, to let the majority and not the minority govern, and compel every governor to select his advisers from those who enjoy the confidence of the people, and can command a majority in the popular branches.—*Nova-Scotia, April 11.*

**NOMO WR.**—It is related that a negro was found asleep by his master in one of his plantations, and was reprimanded by him for his indolence. "I see you are afraid of work, Alabaster!" The negro replied, "Oh no, massa, me no 'fraid o' work; me go to sleep close by um."—*Pail.*

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 14th August, 1898.*

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Robertson, a Member as Deputy Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and as Collector of Calcutta Nampas and Superintendent of Salka Chukras.

Mr. H. H. Swell is appointed as Second Assistant to the Accountant General and Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer in the room of Mr. M. Alexander promoted.

**H. T. PHIPPS, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**

**ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.**

*The 26th August, 1898.*

Mr. H. V. Harnon has been appointed to the Office of Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack.

Mr. H. Alexander has been appointed Special Deputy Collector of Bhogpury.

Subo Ramprasad Roy, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1853, in Ellich Nuhia, is granted a further extension of leave of absence from the 7th to the 15th ultimo, on Medical Certificate.

*The 10th August, 1898.*

The leaves of absence granted by the Commissioner of the 18th or Jessore Division, to Mr. R. Birling, Collector of Barwan, and to Mr. A. Agilvie, Collector of Nylia, the former for eight days, and the latter for a week from the 28th ultimo, are approved.

**FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**

### MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.**

*Fort William, 12th August, 1898.*

No. 141 of 1898.—Lieutenant Charles Scott Guthrie, Executive Engineer, 18th Division of Public Works, is permitted to remain in Calcutta, from the 21st ultimo to the 31st instant, on Medical Certificate.

*Fort William, 12th August, 1898.*

No. 142 of 1898.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for August, 1898, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.

*Fort William, 12th August, 1898.*

No. 143 of 1898.—The President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant James Thomas Gordon, of the 18th Regiment N. I. to be 2d in Command of the 1st Light Infantry, to proceed to the 21st instant, to be Captain William Innes, of the 18th Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Fort William, 2d August, 1898.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Sale, Assistant Executive Engineer, 18th Division, Department of Public Works, has leave of absence for 3 months, commencing from the 26th instant, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Upper Provinces, on Medical Certificate.

Burgess A. Donaldson, M. D., of the Civil Station of Chupria, is at his own request placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces. The appointment of Lieut. G. A. F. Hervey, of the 51st Regiment N. I., in General Orders No. 143, of the 26th instant, to do duty with the Arakan Local Battalion, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 144 of 1898.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Allen V. Ash, 2d Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, to be a Medical Attendant on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, during the Visitation about to be undertaken by His Lordship.

**Wm. CUBITT, Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.**

**ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.**

Major A. R. Byam, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained his month's leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good

Hope for the benefit of his health; Captain G. W. Onslow of the 11th's Service will officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident, during Major Byam's absence.

**By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, B. TORRES, Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govt. Seal.**

**GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**  
*Simla, 26th July, 1898.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment to the Political Department, under date the 23d instant:

Captain J. E. Landers, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commandant of the Bhawal Contingent.

His Lordship has been pleased to approve, in the Secret Department, under date the 22d instant, the leave granted by Lieutenant Colonel Wade, Political Agent on a 31st instant to Peshawar, to Lieutenant A. H. Corfield, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Loodiana, on Sick Certificate.

Lieutenant J. H. Smyth, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery and Captain Commandant of the Artillery in Sind's 18th Regiment, has obtained leave of absence, in the Political Department, on the 26th instant, for two months, from the 10th proximo, to enable him to visit Agni and Simla, on private affairs.

*Simla, 2d August, 1898.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant Thomas Forsyth Tait, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, 2d in Command, to be 1st Lieutenant of the 2nd Regiment of Local Horse, vice Commelin resigned.

**J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mty. Depy. with the Lt. Col. H. H. H. the Govt. Seal.**

**GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.**

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th July, 1898.*

At a general court martial, re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Friday the 12th day of July 1898, Hospital Steward Robert Maycock was arraigned on the following charge:

**Charge.**—For conduct unbecoming a warrant officer in the following instances:

"First. In having, by habitual drunkenness, subjected himself to the degree of having lost the brains that could be found in his quarters, one bottle, taken away and locked up in a cupboard, by order of Assistant Surgeon Samuel Ferguson, on the 11th June, 1898.

"Second. In having, on the next day, courted, without leave, to withdraw two bottles of the said brandy.

"Third. In having, on the 12th June 1898, appeared before a court of inquiry so much under the influence of liquor, that it was necessary to adjourn the court."

**Findings.**—The court is of opinion, that the prisoner Robert Maycock, Hospital Steward, is guilty of the charges in the three several instances set forth, with the exception of the one 1st instance in the first instance, of which the court acquits him; and with a slight variation in the date specified in the first and second instances. The court is of opinion that the facts proved occurred on the 12th and 13th June, instead of the 11th and 12th, as therein stated.

**Sentence.**—"The court sentences the prisoner Robert Maycock to be suspended from his office as an Hospital Steward, and from all pay and allowances attached thereto, for a period of three (3) months."

*Confirmed.*

**(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.**

*26th July, 1898.*

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Cawnpore.

**By order of the Commander of the Forces,**

**J. R. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.**

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th July, 1898.*

No. 22.—Lieutenant A. Johnson, M. B. 21st Regiment, has leave of absence from Fort William, and to be absent from the 26th June to the 31st July 1898.

Lieutenant Stuart, M. B. 21st Full-blown, has leave of absence in extension, from the 26th June to 31st July 1898, to enable him to join his Regiment, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th July, 1898.*

The Presidency Division Order of the 26th instant, granting leave of absence to second Lieutenant J. L. McIlwain, Her Majesty's 51st Foot, to proceed in England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on Medical Certificate, is approved, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Presidency Division Order of the 9th instant, directing Surgeon J. Harcourt, 44th, and Assistant Surgeon Garrett, 40th Regiments to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of proceeding to the Upper Provinces with recruits of Her Majesty's Service, expected from England, is confirmed.

The Presidency Division Order of the 12th instant, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant G. Newson 2d Light Dragoons, to proceed in England, on Medical Certificate, is approved, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th July, 1898.*

No. 23.—Officers Commanding Divisions will, as soon as practicable, to ascertain Medical Committees, to proceed in England, for the purpose of inspecting such officers of Her Majesty's Service as may be considered fit subjects to be invalided.

Lieutenant Handfield, Her Majesty's 8d Foot, will, when ordered, send down to Kurnool, such Mrs. Invalids and others, as may be handed over to him; and on his receiving charge of the Invalids at Meerut, he will march his Party to Gurmuckher Ghana, and proceed to Calcutta by water.

He will report, to Officers Commanding Divisions, the probable time of arrival of his party at each Station, in order that the Men to be sent to join him, may be in readiness to embark at the shortest notice.

The Major General Commanding the Dispersed Division will be pleased to direct the Invalids, &c. of Her Majesty's 8th Foot, to join the Invalid Party proceeding to the Presidency by water, at Dinapore.

\* **Vide**  
G. O. 26th August 1898,  
and  
G. O. 7th July 1898.

Commissioners (Chiefs), are to be made over by Regiment to the officer in Command of the Invalids, who will, on his arrival at Calcutta, deliver them over to the Medical Officer of the 3rd Division.

\* **Vide**  
G. O. 7th July 1898,  
and  
Form attached, No. 1.

\* **Vide**  
G. O. 26th June 1898.

5. Proceedings of Magistrate's Court.  
6. Discharge Papers.  
7. Discharge Papers.  
8. Discharge Papers.  
9. Discharge Papers.  
10. Discharge Papers.  
11. Discharge Papers.  
12. Discharge Papers.  
13. Discharge Papers.  
14. Discharge Papers.  
15. Discharge Papers.  
16. Discharge Papers.  
17. Discharge Papers.  
18. Discharge Papers.  
19. Discharge Papers.  
20. Discharge Papers.

The Returns and Document likewise furnished by Regiment to the Inspector General of Hospitals, will be forwarded to that office, as usual. Lieutenant Colonel, Her Majesty's 30th Lt. Inf. Brigade, is attached to the day with the Detachment of Invalids, to the Presidency. The officer Commanding the Meerut Division will be pleased, herewith, to make an order to the Medical Officer of the Detachment of Invalids to leave Gurneechuck G. Road, so as to reach the Presidency by the 20th November coming. By order of the Major General Commanding,  
J. B. LUMLEY, Major General, Adj. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th July, 1898.**

The Commander of the Forces directs the publication of the following General Order, issued to Her Majesty's troops, and dated—

**Head Quarters, Poona, 1st July, 1898.**

The mutiny act, dated the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the articles of war, dated the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, being now repealed, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, in compliance with the sixth clause of the former, decrees it may be notified, that this act shall, from the date of its receipt and promulgation in General Order, be in force and be in full force within the limits of His Excellency's Force, on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, or in still further orders. Surgeon R. H. M. Thomson is transferred from the 14th native Infantry to the European Regiment.

Second Adam Eve, who was transferred to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, by General Orders, the 1st January 1898, is to be struck off the 2nd Native Infantry from this date, and returned to the service, in the rank he held previous to his transfer. Surgeon W. U. is to be sent to join the 3rd Native Infantry at Jara.

The following orders are issued by the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, in compliance with the sixth clause of the former, decrees it may be notified, that this act shall, from the date of its receipt and promulgation in General Order, be in force and be in full force within the limits of His Excellency's Force, on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, or in still further orders. Surgeon R. H. M. Thomson is transferred from the 14th native Infantry to the European Regiment.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 27th July, 1898.**

The Meerut division order of the 25th instant, appointing Captain C. Brown, of the 4th Native Infantry, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate, is a mistake general court martial directed to assemble at Agra, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 25th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel A. Harvey, commanding the 16th native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant R. H. De Montigny to act as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Hosh, on command, is confirmed.

Major General A. Duncan, in, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, permitted to draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut pay office.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,  
J. B. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 28th July, 1898.**

Ensign M. E. Elliott, of the 30th Regiment of native Infantry, having been declared, by the examiners of the college of Fort William, to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Ensign Adam, was transferred to the artillery regiment in General Orders of the 28th instant, is to be sent to join the 3d company of the 4th battalion at Dum-Dum, instead of the head quarters of that battalion at Agra.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 30th July, 1898.**

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

**1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.**

Lieutenant G. Reid to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Harris retired to a political situation, of the 30th Regiment of native Infantry, having been declared, by the examiners of the college of Fort William, to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Ensign Adam, was transferred to the artillery regiment in General Orders of the 28th instant, is to be sent to join the 3d company of the 4th battalion at Dum-Dum, instead of the head quarters of that battalion at Agra.

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**Head Quarters, Meerut, 31st July, 1898.**  
At a general court martial, assembled at Kurnal, on Monday the 28th day of July 1898. Futeh Khan, Sepoy, of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charge 1.—First. For mutinous conduct, in having, at Kurnal, on the 28th June 1898, when on the parade ground of his regiment, excited his musketry, loaded with ball, and threatened to shoot his superior, Lieutenant not a time Adjutant Thomas Hildell; he, the said Adjutant, being at the time in the execution of his duty.

Charge 2.—Second. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 3.—Third. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 4.—Fourth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 5.—Fifth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 6.—Sixth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 7.—Seventh. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 8.—Eighth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 9.—Ninth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 10.—Tenth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 11.—Eleventh. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 12.—Twelfth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 13.—Thirteenth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 14.—Fourteenth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 15.—Fifteenth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 16.—Sixteenth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 17.—Seventeenth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 18.—Eighteenth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 19.—Nineteenth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 20.—Twentieth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 21.—Twenty-first. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 22.—Twenty-second. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 23.—Twenty-third. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 24.—Twenty-fourth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 25.—Twenty-fifth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

Charge 26.—Twenty-sixth. For disobedience of orders, in having, at the same time and place, refused to lay down his musketry, although ordered to do so by Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Hildell, his superior officer, then as his superior officer of the 3d company 30th regiment native Infantry, guilty as above charged, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment with hard labour on the roads, for the period of two years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

July 28. At Foudierie, Jules Amire, Esq. to Marie Elmer, youngest daughter of the late H. Langdon, Esq.

Aug. 7. At Madras, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Spring, M. A. Edward F. Elliot, Esq. to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Elliot.

Aug. 10. At Calcutta, by the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, James A. Young, Esq. to Isabella, daughter of the late George Claude Perrie, third daughter of Mrs. A. K. and of the late Paul Perrie, Esq. of Calcutta.

Aug. 20. At Calcutta, by the Rev. A. A. Ruspini, James A. Young, Esq. to Isabella, daughter of the late George Claude Perrie, third daughter of Mrs. A. K. and of the late Paul Perrie, Esq. of Calcutta.

Aug. 21. At Calcutta, by the Rev. M. R. Fisher, Capt. J. H. Bullock, Esq. to Isabella, daughter of the late George Claude Perrie, third daughter of Mrs. A. K. and of the late Paul Perrie, Esq. of Calcutta.



Isabella Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. McCann, Deputy Superintendent of Police.  
 Aug. 22. At Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Charles, Charles Charles, Esq. Lieut. 6th Light Cavalry, to Margaret Jane Lindsay, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Lindsay, Esq. Scotland.  
 At Calcutta, Mr. N. Frendgenat, of the Preventive Service, to Miss Jenny Brown.

**MATRYA.**  
 July 22. At Killibore, the Lady of Major Twinnow, of a daughter, still-born.  
 — 20. At Jhansi, Bundelkhand, the wife of Mr. John Caldwell, of a daughter.  
 — 21. At Merrut, the widow of Lieut. Colonel Duffin, of a son.  
 Aug. 1. At Bombay, the Lady of Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq. of a daughter.  
 — 2. At Almora, the Lady of Captain John McDonald, 61st Regt. N. I. of a daughter.  
 — 7. At Poona, the Lady of Lieut. Johnston, 10th Regt. N. I. of a son.  
 — 16. At Coimbatore, the Lady of John Mackenzie, Esq. of a daughter.  
 — 18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. T. Powers, H. C. M. of a daughter.  
 — 19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. Stevenson, of Dum-Dum, of a son.  
 — 20. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. George Brown, of a son.  
 — 22. At Howrah, the wife of Mr. W. Eastwood, of a daughter.  
 — 21. At Alipore, the Lady of Captain N. Cumberlege, of a daughter.  
 — 22. At Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. Edward Bowen, H. C. M. of a son.  
 — 23. At the Calcutta Jail, Mrs. John King, of a son.

**DEATHS.**  
 July 22. At Bombay, the infant daughter, and on the 30th, the beloved wife of P. M. Dalmati, Esq. aged 31 years.  
 — 30. At Kempton, Captain Edward Simpson, of the Mad. Eur. Regt. aged 29 years.  
 — 31. At Tanjore, Lieut. E. J. Willins, of the 30th Regt. E. I. Aug. 6. At Bolaram, Frances Cameron, fourth daughter of Captain D. A. Malcolm, Assistant Resident Hyderabad, in the 24th year of her age.  
 — 8. At Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Eastwood, aged 40 years.  
 — 8. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Alfred Bendish, of the 1st Battalion Artillery.  
 — 8. At Nussersah, Rose Linda, the infant daughter of Lieut. Parker, 14th Regt. N. I. aged 9 months and 17 days.  
 — 10. At Madras, in her 26th year, Catherine Jane, wife of G. L. Prendergast, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.  
 — 12. At Agm, after an illness of two days, Mr. Christopher Bowman, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, aged seventy-four years and five months. Mr. Bowman was by birth a native of Germany; he entered the King's Service in 1767, and arrived at Madras in 1768. He was present at the sieges of Bangalore, Pattee, and Secunderabad, and in other engagements with the Army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, and was twice wounded. In 1786, he served on board the *William Pitt*, when two French Privateers were taken. He then entered the Company's Service, and was at the Java Islands in 1797. In 1798, he joined the grand army under the command of General Harris, was at the battle and defeat of Tippon's army, and at the siege and storming of Seringapatnam, where he received a severe wound in the foot, the effects of which he felt till his death. He afterwards served under Colonel W. Wellesley and Lord Lake. Mr. Bowman attained the highest grade, which it is possible for a private soldier in the Company's Service to reach; he passed through the intermediate steps with honour, and with the often expressed approbation of his superiors. His life had been one of varied peril and adventure, and many were the "bale-breathed escapes" in imminent deadly brunt he could recount. But his sincere and unfeigned piety constituted his chief merit; he was long known as a benevolent, humble, and warm-hearted Christian, and a liberal contributor to religious institutions. His pure and exertions were ever ready to be devoted to benevolent objects. He spent a long and useful life, and a large circle of friends have to deplore that a good man hath departed from the midst of them.

— 14. At Calcutta, J. Dunsman, Esq. Soldier Amson of Bangalore, aged 23 years, 9 months, and 11 days, after a severe and lingering fever of eighteen months, leaving a discomfited wife and three orphans to deplore his loss.  
 — 14. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. A. C. Moulter, aged 4 months and 5 days.  
 — 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. A. McLeish, aged 20 years.  
 — 18. At Calcutta, Master W. H. Tynd, aged 13 years.  
 — 18. At Calcutta, Master Smith, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, aged 6 months and 30 days.  
 — 18. In Fort William, Richard Bish, infant son of the late Captain W. Tritton, 41st Regt. E. I. aged 9 months and 16 days.  
 — 22. At Calcutta, Robert Henry Bish, Esq. M. D. Police Surgeon, aged 33 years and 3 months.  
 — 18. At Calcutta, Edward, the infant son of E. Currie, Esq. aged 12 months and 20 days.  
 — 20. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Dupont, Assistant to Messrs. Tiron and Co. aged 26 years, 1 month, and 16 days.  
 — 22. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Watson, late Superintendent of the Bellary House, aged 60 years.  
 — 23. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. Joseph Eaton, aged 11 months.  
 — 24. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Hiebley, Boot and Harness Maker, aged 10 months and 16 days.  
 On Board the *Rickmann*, on the voyage from Calcutta, for the recovery of his health, James Wilson Forbes, H. M. 12th Regt. of L. I. eldest son of Captain Forbes, H. M. of Winkfield-place, Berks.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 Aug. 22. The American Ship *Theresa Perkins*, V. Graves, from Canton 25th June.  
 The English Brig *Patriot*, E. J. Morris, from Poona 21 August.

Aug. 23. The English Ship *Diamond*, H. W. Taylor, from London 24 May.  
 The English Berge *Glacier*, J. Thompson, from London 22d February, and Humber's Bay 4th July.  
 The English Ship *Blacky*, J. Shippe, from Liverpool 21st April.  
 The English Ship *Salon*, J. Shippe, from New Castle 19th March, and Simon's Bay 24th July.  
 The English Brig *Fortestine*, Comd. from the Cape of Good Hope 14th July.  
 The French Ship *Pauline*, Tallant, from Nantes 22d March and Bourbon 23d July.  
 The French Barque *Goderie*, T. Drinat, from Bourbon 20th, and the Mauritius 24th July.  
 — 24. The English Barque *Elvira*, H. Gill, from Liverpool 24th April.  
 The English Barque *Blair*, W. Newby, from Liverpool 20th February, and Rio de Janeiro 24th June.  
 The English Schooner *Maryland*, W. Cleveland, from the Mauritius 20th July.  
 The Barque *Lady Clifford*, R. Granger, from Gravesend 26th April.  
 The Barque *Eprie*, G. Currie, from Liverpool 23d December, Isle of France (no date), and Bombay 22d August.

**ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.**  
 For *Diamond*.—Captain George Baldwin, H. M. 31st Regt.; Lieut. William Shelton, ditto 24th ditto; Ensigns R. P. Sharp and H. E. Philip, ditto 26th ditto; and W. G. Mowham, ditto 2d ditto; Surgeon Henry Walker, ditto ditto; Mr. Thomas Manson, Marine; Mr. T. A. Turner, Coach Maker; 218 Recruits, 7 Women and 10 Children.  
 For *Fortestine*.—Mrs. Combs.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 Aug. 18. The *Winchester*, J. Salmo, for the Mauritius.  
 The *Argyle*, J. Gaherty, for Sydney.  
 — 18. The *Java*, D. Kato, for Singapore.  
 — 20. The *Shagardus*, B. Bigger, for the Mauritius.  
 — 21. The English Barque *Sir Edward Ryan*, B. Fyfe, for Singapore and China.

**RIVER STEAMERS.**  
 The *Metabolism*, in tow of the *Myson* steamer, left for Allahabad on the 22d instant, with the following Passengers:—  
 For Allahabad.—Captain and Mrs. James; Major White; Lieut. and Mrs. Cornish; Mr. Cole; Annalyn Young, and Mr. Richardson.  
 For *Dispersa*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Burton and six children; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kahn and four children; Ensign Roberts, and Mr. Chapman.  
 For *Barkham*.—Ensign F. Lloyd.

The *Blagorodny*, in tow of the *James* Steam Vessel, arrived in Calcutta on the 24th instant, with the following Passengers:—  
 From Allahabad.—Captain Tudor.  
 From *Glacier*.—Mrs. J. Pettie.  
 From *Barkham*.—S. Lee Watson, Esq.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
	Aug. 17, 1858.	To Buy.	To Sell.
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to the number from 1850 to 1853.		1 to 24 per Cent. Premium.	
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	5 0 0	Dis.
Second ditto.	5 0 0	5 2 0	Dis.
Third and Fourth ditto.	5 0 0	5 2 0	Dis.
Bank of Bengal Shares.	2400 0 0	2400 0 0	Fm.
Union Bank Shares.	225 0 0	225 0 0	Fm.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ottell and Co., or Mr. D'Rosario, Church Mission Press, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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**FALL OF GHIZNI.**—The fall of Ghizni, which was stormed by the ARMY OF THE INDUS, on the morning of the 23d of July, is the most memorable event in the campaign of Affghanistan. It is so decisive in its character and effects, that no subsequent event is likely to eclipse it. Dost Mahomed Khan appears to have calculated on Ghizni's offering a long resistance; and he collected in it whatever was necessary for its defence. He appears to have staked his throne on Ghizni; and its fall leaves him without means of farther opposition, and deprives his remaining troops of all confidence. The loss of life entailed by the storm, is much to be deplored; yet it is not improbable that it may be the means of preventing a further effusion of blood; and by inspiring the Affghans with a just opinion of British skill and valor, secure the peaceful occupation of the country. Had we obtained possession of the capital, without a single military achievement, an impression might have been left on the minds of the people, that our path to Cabul had been opened by gold, and not by valor; and such an idea, supported, as it would have been, by the fact that large sums had been disbursed to disarm opposition, would necessarily have been pregnant with future calamity. It would have lowered the British character, and engendered hopes of successful resistance. But the gallant capture of this fort, hitherto deemed impregnable, in the short space of two hours, will spread the renown of our prowess beyond the gates of Herat, and inspire a salutary terror in the minds of the Affghans.

The fall of this place brings with it a crowd of reflections. The rights which were consecrated, in the recollections of the Mahomedans, by a thousand years of glory, has fallen into the hands of their successors. The cycle from whence the first Mahomedan conqueror descended twelve times, to ravage the plains of India; the citadel from whence, in succeeding ages, he after host issued forth, to pour a stream of desolation on the fertile plains of Hindoostan, is now in the hands of Christians. By an inscrutable, but irresistible, impulse, we have been led to the conquest of province after province in India; and after having extinguished the Mahomedan power within the Indus, have been drawn across that stream, up to the cradle of their empire, and in that venerated city have had an opportunity of displaying the same valor, which has made us the empire of the East. To what a stupendous size has this our empire grown, in the compass of a single century. History may be searched in vain for another instance of such rapidity of growth and consolidation. The mind is fatigued in tracing the rapid strides which the force of circumstances has constrained the British to take, and those circumstances are still in active operation. There appears to be every probability that the Nepalese and Burmese will force Government, however unwilling, into a war with them. It is not improbable, therefore, that in one and the same year, a British army will have taken military possession of the cities of Candahar and Rangoon, separated from each other by a distance of more than two thousand miles; and that, with the exception of the Punjab, hemmed in by British troops before and behind, through this vast extent of territory, not a sword will be lifted, without the permission of England. When we reflect, that the empire has expanded to its present stupendous dimensions, from the small original principle of a humble factory, in the brief space of eighty-two years, within the limits of a single life, our as-

tonishment is still farther heightened. The nobleman, the Earl of Powis, of whose death the late mail has brought us intelligence, may be said to have touched with the two extremes of his protracted life, the period during which this political miracle has been accomplished. He was of the tender age of three or four, when his illustrious father, the great Clive, laid the foundation of this magnificent empire; and after having re-established the British factory by force, placed on record those prophetic words; "You cannot stop here; you must go forward." Before his son, the late Earl, had quitted this mortal scene of things, the British standard waved upon the walls of Candahar.

**THE OPIUM TRADE AND THE CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**—Our contemporary has furnished the public, in his last number, with a good article on the Opium crisis in China. We fully sympathize with him in all the virtuous indignation which he has poured upon the nefarious traffic. Our sentiments upon this great moral question have been so completely in unison with his, that we thought it next to impossible for any diversity of opinion to exist upon any branch of it. Yet the whole tenor of the article, by an appearance of combating both us and the traffic together, places us in rather an awkward position. We must, therefore, have a word of explanation with our brother, upon the two points on which we are apparently at issue: the violence of the reproof, and the ease with which the breach may be closed.

We regret to learn from him, that Government is about to make advances for another season of Opium, because it will do Government much harm in China, and still more harm in England; and because it is doing that which a great and magnanimous Government ought to be above doing. We flattered ourselves, that the lessons of adversity taught to the public authorities; first, by the necessity of giving a bonus of thirty lakhs of Rupees to stimulate exportation; and then by the destruction of two millions worth of Opium by Chinese violence or virtue, would have cured them of the folly of dabbling again in this article. But the drug appears to exercise the same pernicious influence, to produce the same oblivion of reason and equity in those who raise and export it, as in those who smoke it. While the grave of twenty thousand chests is yet fresh, Government has determined to spend the public resources in providing victims for a second tomb. We regret that the opportunity, so happily created by circumstances, has been lost, for withdrawing from the cultivation of the drug, as a State monopoly; and that the jurisdiction of the article has not been left to private speculation, if not altogether prohibited.

Turn we now from the transgressions of the British Government to those of the Chinese, which our contemporary is reluctant to admit. He is at a loss to comprehend what national violence has been committed by the Chinese. We will endeavour to make the matter clear. The Chinese authorities had never given the English merchants reason to think that they ever had been, or ever would be, in earnest, in the exclusion of Opium. The merchants had seen, time after time, edicts against the trade turned into instruments of extortion. It was known throughout the empire; it was known in the Cabinet of Peking, that the Governorship of the Province of Canton was the most lucrative post in the Emperor's gift, chiefly, if not entirely, on account of the Opium traffic. The Governor of Canton, after submitting the in-

perial edicts against Opium in the morning, sent his own smuggling boats in the evening to receive the drug. Thus, in spite of the moral edicts of the paternal Emperor, the merchants were lulled into security, and naturally imbibed the opinion, that edicts which were never executed, and which the Chinese authorities were the first to break, were but so much waste paper. The continuance of the Opium trade was, therefore, quite as much owing to the Chinese Government, as to the English merchants; yet those merchants have alone been the victims of the Commissioner's severity.

Capt. Elliot had been recognized by the Chinese authorities, as the Representative of the British nation. They had solicited him in that capacity to act against the Opium smugglers at the beginning of the year: in that capacity he had met their wishes. He had declared his determination to co-operate with the public authorities of Canton, in carrying the Emperor's wishes into effect. While in the peaceful exercise of his functions, he proceeded to Canton, with a confidence in the sacredness of his person, to adjust matters with the new Commissioner Lin. He was seized by that functionary, and threatened with starvation, unless he would deliver up twenty thousand chests of Opium. The fact that the Opium was demanded of Capt. Elliot, and received from him; and that a receipt was granted to him in his official capacity for the whole quantity, proves, beyond a doubt, that his political character was recognized, as much by Lin, as it had been by the Governor of Canton. To treat him with this unheard-of outrage; to threaten him with death, and thus to obtain possession of the Opium; what was it but to obtain it by an act of national violence? The Commissioner had an undoubted right to confiscate all the Opium he could seize; but he had no right to starve the British Minister into the surrender of the Opium, which he had not the power to obtain possession of.

Respecting the ease or difficulty of providing a remedy for the present state of things, we have the misfortune to differ with our contemporary. It seems to us to present one of the most difficult problems in political science; but this *Christian Advocate* remarks:

"We think, without laying claim to any peculiar share of either the one or the other, we can inform the *Friend*:—trade with China for every other article of commerce, on honourable terms,—cease to force Opium upon the people, leave the iniquity and consequent profit of the traffic to those who are willing to trade in it,—in a word, let us do justice, and love mercy, and walk in integrity before this heathen people and our God, and we can then see not a "distant opening of relief" from present difficulties, but the opening of a door wide and effectual for the introduction of that Gospel by which alone China can be blessed and become celestial indeed."

If this course was optional with the fair and legitimate trader, there would be an end to the difficulty; but, unfortunately, the Chinese Government, always puffed up with an idea of its own sublime importance, has become perfectly rampant by its recent success; and the seizure of the Opium is considered not somewhat a triumph over the contraband traders, as over the British nation. By a new law, traffic in Opium is made punishable by death; and every merchant is required to sign a bond, making himself responsible, with his property and life, for the non-introduction of the drug. The fact, whether any merchant has been engaged or not, in the contraband trade, upon the decision of which hangs his existence, is to be settled finally, and irrevocably, by Chinese tribunals! With what degree of impartiality those tribunals will exercise the dangerous power over the lives of Europeans, with which they are now vested, may be judged of by the example which the

Imperial Commissioner Lin has set them. Not only did he detain, and threaten with starvation, the whole English community, without discriminating the innocent from the guilty, as well as the American and Dutch merchants, who had no concern in the traffic; but when he made a selection of sixteen of those who were supposed to be most deeply implicated in the trade, to be detained as hostages, it turned out that the majority of them had never been engaged in Opium transactions! This is a sample of that Chinese justice, to which all foreigners are now to be subjected, without the possibility of any interference on the part of their respective Consuls. We have the authority of those, whose opinions on Chinese matters, from their knowledge of the national character, outweigh those of ordinary men, for saying, "that the signing of this bond is tantamount to a man's signing his own death warrant." How is this state of things to be brought to a termination? No representation from English barbarians will carry any weight with the Chinese authorities; and there appears to be no opening for an arrangement by which the fair trader may be protected in his transactions, and the punishment denounced against smuggling be confined to those who engage in it.

**BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.**—A Native friend has sent us a copy of the Prospectus of the British India Society, which we publish in this number. We must confess that we set down to the perusal of it with no little mistrust. The exaggerations which disfigured the speeches of those who resorted at its formation, gave little hope that a Society made of such auspices, could accomplish much good for this empire. In common with our contemporaries, we felt digged in the calamities of the season brought forward as a charge against Government, and the horrors of famine paraded with officious zeal in order to injure those who had been the most active in endeavouring to mitigate them. We felt that it had been proposed to establish a Society for the prevention of famines in India,—and a more laudable object cannot be conceived,—all the revolting particulars of the late famine would have been in perfect keeping with such an object; but this Society which professes to aim at the permanent regeneration of this Government, could not employ such an argument drawn from events over which that Government had no control, without great danger to its own credit. When, however, we perceived the more calm and dignified tone in which the Prospectus was drawn up, and noticed the tangible objects to which the Society's attention was to be directed, we felt that it was the harbinger of good to India. The existence of a body of men publicly associated for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information regarding the condition of India, and of removing the apathy with which its affairs have been so long regarded, is an event of happy omen. Judging from the Prospectus, we are led to believe that the Society will lend itself to no factious views, will propagate no information which is not in accordance with severe and rigid truth, and patronize no opinions which will not stand the ordeal of a close investigation.

Composed, as the Committee is, in most part, of men who have witnessed, with their own eyes, the actual condition of the country, they will not fail to recognize the fact, that the evils which afflict India are far more of a social, than of a political, kind; and that those social impediments to happiness are of so deep-rooted and inveterate a character, as to huddle the utmost efforts of the political authorities for the welfare of India. How few in India, of all countries, are those evils which Government can remove? How extremely limited is the range of its influence on the happiness, or the misery, of the people. For our part, we consider that the chief blessing

of our political administration, consists in those efforts which are directed to the removal of the social evils, which have so long filled the land with misery. Yet even this process must be exceedingly slow. If we could suppose a perfect Government established in India to-morrow—a Government that should realize the most utopian expectations of the most sanguine politician, would it be able to confer happiness on the people? Could it throw down that unnatural barrier of caste, which condemns three-fourths of the people to hopeless degradation; and raises the remaining fourth to a pernicious, and always abused, elevation? Would it remove the misery, under which the country groans, from the unnatural system of marriage which prevails in it, and the still more unnatural condemnation of widows to the languor and miseries of perpetual widowhood? Would it eradicate the inveterate principles of bribery and corruption, by which even the best laws must become nugatory? Would it give moral courage to the lower classes, and thus enable them to protect themselves against the oppressions of the rich and great? Would it give moral virtue to the higher classes, or moderation and mercy to seminaries? Would it remove that universal propensity to debt, by which the country is divided into two classes, insolvents and creditors? Would it, above all, be able to counteract the baneful effects of that superstition, which prostrates human reason to the worship of beasts; and to which may be traced the general debasement of the country? These are triumphs beyond the power of political institutions, and yet until the social evils of the country are removed, the efforts of the wisest and most paternal Government, for the benefit of the country, must be in a great measure, neutralized. While, therefore, the new Society keeps its eye on the improvement of the political condition of India, we hope its attention will be more particularly drawn to its social degradation and misery.

**ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.**—In our correspondence department will be found three communications of much value and interest on the subject of oaths. To our Correspondent, *J. K. E.*, we beg to return our thanks for his prompt reply to our question. He thinks the idolatrous symbol has considerable influence with the majority of Hindoos; which, however, is materially increased by the ceremonial of administration—that is, we suppose, by the impressive manner in which the witness may be adjured. This opinion of *J. K. E.* certainly appears to be reasonable; yet we must acknowledge, our confidence in his judgement is not a little shaken by his farther opinion, that truth is not *only* occasionally elicited by the administration of oaths, but is so in the majority of instances. As so large a proportion of the witnesses are put upon their oath, is not this nearly tantamount to saying that, in our Courts, the truth is, in most cases, distinctly ascertained? And yet an opinion more inconsistent with fact, we believe, could scarcely be expressed. Are the current witticisms so utterly groundless, that a Judge may as safely decree for the suitor with most consonants in his name, or least hair on his head, as for him whose evidence appears the most complete? Our Correspondent, *Index*, seems to be of a very different mind from *J. K. E.* His opinion is, that it is not altogether to be denied, that upon particular occasions, an oath may be the means of drawing out a true statement, though generally it has not this desired effect, but only deters the better description of witnesses from appearing in Court to give their testimony. Perjury, he asserts, is fearfully common, and is practised daily, and even *professionally*, with impunity. We confess all our information leads us to consider the representation of *Index* as the more accurate. How often do our Judges retire from Cutchery, perfectly sickened by the revolting exhibition they have had before them of gross, reckless,

and complicated falsehood and perjury! If, however, they will vigorously work the Construction of the *Sudder Nizamut*, quoted by *Index*, “that wilful perjury and contradiction is an offence punishable as contempt of Court,” they may expect to see a better state of things before long. It would be an infinite blessing to the people, were they, by such means, brought even to some tolerable caution, in their aberrations from the truth.

As to the inquiry of *Index*, how it was that oath-taking was originally ordered by our Government, we can form no conjecture, except that its members must have participated in the once universal conviction, and most flattering fiction, that English Law is the very perfection of reason and equity, and, therefore, oath-taking, which is nearly the beginning, middle, and end of its resources for preventing deception and falsehood, and eliciting truth, is of sovereign power, and indispensable for the ends of justice. People are not so unanimous now in that hallucination: and we hope our Indian system of jurisprudence may have all the benefit of the reformed opinions.

To the letter of our correspondent, *T.* we would beg to call particular attention. We believe few members of the Civil Service have more carefully examined the subject on which he writes. He has had much experience, and on this matter in particular, is a practical experimentalist. He has for some time ceased to administer the ordinary Heathen and Mahomedan oaths, and has substituted the solemn declarations of the Regulations, worded as oaths and not mere declarations: and now he assures us the experiment has proved thoroughly successful. Of the benefit of the substitution, he says, “I am daily more satisfied; and the fear and reverence with which they are taken, promises greatly to insure a blessing on our administration of justice; and, it is my belief, on the people themselves.”

On the question, whether oaths should be altogether discontinued, or merely relief be granted to the consciences both of the Judges and deponents, in respect of the form of oath used, we shall not again enter at present. As a matter of religious principle, we have never been able to arrive at a decision, whether an oath is allowable in a Christian or not. The prohibition of the gospel, “Swear not at all,” may, possibly, not be of universal application: it may not, include judicial oaths, but be limited to profane swearing and rash vows. Yet it looks to be so general in its expression, that any conscientious person may well be uncomfortable in taking an oath in any case, in the face of it. But irrespective of religious principle of this sort, we have no hesitation in deciding against the use of oaths in Courts of Justice, and, indeed, in all matters of business.

**THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**—The *Hurkaru* has followed up our observations on the Education of the Western Provinces with a comment, to which we now offer a brief rejoinder. Our notion of the failure of the system pursued by the Education Board in the Western Provinces, was derived, in some measure, from information which we received from independent and highly credible sources, but more particularly from the Report of the Committee: and we think our contemporary, if he will reconsider the concessions made in that Report, will feel disposed to come round to our opinion.

The case, therefore, stands thus: The Board patronizes the communication of superior knowledge to the Natives, exclusively through the medium of English. This peculiar mode of education is less appreciated in the Western, than in the Lower Provinces. In fact it may be said to be scarcely appreciated at all. The benches in its Western Seminaries are comparatively empty. This has led the Com-

mittee to avow the determination to relinquish the attempt to give English education, where its benefits are so little felt. We consider this a wise and very economical resolution. We are not required, at the call of benevolence, to cast "our pearls before swine." But as the Committee have no conception of imparting knowledge, save through the medium of a foreign language, and are not prepared to adopt the mother tongue of the people, this resolution is tantamount to cutting off the whole of the Western Provinces, namely, one-third of the subjects of the Crown in India, from all participation in those efforts which are made by the State to elevate the country. This circumstance naturally brings up the enquiry, whether it would not be better to establish a separate agency for the education of the Western Provinces, free from that bias in favour of an exclusively English education, with which the Calcutta Committee is, unfortunately, fettered, than to abandon some thirty or forty millions of people to ignorance.

But the expediency of establishing a separate and independent agency for the intellectual regeneration of the Western Provinces, rests upon higher grounds than the failure of the present scheme, and would have been equally valid if that scheme had completely succeeded. We merely propose the same independent arrangement for the West, which has so long and so beneficially been in operation at Madras and Bombay. Every man would feel the anomaly, if not absurdity, of any plan for subjecting the educational plans of those Presidencies to the control of the General Committee in Calcutta; and we have only to view the question with impartiality to discover the impropriety of perpetuating such a subordination, in reference to the Western Provinces. The population at both the minor Presidencies does not equal one-half the population of the districts comprised in the fourth Presidency. The habits, and the language of the people in the West, are as dissimilar from those of Bengal, as are the habits and speech of the people in the Mahatta, Telinga or Carnatic districts. The distance of the majority of the stations in Upper Hindoostan is of itself sufficient to point out the propriety of a local and separate scheme of superintendence; for the authority of the Calcutta Board above Allahabad must be merely nominal. We ask, therefore, for the Western Provinces, the same advantages of a distinct and independent economy, which is enjoyed by Bombay and Madras; and without which, the education of the Natives under those Presidencies would be an idle farce.

It may be said that the case is different with regard to the Western Provinces; that they have but recently been separated from the Bengal Provinces, with which for many years they were identified, by the enjoyment of common tribunals, both *local* and *judicial*, in all cases of appeal; and that the intercourse between them is far more regular and uninterrupted, than that between Calcutta and the other Presidencies. But what stronger argument than this can be adduced for the plan we are advocating? The inconvenience to the *people* of combining interests so vast, embracing a territory so extensive, under one management, was felt to be so glaring and anomalous, that even before the erection of Agra into a separate Presidency, Lord William Bentinck found it necessary, as a matter of justice, to establish a separate Board of Revenue, and a distinct Supreme Native Court of Appeal, in all matters civil and criminal, in the Western Provinces. If education had been deemed of as much importance, as the collection of the revenue, or the settlement of civil rights, or the prevention of crime, a corresponding arrangement would have been made for giving to the Western Provinces the benefit of an independent and national system of education. The fear of the *Harka-*

*ra*, regarding the absorption of all the funds by the fourth Presidency, are groundless. Bombay and Madras are independent of the General Committee of Public Instruction, and yet subordinate to the Supreme Government. And why should not the Agra Presidency be placed upon the same footing, without transgressing the limits of expenditure, judiciously allotted to it by the Governor General; who, in sanctioning the educational expenditure of the two sister Presidencies, is not supposed to be under any necessity of consulting the Calcutta Board.

After these remarks were in type, we learnt with much pleasure that the Governor General had sanctioned a donation of Three Hundred Rupees a month, from the public funds, to the Agra School Book Society.

**MISSIONARY CHURCHES.**—Several weeks ago we promised to lay before our readers, the foreign part of the missionary system of the Scottish Secession Church. And it may be explained in a few words. The Missionaries of the Secession Synod abroad form themselves, as soon as their numbers in any one country will admit of the combination, into a Presbytery; and then proceed to exercise all the functions which are considered proper to such a body—and they are all that are requisite for the effective propagation of the gospel, and its naturalization in a new country. Two Foreign Presbyteries have been formed, the one in Canada, and the other in Jamaica. The members of the Canada Presbytery appear to be wholly Missionaries of the Secession Synod; but the Jamaica Presbytery comprises also the Missionaries of the Scotch Missionary Society. Upon these bodies, even when thus liberally constituted, is devolved the whole direction of the missions. To them is left the ascertaining of the spiritual wants and claims of the different localities within their province. In doing, if not all, cases, they decide what station is to be occupied by each new Missionary that arrives. They direct the application of local contributions; and take charge of the candidates for the ministry who present themselves in the congregations under their care, direct their theological education, and eventually introduce them to the service of the gospel.

By this arrangement many evils are avoided. The Synods, by generously relinquishing what might be considered their prerogative of control, escape the mistakes and misgivings so naturally incident to men, who have the direction of things of which they are necessarily very ignorant. On the other hand, the Missionaries are free from the mortification of having their experience and information rendered wholly useless by the ignorance, caprice or jealousy of home interference. And at the same time the evils of misjudging rashness, and of imprudence or inconsistency of whatever kind in any Missionary, are met on the spot, and with the greatest promptitude, by the jurisdiction of the Missionary Presbytery.

The minutes of the meeting of the Jamaica Presbytery in January, 1838, are before us; and we shall note the principal points recorded in them, in order to show the practical working of the system. The Presbytery began its proceedings, as usual, with religious services, in which a sermon was preached by the Rev. George Rhyll, from Rev. ii. 10, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." At the first meeting for actual business, a Committee was appointed to prepare for publication at home, a succinct account of the Mission, containing the particulars of its past history, the present aspect of its operations, arising out of recent occurrences, and the bearing of the peculiar circumstances of the country on missionary efforts. The treasurer of the Presbytery found then made his report, and received the collections brought in by the members of Presbytery. It was agreed that the funds should be chiefly appropriated to

support Catechists in new stations; and the members engaged to increase the collections in their congregations, and to apply for aid otherwise in the country, so as to provide the means for maintaining one or more Catechists in separate and destitute districts of the Island. Nine Stations were reported as open for the labours of Missionaries and Catechists, and of much importance.

At the next Sederunt it was agreed, that a Catechist, Mr. Aird, and his wife, being immediately expected in the country, should be settled in Manchester parish; and that as soon as another arrives, he be recommended to Green Island, if it be not previously supplied. A Committee was appointed to inquire particularly concerning the new stations mentioned before, and to use means to obtain a supply of Missionaries or Catechists for them. It was agreed that heartfelt gratitude be expressed to the Secession Synod for so promptly responding to the call to send Catechists to labour with the Presbytery, and that their continued aid be requested to meet the numerous and important applications for Christian instruction in destitute districts of the Island. A letter was read from the Rev. J. Vine, relative to a union of the Presbyterian and Independent Churches in Jamaica; and a Committee were instructed, in reply, to express the Presbytery's desire to have a cordial co-operation, though a perfect union did not seem at present practicable. A Deputation were appointed to convey the reply to the approaching meeting of the Missionaries of the London Society, and express the fraternal regards of the Presbytery. It was agreed to recommend to the Synod to make as liberal a grant as possible to Mr. Paterson, for the erection of a place of worship at Cocoa Walk, leaving him to communicate to the Committee of the Synod, the circumstances of the case.

At another Sederunt, the Rev. Mr. Slater, of the London Missionary Society, was introduced, and requested to offer his sentiments on any subject that might come before the meeting. In consequence of the errors in doctrine and practice prevailing in Jamaica, relative to baptism, (those heretics, the Baptists, are very numerous and successful there,) the members of Presbytery were urged to carefulness in instructing their flocks on the nature and meaning of the ordinance, and to be cautious in admitting persons to it. Mr. Waddell was desired to prepare a short tract on the subject, of which an impression of 5000 copies should be got from home, to be shared between the Presbytery and the Independent Missionaries. The same member was desired to prepare a manual of instruction for the direction and use of Catechists and Teachers in the congregations of the Presbytery. Exercises were prescribed and received from two candidates for the ministry.

At the seventh Sederunt a proposal was communicated from a lady, to bequeath her house and a considerable quantity of land to the Presbytery, with the request that they would determine to what particular purpose the property could be devoted with most advantage to the Mission, and to name trustees; and a Committee was appointed for the settlement of the business. Afterwards, reports of the different Missionary Churches and stations were given in, which were all deemed of a highly satisfactory and important character. Another recommendation was agreed on to the Synod for assistance in the erection of a new place of worship. The annual distribution of the Presbytery fund was made; and it was agreed to establish a fund to aid in the maintenance of the widows and orphans of the ministers of the Presbytery, to originate which, every member should, in the current year, pay in the sum of £20 currency.

The advantages of a system like this must be manifest to every reflecting person. It furishes the Missionary with

those sources of encouragement, which ministers at home enjoy in association with their brethren, and the want of which abroad has been generally felt and complained of. Instead of feeling that in his difficulties and perplexities, his joys and sorrows, he must wait the tedious length of communications to and fro, across the globe, before he can receive counsel or sympathy—that his tale may fall unheeded to the ground, when at last it reaches his friends, too much engrossed by immediate objects of their own to attend to him—or that their answer, when it comes, may be as unsuitable to his circumstances, which in the meantime may have wholly changed, as the lamentations of mourners to the mirth of a feast—he knows that he has a present resource in those who are experienced in trials like his own, and naturally reckon his success theirs, and his difficulties theirs. His intercourse with them has all the sweetness of personal attachment; and in addition it has the stability of acknowledged relationship, and the edification that arises from a consciousness of possessing the power to be mutually helpful. In such a body as the Presbytery there is little scope for favouritism. The Synod at home does not receive the recommendations of individuals, but of their affiliated body, the Presbytery; and with them every matter is subjected to open discussion, and every member is on an equality with the rest.

The scheme of the Presbytery also gives to their Missionary undertaking the character of enterprise and progression. With them it is a constant inquiry, what more can be done than is done. They are not afraid of being thought officious and meddlesome for urging an extension of their work, or of being suspected of an expensive taste, or vainglorious assumption, in calling for larger pecuniary means, or of being reproved for their inconsistency in adding to the burdens of their already over-burdened supporters. Personalities are lost in their associated capacity. And when they enquire what more can be done, they take into consideration means as well as work. Local resources are before them, as what they are bound to develop, and have the right to appropriate as they see fit. If they create new burdens, they put their own shoulders to them, and, consequently, are free from reproach from others.

Whilst the Missionaries are thus occupied, their people perceive they have before their eyes, an enterprise recommended to them by every principle of Christian affection, in which their help is needed, and their own happiness is involved. They, too, embark in it. They sustain the efforts of their ministers. Their prayers, their conversation, their life—all become imbued with the generous warmth, and holy consecration of men, who look not every one on his own things, but every man also on the things of others, and so have in them the mind which was also in Christ Jesus.

# WEEKLY EDITOR OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29.

Late last night intelligence was received of the fall of Ghazni, on the morning of the 23d of July last. The total number of killed was 17; of wounded, 1849. No officer was killed, but fifteen were wounded. Sir John Keane, after establishing a garrison and a hospital in this fortress, intended to push on towards Kabul.—The Governor General received his dispatches by the June Mail, on the 6th of August. The letters were only one month and twenty-two days between London and the Hindustan.—The Bombay Government has just drawn five lakhs of Rupees on the Government of Calcutta. It is reported that further sums will be drawn at so distant period.—The *Bombay Times*, of the 14th of August, affirms that the official orders of the Court of Directors, touching the Proprietary India Company's shares in the Chartered Bank are to be transferred, and positively and bona fide arrive by the last Overland Mail, in the *Teutonic*, on the 27th July.—The *Englishman* having, in a late number, stated that the Bombay papers were in the habit of suppressing all information regarding the Comprehensive Scheme,

the *Bombay Gazette* has replied to our contemporary; and in the course of his reply, uses the following utterance, which is a very correct representation of the feeling which prevails at Bombay, on the subject; "when our own wants are supplied, it is not necessary that we should suffer much, or be in want for the wants of others;" a most unqualified assertion. The misfortune is, that the Court of Directors are of the same mode of thinking.—Mr. Braiken has authorized a contradiction of the report that he intended to stand for the Secretaryship of the Union Bank. He will not interfere with the views of his friend, Mr. Gordon.—The *Zeebon* has returned from her first trip to sea. She is described as "an excellent sea boat, not particularly quick, but easy at sea, well put together, and fit for all work."—The Madras Government has just notified that the second and final distribution of the Prize-Money acquired by the capture of Bourbon, in 1810, twenty-five years ago, is about to be paid.—There is a rumour that there has been a skirmish with Doet Mahomed's troops; that he has been defeated and fled.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.

The *Ocean Glendower*, a fine new ship of a thousand tons burden, has just reached Madras, after having made the voyage from England in the amazingly brief period of eighty-three days.—The *Englishman* gives information that the Shah arrived at Kila Knaer, ten miles from Kabul, on the 3d August, and was to enter the city on the 5th. Doet Mahomed is said to have fled towards Bamian, with only four pieces of artillery and six or seven hundred of his immediate followers, leaving his guns and stores behind him.—The number of letters and packets despatched from Calcutta to Bombay, for transmission by the mail, exceeded that of all former mails, and amounted to *five thousand one hundred and fifty-nine*. "This circumstance can scarcely fail to convince those who are not wilfully blind, that if a Steamer were to start monthly from our own port, the postage of letters would go no small way to pay the expenses of the enterprise. As it is, the more we avail ourselves of the Mail now, the more does the probability of disappointment increase. The present Mail, from its extra weight, will probably reach Bombay the day after the Steamer has sailed.—Another batch of what is called *Optim Scrip* has been brought forward, in order, if possible, to obtain for it a local habitation and a name, among the stock of this Presidency. It is said to have sold at a higher price than on a former occasion. It has fetched 400 Rs. the Chest in Calcutta!! It was offered at Singapore; there no one would give more than *ten* dollars for it.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.

The *Englishman* states, that letters from Benares affirm that the Governor General's Agent has intercepted numerous letters from Nepal, which plainly show the state of feeling which exists in the Nepalese Court. It is probable that Sir Henry Fane, before his departure for England, will proceed to Hyderabad, in the Deccan, to inspect and report on the condition of the Nizam's forces.—Letters from Aracan state, that the Burmese troops had proceeded to Thonouah, on the Aungmye route, and were erecting stockades, and fortifying themselves; and that forces were assembling to large numbers. It is, therefore, surmised, that they will seize upon the passes which lead from Aracan into the vale of the Irrawaddy, through which a portion of the British army would enter the Burmese territories, in case of a war between the two countries.—News from Seinde is of a peculiar character. It is stated that Saheb Khan, the chief of that hilly country, lying between Kachhee, Sonmura and Sehevan, had come into the British camp, and produced a letter, signed by the Ameer, after they had concluded an arrangement with Sir John Keane, directing him to annoy the British troops in every way, to make attacks on the camp by fire, to plunder their baggage, and to murder every man or officer who fell in his way.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Intelligence has been received from the Persian Gulf, that Mr. Farrar, the British Consul, went to Mohammar, in the *High Lindsay* Steamer, to demand the coal which had been deposited there. The Persian Governor refused to give it up; and as the Persians have hitherto a notion that Steamers cannot fire, he said we might resort to force. The evening gun of the Steamer was fired, so as to make a particularly loud noise, and the next morning the coal was given up.—The Calcutta government calling on the Government to purchase the *Atalagpacar* Steamer, which lately plied between that Island and the Mauritius; we believe the Bengal Government is before hand in the market.—Dr. Ranken, the Agent for Post Office enquiries, has published a notice, that the Governor General has directed the establishment of a post through the Punjab, and the Khyber Pass to Peshawar, Cabool, Candahar, Herat, and other places.—The rumour is revived, that twelve additional regiments are to be raised. It is far more likely that the strength of the existing regiments will be augmented, by the addition of officers.—The *Bombay Times* states, that the inequality of the new Steamer, the *Zeebon*, to go against the Monsoon, has been fully proved by the last trip, in which, in moderate weather, she shipped an immense quantity of water.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

A *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* states, on Native reports, that the British force advancing from Ghilane, was met at Quil-

la Quasree, by Doet Mahomed Khan, and his army, with his two sons; that an engagement ensued, in which one of the sons was killed, and the enemy entirely defeated; that after a great slaughter of the Affghans, Doet Mahomed abandoned his guns and baggage, and fled into Turkistan; that the battle took place on the 1st and 2d of August, and that Cabool was occupied on the 4th. This intelligence is a most confirmed rumour, but it is very likely, from the position of affairs, to be substantially true.—At the sale of the freight by the Steamer this day, the demand being for eighteen thousand feet, the supply eight hundred, the bidings were very spirited; and many feet were sold at the enormous rate of six Rupees a foot, equal to between thirty and forty pounds sterling a ton.—The papers announce the death, at Burrial, of Mr. Dattal, the oldest Indigo Planter in Bengal, at the advanced age of seventy-seven.—Mr. Babington, the Post Master at Simsbulpore, has addressed the public journals of this Presidency, and denied the statement made by the Bombay Editors, that the delay in the movements of the post, takes place on the Bengal side.—Appa Sahib, the Chief of Nipance, under the Bombay Presidency, has just died; and thus his estates, which yield five lakhs of Rupees a year, have lapsed to the British Government. He was some years ago convicted, by the Political Agent of Dharwar, of counterfeiting the birth of a son, and murdering the child's real mother. He was, therefore, declared by Government incapable of adopting a son.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India.

Cn.'s Rs. As.  
Bahoo Kashesur Mitter, ... .. to Dec. 1888, 10 0  
Captain Bamfield, ... .. to Feb. 1890, 20 0

#### BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.

Prospectus of the Provisional Committee, for forming a BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY for bettering the condition of our fellow subjects, the Natives of British India.

#### PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

With power to add to their number.

Adam, William, Esq., late of Calcutta.  
Adams, William, Junior, Esq., Leeds.  
Beckhouse, Jonathan, Esq., Birmingham.  
Blair, W. Thomas, Esq., Bath.  
Bouring, John, Esq., L. L. D.  
Briggs, Major-General.  
Brougman, Lord.  
Brown, F. C. Esq., Tellicherry.  
Christy, Thomas, Junior, Esq.  
Clarkson, Thomas, Esq.  
Crawford, John, Esq.  
Furber, Sir Charles, Bart.  
Foster, Vasey Leslie, Esq.  
Frankland, Thomas, Esq., Liverpool.  
Harcroft, Joseph Alfred, Esq.  
Hartford, James, Esq., Bristol.  
Hewitt, William, Esq.  
Hull, John, Esq., Uxbridge.  
Pence, Joseph, Senior, Esq., Darlington.  
Smith, Sir Colling Eardley, Bart.  
Thompson, George, Esq.

Treasurer.—Major-General Briggs, 11, York Gate, Regent's Park.

Secretary.—F. C. Brown, Esq., 22, Harley Street.

Travelling Secretary.—George Thompson, Esq.

Bankers.—London and Westminster Bank, & Waterloo Place and Lombury.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. Edward Baldwin.

Temporary Office, Guildhall Coffee-house, King-street, Cheapside, London.

It is admitted in Great Britain, and known to be but too true by all who have had personal experience of the real state of India, that although a commercial intercourse has existed between the British Isles and India, for more than two hundred years, and the Government of this Empire now rules over a hundred millions of the inhabitants of the East, there is, nevertheless, a general want of information upon Indian affairs, and an almost total indifference felt respecting them. It must be obvious also who reflect upon these facts, that such a state of things contrasts strangely with the duty we owe to our distant dominions, with the extent, the value, and the importance of our East Indian Possessions, and with the many and vast interests involved in the question.

British India is an Empire as large as Europe, (exclusive of Russia), with a population, including Tributary States, of more than one hundred and fifty millions. Over this Empire and People, a sway is exercised wholly British; and, consequently, the want of an accurate knowledge of Indian affairs, and the absence of a proper interest in the public at large for the welfare of the Natives, must operate prejudicially upon their minds, since they cannot but feel that their destinies are influenced by the disposition manifested towards them in the parent country.

From the perusal of a variety of official, and other documents, of recent date, it appears that ignorance, poverty, crime, and affliction, prevail to a distressing and alarming extent throughout the British Indian territories. It also appears, that during the last twenty years, though a period of profound peace, there has been a consumption of human life of the most disgusting description.

It has been estimated that the famine of 1837-38, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, swept off more than half a million of the inhabitants. Famines are this year ravaging the Northern Provinces of Bombay and Madras. These calamitous events are rendered the more mysterious and affecting, when viewed in connection with the statement, that the soil of India is a soil of unequalled fertility, and that a very large portion of it (by some authorities, computed at one-half) lies uncultivated, and covered with jungle, the haunt of wild beasts.

Information on these subjects, has, within the last few months, been held before the public in various parts of the kingdom. The result has been, a deep feeling of compassion in the minds of many humane and influential persons, and the formation of Associations for promoting the welfare of the Natives of India, in Sheffield, Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edinburgh, Darlington, &c. A strong feeling has, besides, been expressed for the establishment of a Metropolitan Society for the same object; by whose inquiries and efforts, the friends of India, throughout Great Britain, might be guided and assisted in this new and benevolent undertaking.

In consequence of these circumstances, and in accordance also with their own deep feeling of interest in the subject, the individuals whose names are attached to this Prospectus, have, after mature deliberation, resolved themselves into a Provisional Committee, for forming a Society, to be designated the "BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY, for bettering the condition of our fellow subjects the Natives of British India."

In making known this resolution to the public, the Committee assign it their duty to state very briefly, but distinctly, their aims and plans.

The Committee has its origin in a regard for the welfare of the Natives of India, who, owing allegiance to the Government, are entitled to look for sympathy and succour from the people of England. The Committee desire to found the proposed Society upon the strictest principles of justice and humanity—upon a basis which will permanently exclude the adoption of party, of sectarian, or mercenary views. They contemplate the use of those means only which are moral, peaceful and constitutional. They would suggest, and labour to rectify, the decay of all specific plans of amelioration, until every doubt respecting the nature and extent of alleged existing evils, and the necessity of remedying them, is entirely removed.

The primary duty of a BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY would, therefore, be—to obtain from every available source authentic and impartial information respecting the present actual condition of the Natives of India, and the circumstances of the country, and to give to the information so obtained, the widest possible circulation. The means of accomplishing this necessary preliminary object appear to be, viz. :—

To bring together, analyse, condense, and diffuse, the facts already at hand.

To adopt the best means of obtaining regular and systematic information from all parts of India.

To begin a collection of the most useful works on every branch of the subject.

To issue, under proper management, a Periodical Publication, containing the most recent, important, and interesting Indian intelligence.

To reprint, in whole or in part, such works as may be calculated to elucidate particular portions of the great subject.

To employ an active, experienced, and effective Agency, for the organization of Provincial Auxiliary Societies.

The judicious and zealous prosecution of a course, such as has been now described, would, the Committee feel assured, effectually remove the apathy which at present exists. That apathy, they believe, may, with justice, be ascribed to the difficulty which has hitherto attended the search after correct and comprehensive information, respecting the condition and character of the Natives of India, and the nature and effects of British rule in the East.

The Committee entertain no doubt, that, when the vast importance of our possessions is understood—when the claims of one hundred millions of British subjects are recognised and felt—and when the responsibility and moral obligation of the nation towards them are considered, a great and generous effort will promptly be made to benefit a country, which contains within itself, the means of returning a hundred-fold into the bosoms of its benefactors, all the blessings they can possibly confer upon it.

The Committee prefer to make their appeal to the just principles and Christian feelings of the country. They are not ignorant, however, of the extent to which they might address themselves to the loyalty, the patriotism, and the interests of their fellow citizens, but they believe that such an appeal is unnecessary. They feel convinced that no argument is required, to de-

monstrate the inseparable connexion, between the bettering of the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the countless millions of India, and the accomplishment of those ends which are sought by the promoters and patrons of legitimate commerce, and the advocates of the honour, the stability, and the prosperity of the British Empire, at home and abroad.

The Committee having stated the objects, principles, and plans, according to which they are about to attempt the formation of a BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY, look with confidence for the sanction, support, and co-operation of the British public. They sincerely and earnestly solicit advice. They especially desire the aid of gentlemen who have resided in India, and who, after perusing this Prospectus, feel that they can cordially unite in the work proposed.

Finally, the Committee respectfully solicit pecuniary assistance. Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, Secretaries, Bankers and Members of the Committee, May 25th, 1839.

\* \* \* It is the intention of the Provisional Committee to give due notice of the public formation of the proposed Society, and to invite the presence and aid, on the occasion, of those friends, in different parts of the kingdom, who may have already espoused the cause, or who may be desirous of doing so.

P. S. Since the First Edition of this Prospectus was issued, the Committee have received, from various parts of the country, the most encouraging assurances of sympathy and support. The Committee have been peculiarly gratified by the Resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Relief Synod of Scotland, on the 14th instant, recognising the great importance of the object the Committee have in view, and pledging the co-operation of that respectable and influential body. The friends of humanity will rejoice to find that Thomas Clarkson, Esq., the venerable and enlightened friend of African freedom, has heartily united with those who are associated in this effort for the improvement of the condition of their fellow subjects, the Natives of British India.

#### Subscriptions.

Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. ....	£100 0
Joseph Pease, Esq. ....	50 0
General Briggs, ....	50 0
Jonathan Backhouse, Esq. ....	50 0
F. C. Brown, Esq. ....	50 0
William Aldam, Jun., Esq. ....	25 0
John Hartford, Esq. ....	25 0
Thomas Christy, Jun., Esq. ....	25 0
Thomas Clarkson, Esq. ....	25 0
Dr. Borrington, ....	5 0

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

##### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I perceive you have noticed the question of oaths in your leading article of the 1st instant. You appear to think that the poorer Hindoos are obliged to swear by the Ganges-jul, Tulsees and Copper, &c. This, however, is not the case; for by Clause 6, Sec. 23, Reg. VIII. of 1803, these oaths cannot be compulsorily administered to Hindu witnesses in any of our Courts; and if the witnesses object to them, the administering officer is required to administer any other suitable form of oath instead of them. And a case occurred a few months ago, in which a respectable Hindu, summoned as a witness in a Civil Suit, refused to take the Ganges-jul, and offered to pay the Plaintiff's demand on the Defendant, (2,000 Rs.) that a raseenamah might be given into Court, so as to avoid the necessity of swearing by it, which a Native Judge, who presided over the Court, thought it incumbent on him to administer, or to fine and imprison this contumacious witness! On his refusing to allow the compromise of the suit he proposed to the witness to take the Hindu solemn declaration of Sec. 7, Reg. III. of 1803; and he refused this, as being objected to the compound Brahmin-killing clause attached to it!! Sec. 7, Reg. IV. of 1794, gives the same declaration, without this obnoxious clause; and this he consented to take—at least so his relatives told me. Almost civilians, indeed all, with one exception, to whom I have shown the Regulations on the subject, agree in comi-



dering a Judge, or any oath administering Officer, legally authorized to administer the solemn declarations as oaths, and so worded, if he could make them most binding, and most likely to elicit truth; so that in fact the question, as to the existing legality, is settled. And now care should be taken that no order issues legalizing them. And if any issue at all, it should only be to make the legality of those substituted forms more generally known. The objection of the one Civilian I above allude to, was, not that it was not legal, but that it would be better if the superior Courts gave it out to be so understood, so as to remove doubts which the *dustoor* of the use of the older oaths might occasion in some minds. Government has, on one occasion, admitted this principle, that administering officers shall administer to witnesses oaths most binding on consciences, and not any one form in particular. A Civilian once applied to know, if he might swear a witness on his son's head; and the answer was, that his oath was objectionable, as it was only temporal in its consequences; it only denounced war on the son during his life; and did not extend to his *future* son as well. Thus the principle of selecting oaths is allowed; and it is only by this view necessary, that the oath generally shall affect the present and future of the swearer; and this principle is attained in the solemn declaration of oaths. That the Heathen can swear these oaths knowingly and conscientiously, we may take St. Paul for authority; where, in the 1st and 2nd Chapters of his Epistle to the Romans, he declares that they are judged, and condemnable, for never having acquired right knowledge of God, and neglecting to follow it up, so as to arrive at the full truth.

It appears to me, then, very desirable to adopt these oaths, as encouraging and reviving the slumbering knowledge and fear of God among the Heathen; and who shall say that thereby this incipient and revived fear of God, shall not be to them the "Beginning of Wisdom" for does not Scripture say, "And he that sweareth in the earth shall swear by the God of truth, Isaiah 65, 6." And again, "And it shall come to pass, if they, the Heathen, will diligently learn the ways of my people, to swear by my name, the Lord liveth—as they taught my people to swear by Baal, they shall be built in the midst of my people." With you I had rather have no oaths at all; but oaths seem to have a divine sanction attached to them; for the Hebrews were required to use them in disputes between each other. Of the benefit of the substitution of the solemn declarations as oaths, I am daily more satisfied; and the fear and reverence with which they are taken, promises greatly to ensure a blessing on our administration of justice; and it is my belief on the people themselves.

Yours faithfully,  
T.

P. S. If you wish to know how the first Christians acted in this oath matter, read Gibbons's *Rome*, 13th Chapter of his First Volume: he coincides with me in their refusing to swear or administer them.  
Aug. 11, 1898.

#### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—You ask whether I think the fear of false swearing is connected solely with the idolatrous symbol which is generally used; or, would the adjuration by the name of God, without the addition either of an idol's name, or an idolatrous symbol, be equally binding on the Hindoos?

I do certainly think the idolatrous symbol has considerable influence with the majority of Hindoo witnesses. But I also think that that influence is materially increased by the ceremonial of administering an oath.

It is my impression, that nine out of ten Christian witnesses in England, are as much awed by the ceremony of swearing on the Bible, as by any other impulse; and that the simple adjuration by the name of God would not be more efficacious with them than with Hindoos.

You appear to have understood, that I think truth is only occasionally elicited by the administration of oaths. I think that it is so in the majority of instances. I believe the object would be more generally attained, if the presiding authorities had a wider discretion; because, as it would be less solemn, the ceremony would be more imposing.

Yours truly,  
J. K. E.

#### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I have just met with another difficulty in the administering an oath, which as you take an interest in the subject, I will relate to you. A witness of the Mehtar caste desired to be sworn upon the Koran, as he stated he was a Mussoulman, and a true believer. I directed the Mussoul Koranas to swear him upon the book, as is the invariable custom. He objected to do so, upon the plea that the book would be polluted by the touch of a sweeper, which was the witness's profession and occupation. My Mussoulman Amiah, and all the faithful Meektears in Court, supported the Mussoul's views, with much zeal and piety; so did the Mahomedan Law Officer, upon an official reference having been made to him. Sale and Pocock both affirm, that the Koran requires ablution before coming in contact with it; but there is nothing mentioned about low caste people being forbidden to handle the volume. This sweeper was an eye witness, and his testimony indispensable; but as I persisted in refusing to take his evidence, excepting upon oath; and that it should be administered in the customary manner, the followers of the Prophet gradually came round to my way of thinking, and the Koran was tendered to, and taken, by him. My reasons for being thus resolved, were a firm conviction that amongst the generality of Mussoulman witnesses, the binding and solemn importance of an oath, if it be so at all, is connected with the actual touch of the book which is to them of singularly sacred influence and efficacy, similar to the views and custom of the lower orders of Irish Roman Catholics, who, are informed, do not regard false declarations uttered upon the Bible, as false swearing, provided they  *kiss their thumbs*, and guard against their lips coming in contact with the book held in their hands.

I agree with your Correspondent, J. K. E., that an oath will sometimes elicit the truth. I have known witnesses depose more clearly and fully in my Court upon oath, than they had previously done at the *Tiannah*, where their testimony is taken without swearing. Perjury, however, is fearfully common, and the difficulty of legal proof and conviction so great, that it is daily practised; and that too, *professionally*, with impunity. If a false affirmation was made liable to the same penalty as a false and unfounded complaint, I think that we should more frequently be able to elicit the truth, without a continual profanation, or the fear of giving offence to the religious feelings of any of the Native community. How is it that oath-taking was originally ordered by our Government? If the ceremony be contrary to the principles of Hindooism, which it clearly is; and to this degree, that I have known educated witnesses object to sign an "Indemnity," with the impression upon their minds, that it was the form of an oath; and, therefore, forbidden them, though they made no objection to simply stating all they knew in the "yes and nay" manner. J. K. E. truly says, "It is a difficult thing to define what is respectability. It may mean in England the keeping a gig." In this country I explain the meaning of respectable people to be, "they who object to attend themselves in Court to conduct their cases *in person*, but who employ agents for this purpose, and are privy to, and wink at perjury and subornation of perjury, on the part of their witnesses to further their own interests in a case, well knowing that we are wont to place full value upon testimony given upon oath. J. K. E.'s fainting illustration of the value of an oath in eliciting the truth, is the exception to the general tendency; but he does not tell us, after all, whether his susceptible witness *did state* the truth. His instance merely proves that the lie which his deponent wished to state, was of that prodigious and unutterable description, that it stuck in his throat, may be from physical causes, and that even he staggered under it! Still I do not deny, that upon particular occasions, an oath may be the means of drawing out a true statement, though generally it has not this desired effect, and only deters the better description of witnesses from appearing in Court to give their testimony. One step, and that of a very important kind, has already been taken towards checking falsehood. The Sudder Nizamut have ruled, "that wilful perjury and contradiction is an offence, punishable as contempt of Court, vide Construction, No. 1177, of 1898." A close examination into a witness's evidence, easily proves its worth and veracity; and I have found this construction work well in putting down false witnesses.

Yours truly,  
INDEX.

August 21st, 1830.

## EUROPE

**RELIGIOUS**

**BIBLE PRINTING IN SCOTLAND.—***Lord J. Russell* said, that the right hon. gentleman had correctly stated what he (*Lord J. Russell*) had said on a former occasion, which was, that it was not intended to give to any individual or corporation the exclusive right of printing the Bible with a view to profit, which would be the case with the Bible now printed in Scotland. The right hon. gentleman was, he thought, perfectly justified in asking him what were the precautionary measures which the Government proposed to take, in order to insure the correctness of the copies which would be printed after the patent had expired. What was proposed was, that the Crown should by charter appoint a certain number of persons, say five, who should have the right of printing the Bible in Scotland. One of these five persons should be the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, two others should be divines of the Church of Scotland, and the remaining two should be laymen, but members of the Scottish Church. If a larger number (say five persons) should be incorporated, the board would still be the same, and the printer would be appointed by the board should be granted the exclusive right of printing the Bible in Scotland, under certain conditions. One of these conditions would be the free importation of copies of the authorized version of the Bible in England. The board would have the power to give their *imprimatur* to any person applying to them for that privilege, and to refuse it to any person who was known to be a corruptor or person applied by the board, who would be able to say whether they were correct copies of the authorized version. With this limitation, it was proposed that there should generally be no restriction in regard to any publishers. In case of any private person desiring to publish a new edition of the Bible, it would be competent to the board to consent to the publication, or to refuse it, on account of fraudulent publications. The right hon. gent. had a keen him whether it was proposed to proceed by statute in the course of the present session in order to carry these measures into effect. Up to this point he had not only un-solicited his learned friend, the Lord Advocate, but also the Attorney-General, and they were of opinion that the Crown had full power and authority to make all provisions necessary for the purpose. The right hon. gent. would therefore understand that it was not intended to propose a bill, and that the opinion entertained at present was, that the authority of the Crown was sufficient. If the right hon. gent. required it, he would be glad to state the reasons for the opinion which he had justly required; but the general course of the plan was such as he had stated it, in order not to enhance the price.—*Fat*

**SOCIETY IN AID OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES IN LONDON.—**

The Society seems to have been formed in a private manner in the beginning of the present year. Its object is to take by the hand Missionaries who have been trained up on the Continent, in Institutions conducted upon strictly evangelical principles, to provide for their hospitable entertainment in London, and to secure them the means of subsistence, and to procure for them, if requisite, engagements from the different Missionary Societies in England, and from others, and to afford them every possible facility on their embarking for their destinations. A public meeting of the friends of the Society was held, in conjunction with the Missionary Prayer Meeting, at the Rev. C. Morley's, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of ascertaining the object of which was to receive six German Missionaries, who had lately arrived in London on their way to India.

A Report was read by S. Jackson, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, which detailed the length and the circumstances connected with its origin. "Towards the commencement of the year, 1836, the Rev. Dr. Lang, senior of the Presbyterian church in the Australian Colonies, being desirous of originating a mission to the aborigines of New Holland, came over to this country to obtain the requisite number of missionaries for carrying that philanthropically object into effect. Finding it impossible to procure them in England or Scotland, he proceeded to Germany, without being able to effect his purpose. He was on the point of taking passage to America. At that very period a gentleman, now a member of the committee, was written to by the Rev. Johannes Gossner, of Berlin, who had at that time twelve young men under preparation for the missionary work, intending to procure one as a convert for them. He informed Dr. Lang of the circumstance, who immediately wrote to the Rev. Dr. Lang, and he accepted the offer. Last year, the Rev. W. Smart, who spent a considerable time as a missionary in India, arrived also in England on a similar errand; and after applying in vain to other seminaries on the continent, proceeded to Berlin. He there procured twelve or thirteen. He subsequently hired a vessel for their

his own expense, and they had arrived in India six Hall and Liverpool. Somewhat prior to that, four missionaries sent out by the Basle Society came over in London on their way to India. Other foreign missionaries, either proceeding to or returning from their various stations abroad, visited this metropolis on their way; and the want of some Society to take them by the hand and provide for them during their stay in London was increasingly felt. We perceived, that the English language, which was almost indispensable for those who went forth in English dependencies in the East, pointed out the necessity of their more protracted stay in this country, to attain a knowledge of our language. To that was added the consideration of the comparative poverty of the continental Almsgiving Societies. Few were able to do more than the present. We perceived, that the missionary work of the Society of Friends, did not claim the same assistance as that of the kind. A century ago, when the first of the Moravian missionaries arrived in this metropolis, an association was formed upon exactly similar principles. Such a Society was more than ever demanded now, when the missionary spirit was so much alive upon the continent, where many more missionaries would be trained up to do the work, if engagements could be procured for them, and the missionaries, who were already engaged, could be assisted. Those who, trusting solely in the providence of God, were willing to forsake all, and enter upon the arduous field of missionary labour, if only the means were afforded them of reaching it. To show the satisfaction with which the formation of the Society had been hailed by missionary institutions in Germany, extracts were sent from letters received from the Rev. J. Gossner, the Rev. Mr. Wernke, the Rev. Mr. Riecke, the Rev. Mr. Gieseler, and the various missionary institutions on the continent, and concluded by an urgent appeal on behalf of the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Stunkopf addressed the Missionaries both in English and German; and the Missionaries sang the 148th Psalm in German; after which the Rev. Dr. Heusermann made the following interesting statement: "There is one point to which I am desirous of calling your attention. It has been referred to in my previous interesting Report, and I have already said even- tually, that there is one point to which the Rev. Gossner desired to be better known to the British public than he now is. I am happy in being able to state that I am intimately acquainted with him. About twenty years ago his name occurred frequently in the reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He had been a Roman Catholic Priest. He was brought out of the darkness of Romanism, and made acquainted with the Lord Jesus Christ, and he has since been a devoted and zealous Protestant Christian, and him crucified, with his fellow-men. He was engaged about that time in translating the New Testament into the German language, for circulation among Roman Catholics. He was encouraged in this labour by grants from the British and Foreign Bible Society. His bold declaration of the glad tidings of salvation brought upon him the persecution of his brethren of the same faith, and he was obliged to leave his native land, and he reached us in Petersburg, where I was then engaged in connection with Dr. Pattison. We thought it likely that if the subject were brought under the notice of the Emperor Alexander, he would authorise his coming to Russia, and preaching to his countrymen there. On application to the Emperor he promised him his protection, which he not only extended to him, but allowed him a handsome salary, and he was enabled to preach in the Russian Cathedral of St. Isaac, and to preach in one of the Russian Catholic chapels. Soon after this the Cathedral was opened to him. For two or three years he preached the Gospel in all its simplicity and purity, and vast numbers emerged from hear him, not only Germans, but Swedes, Finns, Russians, and many others who understood the German language. His work was with power. He is a man of faith and love, and his ministry manifested in his serene and cheerful countenance, and his meekness. He has pointed out, during the few years he preached at Petersburg, nearly 7000 persons were brought under concern about their precious and immortal souls. Of these 700, nearly 200 gave evidence of a saving change of heart; having continued afterwards to walk as becometh the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. This work, however, was not permitted to go forward. Satan, finding that the chief officers of the Government were not disposed to encourage him, excited political suspicion against Gossner. This having been communicated to the Emperor, he at last surrendered him to the hands of his enemies, and he was under the necessity of quitting Petersburg. Never can I forget the last time that I saw that holy and devoted servant of Jesus Christ. He was confined as a prisoner in his own hotel; the police watched every movement of his officers, and he was not permitted to see his countrymen in life, whether we should allow him to depart without coming to give to bid him farewell. Still occupying a public station in connection with the Russian Bible Society, I was afraid that I might endanger the great work we were carrying forward. At last he loved to this devoted land prevailed, and we went to bid him farewell. It was an affecting scene. The room was full of his converts. There were formerly 2000 persons, and now more than 10000. He was going to ship, and amidst a throng of his converts, and his friends, he said, "Bless God that we never saw him!" In the course of a few days he took his departure, and returned

to Berlin. The King of Prussia afforded him protection, and permitted him to preach in the churches. There he is now, and is engaged not only in preaching the Gospel, but in educating devoted young men for missionary work. It was long before Goswami could be prevailed upon to assume the name of Protestant. He found as much enmity and other errors among Protestants, that he preferred to be called an apostolic catholic. He renounced the title Roman Catholic, and assumed the one I have stated. Since then, feeling as many kindred spirits among Protestants, he has adopted my name. I do trust that the apostolic made to you to-night will not be in vain. I can testify to the value of our young German Missionaries. I have known many of them, than whom I have never known more simple hearted, more entirely devoted Missionaries of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. These are the kind of men that we want. They are willing to go forth basking for nothing from the Gentiles, and requiring scarcely any thing for their support, provided they can be located among the heathen. Shall we not, then, help them onward after a godly sort, and thus become fellow-labourers in the truth?

The Rev. Dr. Patten likewise addressed the assembly; and one of the Missionaries spoke through an interpreter.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—At the anniversary of the West Riding of Yorkshire Auxiliary to this Society, held at Leeds last week, the sum of £1067 was raised, which is more than six times the average amount of the collections made at former anniversaries of that Auxiliary. The congregation of the Rev. T. D. Lorraine, at Wakefield, subscribed a special sum of 100*l.*; and amongst the contributions handed in were the following:—Wm. Standish, Esq., 50*l.*; O. Willans, Esq., 50*l.*; P. Willans, Esq., 50*l.*; John Peck, Chaplain, Esq., 50*l.* A resolution proposed by the Rev. J. Campbell, of the Yorkshire, London, pledging the meeting to take its full share of effort in raising the income of the London Missionary Society in one hundred thousand pounds per annum, was passed unanimously.—*Pat.*

**BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—On Friday evening, the 14th June, a Valedictory Service was held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, in order to commend to the Divine protection and blessing the Rev. W. H. Pearce, F. Tucker, T. Phillips, T. Morgan, and J. Wenger, who were to embark a few days after at Portsmouth, for Calcutta, on the *Platagon*. On the embarkation of these Brethren, nine of the ten additional Missionaries sought by Mr. Pearce, it has been stated, will have sailed for India.

**READING.**—The Rev. John Statham, of Amersham, Bucks, (formerly of Hawrah) has accepted the invitation of the Baptist Church, Kings-road, Reading, (after under the care of the Rev. J. H. Hinton), to become their pastor, and will (D. V.) enter on his duties the last Sabbath in June.—*Ibid.*

**ROMAN CATHOLIC INCREASE.**—That the Roman Catholics are on the increase among us, is undeniable. So is every Protestant denomination, with the exception of the Unitarians (out of the Establishment) and the Society of Friends. They must needs increase with the increase of the population, and especially with the constant influx of Irish Catholics intermarriages of nominal Protestants and Catholics in the lower classes, aided by the superior activity and zeal of the Roman clergy in gaining proselytes, have tended to promote this increase; and in the neighbourhood of Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries, conversions to Romanism are the result of local influence. But the question is, are the Romanists increasing beyond the proportion in which other denominations are multiplying their numbers? Are they gaining ground upon the Protestants in this country? From all we can learn, we should say decidedly, they are not. New and elegant structures are rising, dedicated to the Roman worship, and indicating the wealth of the Catholic gentry, aided, perhaps, by foreign resources. But are Romanist churches increasing in any proportion to Churches of England chapels, Wesleyan chapels, and dissenting chapels? Why in some of our principal towns, the Irvingites vie with the Papists in architectural enterprise and magnificence! The boastful exaggerations of the Catholics themselves have been too credulously received by Protestant bigots and alarmists.—*Ibid.*

**FIVE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES** left Lyons a few days ago for Paris, on their way to London, where they are to embark for Spynie, in New South Wales. They will afterwards join M. Poupallier, Bishop of Marone, and apostolic vicar of New Zealand, in the island of Hokitanga, where he has formed a prosperous religious establishment.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

#### EDUCATION.

The Education question is now likely to be set at rest, at least for some time to come. The ten thousand pounds which were granted by Parliament in 1835, for the establishment of Normal Schools, and which has remained ever since at the disposal of the Treasury, is at length to be given in equal proportions to the National Society and to the British and Foreign School Society. A fresh grant of 30,000*l.* is to be proposed on the 14th inst., and this sum, together with the remainder of the grant made by Parliament in 1837 and 1838, yet unappropriated, is to be applied as follows:—

First and chiefly as heretofore, in aid of voluntary subscriptions towards the erection of school-houses.

Secondly (in particular cases), in a partial support of schools connected with the two Societies.

Thirdly,—to the purposes of inspection, and in the means of acquiring a complete knowledge of the present state of Education in England and Wales.

Under the first of these heads, (grants towards the erection of school-houses,) a modification of the existing arrangement, in three particulars is suggested.

1. The rule hitherto adopted of making a grant to those places where the largest proportion is subscribed, not to be invariably adhered to, should application be made from very poor and populous districts, where subscriptions to a sufficient amount cannot be obtained.

2. The Committee not to feel themselves precluded from making grants in particular cases, which shall appear to them to call for the aid of Government, although the applications may not come from either of the two mentioned Societies.

3. No further grant to be made now or hereafter for the establishment or support of Normal Schools, or of any other schools, unless the right of inspection be retained, in order to secure conformity to the regulations and discipline established in the several schools, with such improvements as may from time to time be suggested to the Committee.

The establishment of any Normal Schools under the direction of the State, is given up. The Committee state, they have experienced so much difficulty in reconciling conflicting views respecting provisions for securing religious instruction without violating the rights of conscience, that "it is not in their power to venture a plan for the accomplishment of this design without first giving consideration to the objections, and making way step for this purpose, until greater concurrence of opinion is found to prevail."—*Pat.*

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**ORGANIC REMAINS.**—In excavating for the Great Western Railway a few days since, a remarkably fine tomb of the Mammoth was discovered lying on a bed of new red sandstone, about a foot below the surface, between the Great Western Works and St. Philip's bridge. The tomb, together with some very beautiful specimens of iron and lead ore, found near the same spot, have been kindly brought to the Philosophical Institution by Dr. Fairbairn, for the inspection of the members and their friends.—*Cambridge.*

**VALPARAISO, FEB. 21.**—A VOLCANIC ISLAND has just been formed between the 33rd and the 34th degrees of south latitude; between Valparaiso and the island of Juan Fernandez. This phenomenon excited great fears for ships coming from the north, because one island, which is six miles in extent, is precisely in the centre of vessels coming to our port. A Valparaiso letter of the 20th of February given by the *Journal de la Mer*, contains the following report from the captain of a British brig:—"On the morning of the 18th we felt several shocks of an earthquake. A dead calm prevailed at the time, and lasted through the day, the atmosphere being extremely close and hot. Towards evening a breeze got up, and we were able to move two leagues. At seven, we saw rising above the surface of the sea a rock, which, after attaining a certain height, divided into two parts, one inclining horizontally towards the north, the other seeming to be partly crushed by the shock, and becoming less elevated, but broader at the base. The two rocks, after being thus severed, continued to rise higher, and at the same time two other islets appeared near the first. The group ranged from south to north within a space of about nine miles, and about sixty leagues west of Valparaiso. In the night we observed flames similar to those of small volcanic eruptions issuing from the crevices of this new archipelago. The next day we were enabled to judge of the height of these new-formed mountains, and calculated the highest to be 400 feet above the surface. Two other ships have also seen this group, and a French cutter on this station has sailed to examine it, and to land some men on the islets, if possible."—*Pat.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.**—The operation of the new bill for the abolition of arrest may be traced from the following facts:—On the first day of the present Trinity Term there was not a single surrender in either the Queen's Bench or Fleet Prisons, nor a single prisoner charged in execution, nor has a solitary writ of Habeas Corpus issued; and up to the present day but four persons have been charged in execution—a circumstance which has never before occurred. In 1826 there were 90 surrenders in Queen's Bench in one day alone. The fact is, by being admitted to bail, as is the case under the present act of 1st and 2nd Victoria, the insolvents have an opportunity of seeing and arranging with their creditors, the opposition to a discharge has, in consequence, diminished one-half; and with it a distribution of the counsel's fees in the Insolvent Debtor's Court. One prisoner in No. 15 staircase of the Queen's Bench, has in whole of the room (nine in number) to himself.—*Pat.*

**LADLOW.**—The electors of Ladlow have returned Mr. Aleck, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of four, in spite of all the influence of the Clive family, the bribery of the Carletons, and the arts of the leading managers of their system of election. The numbers at the close of the poll were,—

For Mr. Aleck ..... 184  
For Mr. Clive, ..... 180

—*Fat.*

**A DEPUTATION FROM THE ABORIGINAL PROTECTION SOCIETY**, consisting of Mr. Briscoe, M. P., Mr. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Bannister, and Mr. Moreing, had an interview with Mr. Labouchere, on Saturday, June 6th, on the subject of native evidence in courts of justice in the colonies. —*Ibid.*

**DUNDEE.**—By an order in Council, dated the 3rd instant, the port of Dundee is declared a fit and proper port for the importation of goods from places within the limits of the East India Company's charter. —*Ibid.*

**SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY.**—Only 18 miles of the London and Southampton Railway will remain incomplete after this day, June 10th, when the line will be extended from Winchester to the immediate vicinity of Basingstoke, and from Southampton to Winchester. Arrangements have been made to complete the journey to London in five hours. —*Ibid.*

**DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL.**—The following are the new Post-office arrangements:—The day mail from London on the 19th June will reach Liverpool at seven P.M., the same day, and the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's mail packet will immediately leave for Dublin with the mails. The night mail leaving London will reach Liverpool at half-past six A.M., and the Government packet will leave at seven P.M. The morning packet, which now leaves Holyhead at seven A.M., will then come. But the evening packet, leaving Holyhead at seven P.M., will continue as at present. Then the mails from Dublin will be as follows:—The City of Dublin Company's mail packet is to leave at half-past five, and the Government packet will leave at half-past 11, both from Kingstown Harbour. The packet for Holyhead is to leave Kingstown at eight A.M., on the 19th instant, to return to Holyhead whenever practicable in time for the mail coach from thence to Harford, as at present. The Irish inland mails are to be despatched from the Post-office at nine at night. —*Ibid.*

**MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON**, civil engineer, of this town, stood publicly at the recent opening of the York and North-Midland Railway, with the truth and simplicity which mark his character, that he commenced his career in life as a plough-boy, and that he was sent off by his parents to labour when he was only eight years of age. —*Newcastle Journal.*

**A MAN'S HEAD BLOWN OFF.**—On Saturday last, an inquest was held on the body of a man, who was killed at one of the shafts belonging to the Manchester and Leeds railway, at Summit, near Kettlewell. It appeared that the deceased was looking down the shaft at the precise time they were blasting below, and his head was literally blown off. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned. —*Hullfax Guardian.*

**REMOVING.**—I have such horror of moving, that I would not take a benefactor from the King if I were not indulged with non-residence. What a dislocation of comfort is comprised in that word—moving! Such a heap of nasty little things after you think all is gone into the cart; odd dredging boxes, worn out brushes, old pipes, phials, things that it is impossible the most necessitous person can ever want; but which the women, who preside on these occasions, will not leave behind if it were to save your life; they'd keep the cart ten minutes to stow in dirty pipes and broken matches, to show their economy. Then you can find nothing you want for many days after you get into your new lodgings. You must comb your hair with your fingers, wash your hands without soap—go about in dirty gaiters. Were I Diogenes, I would not move out of a kindergarten into a hospital, though the first had nothing but smell beer in it, and the second racked climate. —*Charles Lamb.*

**A QUESTION ANSWERED.**—A Yankee and Irishman happening to be riding together, passed a galloway. "Where would you be?" said Jonathan, "if the galloway had his due?" "Riding alone, to be sure," said Pat. —*Fat.*

**SINGULAR BEING.**—At a place commonly called the World's End, near Kelghely, Yorkshire, a man named William Sharpe, who will attain the age of 93 years in January next, has kept his bed for 30 years, though neither lame nor sick. The cause of his first taking to bed is said to be from his father having at two different times taken from him three guineas which he had saved, gold being at that time very valuable. On the second three guineas being taken, he declared he would never work any more, and took to his bed, and has never since left it. He has his meals regularly four times a day, seldom refusing what is brought; never speaks, but generally lies rolled up in bed like a hedgehog, from which he is roused once a month, in order that clean sheets may be laid on the bed, &c. His beard is grisly, his hair silver, white, and enormous teeth proceed from his lips. It is said that at his father's death he was entitled to con-

siderable property, but is prevented from enjoying it by his deteriorated perseverance in this most singular resolution. —*Ibid.*

**EMIGRATION.**—The mania for emigration seems to rage with great spirit in Germany; several vessels of emigrants from that country have put into Hull, and on Monday the *Tiger* brought from Hambrogh a ship-load of agriculturists and mechanics from Lower Germany, who are bound for the United States. The emigrants did not appear to be of the first class of their various occupations. —*Daily Paper.*

**THE EXILES RETURN.**—DUBLIN, May 6.—This day the Duke de Bordeaux (Henri V.) quitted, with the Duke de Levis, Count of Menthel, and Generals Fosseux, Lamuriz, and Loehmarie. Now that the Prince is of age these gentlemen form his household. The Prince will visit Dalmatia, Croatia, and the military frontiers of Transylvania. He will not return to Keroburg before three months. The Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême will be at Keroburg at the commencement of June. The Duke de Blacas will precede them a fortnight; he is at Vienna for his health. Many travellers have arrived here lately from France. —*Angsbaburg Gazette, May 19.*

**JUNE 13, 1625.**—**HENRIETTA MARIA**, youngest daughter to Henry IV. of France, landed at Dover, and was married to Charles I. King of England, at Canterbury, on the same day; her portraits represent her to have been beautiful. She was certainly a woman of ability, but fatal to her consort, after whose death on the scaffold she lived in France, and privately married her favourite, the Lord Jermyn, a descendant of whom, with that name, is (in 1825.) a grocer in Chiswell-street, and a member of the Society of Friends. Henrietta Maria, though a Bourbon, was so little regarded in the Court of the Bourbons, and redoubled to so great extremity, that she was without fuel for her fire-place during the depth of winter, in the palace assigned to her by the French monarch. —*Fat.*

**ANOTHER CACON.**—In digging last week on the farm of Mr. Whitefield, near North Mylin, in Deeping Fen, a canoe of extraordinary antiquity was found. In length it was 46 feet; the outside over end is 3 feet 8 inches wide, at the other only three feet, and in the middle 5 feet two inches. The thickness of the bottom is about six inches, and of the sides 4 inches reduced to 2½. There are ribs inside about 4 feet apart, for strength, projecting 3 inches, and about 3 inches wide. The inside depth at the wide end is 3 feet four inches, and at the other 3 feet. This singular canoe is of oak; it has a sort of keel, and was found lying on oak cross pieces. It is certain that it was hollowed out of one log, which appears to have couched at least 550 cubic feet. The tendency of iron soil to preserve wood is well known, and the date of this remarkable vessel is placed at a very remote antiquity indeed. —*Lincoln Mercury.*

**GIVRAUX.**—An Ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg to suppress the wandering habits of the gipsies in the Russian dominions, who are enjoined to provide themselves with fixed habitations before the 1st of January, 1841. —*Fat.*

**CARCASSIA.**—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *France*, writing on the 23d ult., states that the Russian army, now concentrating near Southern Kale and Soudjook Kale, on the Abasian side of the Black Sea, for the subjugation of the Caucasian tribes, is to be 30,000 strong, with 96 pieces of artillery, about half of which forces have already arrived there. The Cosacks of the line are to be commanded by officers of the regular army. The forces on the lines of the Prut and the Danube are estimated, by the same authority, at 90,000 men, with a reserve of 40,000, provisioned for eight months. The Russian fleet is understood to be at Sinope, and, as well as the land forces, ready to assist the Sultan at the shortest notice.

Letters from Odessa of the 11th ult. mention a serious incident which occurred in the Russian army of the Caucasus. General Rajewski had ordered Colonel Makareff to make a reconnaissance on the left bank of the Coban, with the 6th Regiment of Cosacks of the line, composed of men who had been exiled to Siberia, and who were afterwards sentenced to serve during life as private soldiers. The colonel hesitated to comply. After remaining about three days, however, he returned to South-Kale with only one squadron of the regiment, the four others, together with their officers, having deserted to the Circassians. General Rajewski caused Colonel Makareff to be tried by a court-martial, which unanimously acquitted him; but the Czar directed that he be put on half-pay, and enjoin General Rajewski to dismiss all the Colonels of the Cosack regiments, without exception, and replace them by officers born in the north of European Russia. According to the same letters, the Altai of War was better occupied with a plan for bringing up all the Cosack regiments, and incorporating the men with the other corps of the army. The regiments actually forming parts of the troops of the Caucasus were to be immediately replaced by Hunsars and Lamers. Two other squadrons, in addition to the ones which sailed a few days before from Odessa, were sitting out at Sebastopol and Nikolaki. This naval force would, it was believed, be commanded by Rear-Admiral Prince Gortschakoff. —*Ibid.*

**MUHAMMAD AKA SHAH**, THE REIGNING MONARCH OF PERSIA.—His age does not exceed one or two and thirty, but his thick beard and heavy figure make him appear an older man; his count-



dated 8th June, 1888, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information:

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty; viz.

- 1. Captain Henry Cheere, in August.
- " J. R. Birrell.
- " J. C. Gray.
- " John Platt.
- " J. R. Flower.
- 1. A. F. Macpherson.
- 1. J. G. Lawrence.
- " George Hutchings.
- " Spencer Butler.
- " John Hunt, in August or September next.
- " Charles V. Barrett.

2. Conductor Thomas Lingow and Billing Master Urial Jordan have been permitted to return to their duty.

3. We have granted additional leave to the undermentioned officers; viz.

- 1. Lieutenant Colonel B. Honeywood, for six months.
- 1. Lieutenant G. R. Gaud, for three months.
- 1. Asst-Surgon W. P. Andrews, for six months.

No. 147 of 1888.—Under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to authorize officers of European Infantry Corps occupying public Quarters under his Presidency, to draw the full Tentage of their Regimental Rank from this date.

No. 148 of 1888.—The Furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, granted to Major General John Andrew Blane, Colonel of the 8th Battalion Bengal Artillery, by the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, is confirmed by the Honourable the President in Council. The date of departure will be hereafter notified.

With reference to the Order of the Ordnance Commissioner Department, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

First William, 20th August, 1889.

No. 149 of 1888.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from the 1st Proximo, consequent on Asst-Surgon General John Andrews, to be 2d Asst-Surgon in the Presidency Hospital, vice Doctor Martin, resigned.

Asst-Surgon Henry Chapman, 2d Asst-Surgon, to be 1st Asst-Surgon in the Presidency General Hospital, and to the charge of the Calcutta Jail Asylum.

Asst-Surgon John Jackson, to be 2d Asst-Surgon in the Presidency General Hospital, and to the charge of the Calcutta Jail Asylum.

Asst-Surgon Stephen, who has been permitted to accept the Medical Service of the Native Army, will retain his appointment of Asst-Surgon in the establishment of the Eye Infirmary, and draw his Military Pay and Allowances in the same manner as the Asst-Surgon of that branch.

1. Asst-Surgon H. H. Hopkinson of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be duty in the Asst-Surgon Local Hospital.

Asst-Surgon H. J. Hurray is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Bengal, for Civil Employment.

1. Asst-Surgon G. E. Nicholson, of the 20th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

The following Promotions is made in the Army Commissariat Department:

1. Asst William Parsons, to be 1st. From the 31st May 1889, vice Asst-Surgon G. E. Nicholson, who is invalided.

Wm. CAMPBELL, Major. Off. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

# ECCLIESIASTICAL.

It is hereby given that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, will re-commence his Ecclesiastical Visitation on the thirteenth day of October next, at 10 o'clock, at which time at the several places following, at or about 5 o'clock, severally mentioned.

- 1. 13th of October, 1889, Kishoreganj and Derhampore.
- 1. 14th of October, 1889, Gya and Hazaribagh.
- 1. 15th of November, 1889, Gorakhpore.
- 1. 16th of December, 1889, Benares and Jaunpur.
- 1. 17th of January, 1890, Lucknow and Cawnpore.
- 1. 18th of February, 1890, Patna and Gaya.
- 1. 19th of March, 1890, Allahabad.
- 1. 20th of April, 1890, Meerut.
- 1. 21st of May, 1890, Muzaffargarh and Beharapore.
- 1. 22nd of June, 1890, Dacca and Dinapore.
- 1. 23rd of July, 1890, Muzaffargarh and Landour.
- 1. 24th of August, 1890, Simla.
- 1. 25th of September, 1890, Ludhiana and Umballa.
- 1. 26th of October, 1890, Karnal.
- 1. 27th of November, 1890, Meerut.
- 1. 28th of December, 1890, Multa and Agra.
- 1. 29th of January, 1891, Allahabad.
- 1. 30th of February, 1891, Meerut.
- 1. 31st of March, 1891, Ghazipur, Buxar, Dinapore, Patna, Monghyr, Bhagalpore and Rampore.
- 1. 1st of April, 1891, Benares.

The other parts of the Diocese, with the Bishop's return, be visited by his Lordship.

In the mean time the respective Ministers and Chaplains at the places mentioned, as well as the Interior Chaplains of the Diocese, are requested to prepare and examine candidates for confirmation. By order of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated this 30th day of August 1889.

R. MOLLOY, Registrar.

# ECCLIESIASTICAL ORDINATION.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will hold an Ordination in the Cathedral on Friday, the Eighteenth day of October next, being the Festival of St. Luke the Evangelist. Divine Service will commence at 10 o'clock—the sermon will be preached by appointment, by the Reverend Richard Betham Boyce, Junior Chaplain of the Old or Mission Church.

R. MOLLOY, Registrar.

Calcutta, 20th August, 1889.

# GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, 20th August, 1889.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to confirm the following General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the India, placing the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Establishment at the disposal of the Envoys and Minister at the Court of Shah Soof-ool-Moolk.

2nd May, 1889.

1. Lieutenant A. W. Hawkins, of Artillery, and Lieutenant T. M. E. Macpherson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, for permanent employment in the force of His Majesty the Shah.

1. Lieutenant W. Broadfoot, of the European Regiment, for employment in the Military Service of that Sovereign.

1. Lieutenant D. Gaudin, of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Envoys and Minister, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cornet Moffat, of the 20th Regiment Light Cavalry, of his appointment in the Military Service of His Majesty the Shah.

1. 13th June, 1889.

Asst-Surgon G. R. Gaudin, at present attached to the 2d Troop 2d Brigade these Artillery, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Envoys and Minister at the Court of Shah Soof-ool-Moolk.

1. 13th June, 1889.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Colonel S. H. Reid, of the 10th Light Cavalry, to be a Brigadier on the permanent Establishment, vice Major General Bowen, permitted to proceed to Europe.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

with the at. H. H. the Govt. Genl.

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not unlike the chosen of all ranks. Instant protection was granted to the women found in the Ghedi, (among whom were those of Colonel Hyder, the Governor,) and sentries placed over the Magazine for its security. Brigadier Sale reports having received much assistance from Captain Kewell, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, throughout the whole of the service of the storming of the Ghedi.

Major General Sir Wilmshurst Cotton, remained in a manner much to my satisfaction the orders he had received. The Major General followed by the Assistant Adjutant General, and the other Officers, namely, Brigadier Roberts with the only available Regiment of his Brigade, the 36th Native Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Mowbray, part of Brigadier Sale's Brigade, the 18th Native Infantry under Major Maclearen, and 4th Native Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Wood, and they immediately occupied the Ramparts, putting down opposition wherever they met, and making prisoners until the place was completely in our possession. A desultory fire was kept up in the Town long after the Ghedi was in our hands, from those who had taken shelter in houses, and in desperation kept firing on all that approached them. In this way several of our men were wounded and some killed, but the aggressors paid dearly for their bad conduct in not surrendering when the place was completely in our hands. I must not omit to mention that three Companies of the 36th Native Infantry, under Captain Hay, ordered to the outside of the Fort to be in full arms, to attract attention to that side, performed that service to the proper time, and greatly to my satisfaction.

As we were threatened with an attack for the relief of the Garrison, I ordered the 18th Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, to guard the Ghedi Road and to be in support of the Cavalry Division, in case they might have proved an important position to occupy, but, as it was, no enemy appeared.

The Cavalry Division under Major General Thickwell, in addition to watching the approach of an enemy, had directions to surround Unwan, and to sweep the plain to the south of the Fort, and to the Ghedi. Brigadier Arnold's Brigade (the Brigadier himself I deeply regret to say, was labouring under very severe illness, having shortly before been burnt to death internally, while residing at the Ghedi, in consequence of a horse falling on him), consisting of Her Majesty's 13th Lighters, under Lieutenant Colonel Povey, (temporarily commanding the Brigade, and Major Maclearen, the Junior Major of the Regiment, the Senior Major of the 13th Lighters, Major Thickwell, the other Adjutant General, having actively engaged in the execution of his duties as Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry Division,) the 2d Cavalry under Major Sale, and the 3d under Lieutenant Colonel Smith, were ordered to march to the south and sit down. Sir Sir Robert's Brigade were placed on the Ghedi Road, consisting of H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons under Major Lloyd, and of the 1st Bombay Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Mowbray, to watch the Ghedi side. This day was performed in a manner greatly to my satisfaction. After the storming, and that our men were in some degree restored within, I conducted His Majesty's 13th Lighters, the British 13th and 14th, and the British 13th and 14th, to the Ghedi, to the south of the Fort, and to the Ghedi. The King was perfectly satisfied at our having made ourselves masters of a place considered to be impregnable when defended, in the short space of two hours, and in less than the great part of the Fort. The King was of course greatly delighted at the result. When I afterwards, in the name of His Majesty, took Alauddin Hyder Khan, the Governor, first to the British Minister and then to the King to make his submission, I informed His Majesty that I might have given that life should not be taken, and the King, in very handsome terms, accepted and informed Major Hyder, in my presence, that although he and his family had been rebels, yet he was willing to forget and forgive.

Prince Alauddin Hyder, the Governor of Unwan, is a Prisoner of War in my camp, and under the surveillance of Sir Alexander Burnes, my management very agreeable to the former.

From Major General Sir Wilmshurst Cotton, commanding the 1st Infantry Division, I have received the following report: "I have the great support, and on this occasion my exertions were made, to the credit of the honour of the profession and of our country."

I have likewise at all times received able and sound advice from Major General Wilmshurst, commanding the 2d Infantry Division of the Bombay Army, which it was found expedient on that day to break up, some for the storming party and some for other duties; the Major General, in his dispatch, was in attendance upon myself.

Brigadier Sale, I feel deeply indebted for the gallant and soldier-like manner in which he conducted the responsible and arduous duty entrusted to him in command of the storming party, and for the arrangements he made in the Ghedi, immediately after taking possession of it; the brave wound which he received in the face, did not prevent his continuing to direct his Column, until every thing was secure; and I am happy in the opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice the excellent conduct of Brigadier Sale.

Brigadier Stevenson, in the command of the Artillery, was all I could wish, and he reports that Brigadier Major Richardson and Captain only assisted him; his arrangements were good, and the execution done by the men he commanded, was such as cannot be forgotten by those of the enemy, who have witnessed and survived it.

Brigadier Roberts, to Colonel Dennis (who commanded the Artillery), and to the different Officers commanding Regiments already mentioned, as well as to the other brave and gallant soldiers under them, who so nobly maintained the honour and reputation of our country, my best acknowledgments are due.

To Captain Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, the Chief of the Department with me, much of the credit of the success of this brilliant Campaign is due—a place of the same strength and by such simple means as this highly talented and scientific Officer recommended to be tried, has perhaps never before been taken, and I feel it cannot do sufficient justice to Captain Thomson's merits for his conduct throughout.

In execution, he was only supported by the Officers already mentioned, and so eager were they to follow him, that they were not only in the front for the honour of carrying the Fort, but the point could only be reached by seniority, which shows the fire feeling by which they are animated.

I must now inform your Lordship, that since I joined the Bengal Column in the Valley of the Ghedi, I have continued my march with it in the advance, and it has been my good fortune to have had the assistance of two most efficient Staff Officers, in Major Craigie, Deputy Adjutant General, and Major James Maclearen, Major General. It is but justice to those Officers, that I should state to your Lordship, the high satisfaction I have derived from the manner in which all their duties have

been performed up to this day, and that I look upon them as promising Officers, to fill the higher ranks. To the other Officers of both Regiments, I am also much indebted for the correct performance of all duties upon their situations.

To Major Keith, the Deputy Adjutant General, and Major Campbell, the Deputy Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army, and to all the other Officers of both Departments, under them, my acknowledgments are also due, for the manner in which their duties have been performed during the Campaign.

Captain Alexander, commanding the 4th Bengal Local Horse, and Major Cunningham, commanding the Poona Auxiliary Horse, with the men under their orders, have been of essential service to the Army in the Campaign.

The arrangements made by Superintendent Surgeon Kennedy and Assistant Surgeon to the Surgeon, for affording assistance and comfort to the wounded, met with my approval.

Major Fawcett, the Deputy Quarter Master General in charge of the Department in the Field, has been successful in his situation to keep the Troop supplied, although much sickness is experienced, and in the locality the weather is the nature of the country and its high altitude.

I have throughout the service, provided the utmost assistance I could derive from a Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald, my Deputising Military Secretary, my Deputy Adjutant General Sir Major's Force, Bombay, the 4th Bengal Local Horse, the 4th Bengal Local Horse, and the other Officers of my Personal Staff. The nature of the country in which we are serving, prevents the possibility of my sending a single Staff Officer to deliver this to your Lordship, otherwise, I should have wished my Assistant Adjutant General, to proceed to Simla to deliver to your Lordship your hands, and to have afforded any further information that your Lordship could have wished.

The British triumph we have obtained, the cool courage displayed, and the gallant bearing of the Troops I have the honour to command, will have taught such a lesson to our enemies in the Afghanistan, as will make them hesitate to attempt to deliver to your Lordship your hands, and to have afforded any further information that your Lordship could have wished.

The loss of the enemy is immense—we have already buried of their dead nearly 200, together with an immense number of others.

I enclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing; I am happy to say, in a although the wounds of some of the Officers are severe, they are all doing well.

It is my intention, after selecting a Garrison for this place, and establishing a General Hospital, to continue my march to Calcutta forthwith.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, *Lieut.-General*.

No. 1.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Army, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H., in the 2d July 1859.

General Staff.—1 Colonel, 1 Major wounded.  
3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.—1 Major and 1 File wounded.  
4th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File and 1 Horse wounded.  
Bengal European Regiment.—3 Rank and File killed, 3 Rank and File wounded, 1 Rank and File missing.  
1st Bengal Engineers.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File wounded.  
2d ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File wounded.  
3d ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File wounded.  
4th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File wounded.  
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98th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File wounded.  
99th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File wounded.  
100th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File wounded.

No. 2.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, before Unwan, on the 2d July 1859.

General Staff.—1 Colonel, 1 Major wounded.  
3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.—1 Major and 1 File wounded.  
4th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File and 1 Horse wounded.  
Bengal European Regiment.—3 Rank and File killed, 3 Rank and File wounded, 1 Rank and File missing.  
1st Bengal Engineers.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File wounded.  
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No. 3.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, before Unwan, on the 2d July 1859.

General Staff.—1 Colonel, 1 Major wounded.  
3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.—1 Major and 1 File wounded.  
4th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File and 1 Horse wounded.  
Bengal European Regiment.—3 Rank and File killed, 3 Rank and File wounded, 1 Rank and File missing.  
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100th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File wounded.



Total wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Rank and File and 6 Horses.  
Total missing, 1 Rank and File and 1 Horse.

**Names of Officers Wounded.**  
**Captain Graves, 16th Bengal Native Infantry, severely.**  
**Lieutenant Vanhomrigh, 45th Bengal Native Infantry, slightly.**  
*(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Col.*

DONALD, *Ident.* (Id.,  
Secretary and Deputy Assistant General  
H. M. Forces, Bombay.  
(True Copies.)

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. At Calcutta, by J. Drevett, Esq. to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of Major Prynning, both Esqs. N. of W. Greenwood, Mr. Drevett being a brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

Over Green, Benjamen and Benares Hudd, Mangalore, to Miss Julia, eldest daughter of H. Steward, Esq. of Berhampore.

— 29. At Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Archbishop Desley, Charles Motley, Esq. Surgeon, do Brgt. N. 1. to Mary Louisa, daughter of James W. Fisher, Esq. of Calcutta.

— 31. At Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. C. W. Smith, Esq. Engineer of the Honourable Company's Steamer *Diana*, to Miss Margaret Lloyd.

— 37. At Chinsurah, by the Rev. C. H. Bismarck, Henry Slater, Esq. to Julia Adelaide, fourth daughter of the late Lewis Hutton, Esq.

MILITARY.

July 21. At Jacksonville, the Lady of Captain A. Wheatley, of a daughter.

Aug. 11. At Newmeh, the wife of Captain Jackson, 30th Regt. N. I. of a son (still born).

— 19. At Nijfussijer, the Lady of William Vincent, Esq. of a daughter.

— 19. At Charlotte, Sylhet, the Lady of Lieutenant J. W. Bennett, of the European Regiment, of a daughter.

— 30. Off Gloucester, the Lady of Captain H. P. Hughes, Artillery, of a son.

— 30. At Entally, Mrs. James G. Davidson, of a daughter.

— 25. At Barrackpore, the Lady of J. H. Ferris, Esq. Adjutant 15th Regt. of a son.

— 30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. DeSouza, of a son.

— 37. At Calcutta, the Lady of R. Winal, Regt. of a daughter.

— 37. At Calcutta, the Lady of Henry Benson, Esq. of a son.

— 38. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Huse, of the firm of Messrs. Hunter and Co., of a daughter.

— 25. At Garden House, the Lady of James Crook, Esq. of a daughter.

— 30. At Calcutta, the Lady of William Claude Braden, Esq. of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, Mrs. M. T. Bonville, of a daughter.

— 30. At Calcutta, the Lady of the Rev. James Burgess, of a son.

— 30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Henriques, the wife of Mr. F. X. Henriques, of a son.

— 31. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. B. Cambon, of a son.

— 31. At Calcutta, the Lady of W. Anley, Esq. of a son.

Aug. 2. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. B. Cambon, of a son.

DEATHS.

July 17, At Courthouse, District Burial, John Dalsid, *age* 77 years. The oldest Indigo Hermit in Oregon.

July 17, At Bay View, Captain John Williams, 3rd of the 7th Regt. N. Y. and Commandant of H. B. the Nizam's 3rd Regt. of Cavalry.

Aug. 6, At Muscovy, the infant son of T. C. Fawcett, *age* C. 8.

Aug. 6, At Astoria, the infant son of J. C. D. and C. D. D.

A. M. Malcom, Assistant Forester at Hydrabad, in the 34th year of his *age*.

Aug. 6, At Nuxemah, Louis Loo, the Infant daughter of Lieut. Parker, 74th Regt. N. Y. *aged* 9 months and 17 days.

Aug. 6, At Astoria, the infant son of Mr. James O'Hara, an Assistant in the office of the Agent, by an accidental discharge of a fowling piece.

Aug. 6, At Sonoma Factory, Thiriot, Henry Finch, *age* 30 years, 10 months, and 14 days.

Aug. 6, At Astoria, Assistant Cunningham Tregor, son of Vincent and Ellen Tregor, *aged* 1 year and 3 months.

Aug. 6, At Calcutta, Peter Andrew, *age* late one of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, *aged* 62 years.

Aug. 6, At Calcutta, Mr. D. Robinson, Cassin Harvie Officer, *aged* 40 years.

Aug. 6, At Calcutta, of Hoping County, James Hebron, the beloved child of James and Mary, *aged* 2 years, 10 months, and 9 days.

Aug. 6, At Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Bowen, wife of Mr. Edward Bowen, of the H. C. Marine, *aged* 27 years, 6 months, and 10 days.

Aug. 6, At Calcutta, Edward Butler, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Whiteberry, *aged* 1 year and 16 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25. The English Barque *John Davenport*, C. Barker, from Bombay 25th August.

— 26. The English Barque *Royal Saxon*, N. Atkins, from Liverpool 30th April.

— 26. The English Barque *Mary*, T. Hunter, from Liverpool 1st, and Cork 23d March, and the Cape of Good Hope 4th July.

The French Ship *L'Isle*, P. Desce, from Bordeaux 10th May, and Pondicherry 23d August.

— 26. The Ship *Hop* of Malacca, G. Grundy, from Madras 23d August.

Sept. 1. The English Barque *Resolvent Castle*, W. Cumberland, from England 23d January, the Cape of Good Hope 22d March, Sydney 26th May, and Madras 25th August.

The French Barque *Soulevard*, P. Dutemple, from Nantes 13th December, Bourbon 5th, and Pondicherry 24th August.

**ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.**  
*Per Hero of Malacca from Madras.*—Mrs. Leicester; Idents. Leicester, 19th, and Forsyth, 6th Madras N. I.; James Small, Esq. Arrived.

AUG. 23. The *Red Rover*, H. Wright, for Singapore.  
 — 24. The *Lord William Bessieck*, J. Crow, for Sydney.  
 The *Trovet*, Lawson, for Liverpool.  
 — 24. The *Antares*, E. Maurel, for Moulmein.  
 The *Garinet*, G. Andrew, for Madras.  
 The *Mademoiselle*, D. Orrenstue, for the Isle of France.  
 — 30. The *Fusée*, J. Larnche, for Bourbon.  
 The *Srissa*, Hughes, for Bourbon.  
 The *Fairlie*, Agter, for London.  
 The *Nieffels*, G. H. Heulson, for London.  
 — 31. The *Lord William Bessieck*, J. Crow, for Sydney.

**CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

	Sept. 3, 1900.	To Buy.	To Sell.
Second Five per Cent. Loan amounting to the number from 1260 to 15,200.		1 to 2½ per Cent. Premium.	
Third, or New Five per Cent. Loan.		2 0 0 Pm.	2 6 0 Pm.
b per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1905-26.		10 8 n	11 0 n
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.		4 12 0	5 0 0 Dis.
Second ditto.		6 0 0	6 8 0 Dis.
Third and Fourth Ditto, Bank of Bengal Shares, Tijon Bank Shares.		2400 0 0 Pm. 2500 0 n 1'm. 2500 0 0 n 2500 0 n 1'm.	

## ADVERTISEMENTS

A gentleman long accustomed to tuition, intending to return home in the ensuing cold season, will be happy to take with him a few young gentlemen to educate in England.

**TERMS :**

**Board and Education £50 per annum.**  
No extras except for wearing apparel.  
Address (post paid) to the Reverend G. PICKARKE, Messrs.  
Thacker and Co., St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta.  
Reference may be made to the Editors of the Friend of  
India, Serampore.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY  
OF INDIA

Notice is hereby given, that the distribution of the Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China Sugar Cane will commence at the Nursery of the Society, on or about the 1st day of October next. The following is the regulation established for the guidance of

All Members of the Society, to be entitled to the number of *two hundred and fifty canes gratis*, any number beyond this to be paid for at the rate of half an ounce a cane.

To all who are not Members of the Society half an anna a  
cane will be charged, whatever the number required may be.

Applicants are desired to register their names at the office of the Society, specifying the number and variety of canes required.

By order of the Nursery Committee,  
HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. *Secretary.*  
Town Hall, Calcutta, June 19th, 1880.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or queries for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ottell and Co., or Mr. D'Orosario, Church Mission Press, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** are received at the following rates:—

	Rs. Ann.
First three insertions, per line, .....	0 1
Repetitions above 3 times ditto, .....	0 0
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Column, first insertion, .....	16
Ditto, second ditto, .....	12
Pinn, third and oftener ditto, .....	8

It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the  
 Editors at the Serampore Press.

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MUTHU and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LACIN and Co.  
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Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 246. Vol. V.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH. 1859.

Price 2 Cols. 2s. monthly, or 20  
Rs. quarterly, 1/6 paid in advance.

**THE NEW ACT.**—The Act for vesting the cognizance of cases of petty larceny in the Magistrates of Calcutta, within the limits of the Metropolis, has, at length, passed Council, and become the law of the land, with one modification. The term of imprisonment to which the Magistrate was permitted to sentence a criminal, has been reduced from twelve to six months. We trust the Act will be found as beneficial in practice, as it is benevolent in design; and that those evils which have been foreboded from its operation, doubtless, with the kindest intention, will not be realized. It is no small argument in its favour, that the community of Calcutta has not been prevailed on by the long continued entreaties of the press, to assemble at the Town Hall, and to petition against it. Some have been disposed to attribute this slowness to the absence of benevolent feeling; but we are rather inclined to ascribe it to a general conviction of the wisdom and necessity of the enactment. Considering how likely even the wisest laws are to the risk of failure, we consider the activity of the press, during the period of its gestation, a happy omen; because we are convinced that the same activity will be uselessly employed in watching its progress, and in pointing out, for the guidance of the Legislature, any grievances to which it may give birth. Should it eventually be found to contain more of alloy than of the pure metal of justice, there can be little doubt that the same motives which led to the adoption of it, will secure its modification and improvement.

We are at a loss to conceive upon what ground the *Herald* has been led to suppose, that the final passing of the Act was intentionally postponed to a period, when it could not physically have reached England before the Session of Parliament was closed. If our Local Legislature, instead of resting the defence of its acts upon the broad principles of equity and reason, is disposed to descend to the little trickery implied in such an insinuation, and to plume itself on having stolen a march on Parliament, the sooner it is dissolved the better. If our contemporary, however, will consult the original Draft of the Act, he will, perhaps, find, that this is but a fresh instance of the fantastic tricks which a warm imagination is apt to play with the judgement. He will find that the time originally fixed for the final discussion and adoption of the Act, was such as scarcely to admit of its reaching England before the close of the Session, and that Government has gained nothing by the delay. Even if it had reached London during the last three weeks of the Session, when the business of months is crowded into weeks, and of weeks into days, we are confident that no prudent agent would have ventured to intrude it on the attention of the exhausted members. Those who design to bring the question before Parliament,—if there be any such,—will find that the tardy adoption of the Act in this country, so far as it constrains them to initiate proceedings at issue in the freshness of a new Session, is altogether in their favour, and is cause for gratitude rather than censure.

But it would be imprudent to flatter ourselves that any thing is to be hoped from Parliamentary interference, or that the present Act will command even the same decent measure of attention, which was bestowed on the Act, facetiously called, Black. We question whether the denigration of another barrier from the Supreme Court, would achieve more in this case, than in the other; and we would warmly advise the expectation. For the great objection which has been brought against

the Act, is, that it affects the authority of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. Supposing,—though not admitting,—this to be the case, that august body appears to be far less sensitive on the subject of these encroachments, than the conductors of the Calcutta papers, and to be far more dead to a sense of its own dignity. This does not appear, however, to arise from any want of sensibility on the subject: of its own privileges, which it guards with the most constitutional jealousy. The last Mail brought information, that the House had taken fire at the small encroachment made on its authority by the Court of Queen's Bench; and that a Committee had been appointed to search the archives; and for aught we know, the House may now be at open feud with the Bench. Yet, Lords and Commons bear with equal indifference, that the Legislative Council of India is repealing enactments after enactment of the laws of England, and making the Omnipotence of Parliament a bye-word among a hundred millions of the subjects of the Crown in India. And nothing, it seems, can disturb this feeling of indifference; neither the protestations of the Press in Calcutta; nor the petitions of the Indian community; nor even the activity of an agent on the spot, whispering into the ears of members the undulgence of the Legislative Council. In these circumstances, we must dismiss all hope that Parliament will vindicate its own dignity on the present occasion, by recalling Mr. Amos, and annulling the Act.

A still stronger reason against the probability of any interference on the part of the grand Council of the Nation, is furnished by the fact, that the present Act is drawn up on the model of an Act of Parliament. If the reader will turn to the 33d, George the 11th, chap. 155, Sect. 105, he will find the following enactment:—

“And whereas His Majesty's British subjects resident in the British territories in India, without the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and the town and island of Bombay, are now, by law, subject only to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and are exempted from the jurisdiction of the courts established by the said United Company within the said territories, to which all other persons, whether natives or others, inhabitants in the said territories, without the limits of the towns aforesaid, are amenable: And whereas it is expedient to provide more effectual redress for the native inhabitants of the said territories, as well in the case of assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force, which may be committed by British subjects at a distance from the places where His Majesty's Courts are established, as in case of civil controversies with such British subjects; Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any native of India, resident in the East Indies, or parts aforesaid, and without the said towns, in case of any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, alleged to have been done against his person or property by a British subject, to complain of such assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, (not being felony,) to the magistrate of the sikkah or district, where the alleged offender shall be resident, or in which such offence shall have been committed; and that such magistrate shall have power and authority, at the instance of the person so complaining, to take cognizance of such complaint, to hear parties, to examine witnesses, and, having taken in writing the substance of the complaint, defence, and evidence, to acquit or convict the person accused; and in case of conviction, to inflict upon such person a suitable punishment by fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees, to be levied in case of non-payment by warrant under the hand of the said magistrate, and upon any property of the party so convicted, which may be found within the said district; and if no such property shall be found within the said dis-

trict, then it shall be lawful for the said magistrate, by warrant under his hand, to commit such offender to some place of confinement within the said sillah or district, within the judgment of the said magistrate shall be fit for receiving such offender; or if there shall be no fit place of confinement, then to the goal of the Presidency, to remain there for a period not exceeding two months, unless such fine shall be sooner paid; and it shall be lawful for the said magistrate to award the whole or any portion of such fine to the party aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury: Provided always, That in all cases of conviction of a British subject, under the provision herein-before contained, the magistrate before whom such conviction shall take place, shall forthwith transmit copies of such conviction, and of all depositions and other proceedings relative thereto, to the Government to which the place wherein the offense was committed is or shall be subordinate: Provided also, That all such fines shall be paid, in the first instance, to the magistrate before whom the party offending shall be convicted, and the amount thereof, after making such satisfaction to the party aggrieved, as aforesaid, if any, shall be transmitted by such magistrate to the clerk of the crown, or other officer to whom it belongs to receive fines in His Majesty's Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the province within which the offense shall have been committed; and such fines shall and may be disposed of in the same manner as other fines imposed by such Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery: Provided also, That all such convictions shall and may be removable by writ of certiorari into the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery: positively, in the same manner and upon the same terms and condition, and shall be proceeded upon in the same manner in every respect, as is enacted in the said Act of the thirty-third year of His Majesty's reign, with regard to other convictions before Justices of peace in the British settlements or territories in India: Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent such Magistrate from committing or holding to bail any British subject, charged with any such offense before him, in the same manner as such British subject might have been committed or helden to bail if this Act had not been passed, where the offense charged shall appear to such Magistrate, to be of so aggravated a nature as to be a fit subject for prosecution in any of His Majesty's Courts to which such British subject may be amenable."

Here we perceive that Parliament has set the Legislative Council the example of providing for the adjudication of cases, in which Europeans are interested, by a Justice of the Peace, without the intervention of a Jury; and it is not to be supposed, that the adoption of its own principle will be visited with any severe chastisement. The reader will farther perceive, that the only remedy which Parliament thought fit to give the European settler, for the error or oppression of a Justice of the Peace, was a Writ of Certiorari, to remove the cognizance of the cause to the Supreme Court. The Legislative Council has, therefore, only followed in the footsteps of the British Parliament. If it errs, it errs in the best company. If it be wrong, Parliament was wrong before it. If the privilege of removing a case by certiorari, be the *ne plus ultra* of impudence, and the quintessence of hubris, as the *Englishman* calls it, it has, at least, the honor of a parliamentary parentage; and surely Parliament will not be so extremely vexed at seeing the image of its own offspring reflected in an Act of the Indian Legislature.

As to the question whether the Writ of Certiorari be practically a humbug or not, it is humiliating to be obliged to confess, that our contemporary is not far from the truth. Only let it be remembered, that it is not Parliament, or the Legislative Council of India, which denies to the aggrieved the benefit of that time honoured institution, a Jury. Neither the Home nor the Local Legislature deprives the Englishman of the exercise of his birth-right, to appeal from an unjust decision. If the path of justice is blocked up by fees; by whom were they created, and for whose benefit do they exist? Who is it that, after the right of Englishmen to a

Trial by Jury has been recognized, both in England and here, stops the suitor at the portal of justice, and denies him entrance, if he be poor and unable to pay his way? Far be it from us to assert that the institution of fees is not a good and laudable practice, especially for those who receive them; or that the fees which have been established in this land are more exorbitant than those in England; but this it may be reasonable for us to assert, that when the Local Legislature leaves the aggrieved man to the parliamentary remedy of a Writ of Certiorari, and Trial by Jury; if the Supreme Court denies him the power of exercising that right, unless he be wealthy enough to pay all the fees of its officers; and if the unfortunate man be, in consequence, denied the privilege of Trial by Jury, the fault does not lie with the Legislative Council.

We had intended to say something about the objection, that this makes one law for the poor and another for the rich; and to show that the same objection lies against the whole system of jurisprudence in India, and still more against that system of law which prevails in England, and in which there is law for the rich, but none at all for the poor; but this would open another branch of the subject, and the reader is doubtless, tired both of us and the Act.

**THE CODE UNIVERSAL.**—The papers of the Bombay Presidency object to the present arrangement of the Law Commission, more especially at a time when it is engaged in drawing up rules of judicial procedure, intended for the whole of India. They object equally to the existing constitution of the Supreme Council of India, which controuls the movements of all the Presidencies. They affirm, and with truth, that, contrary to the intention of Parliament, the interests of Bombay and Madras are not represented in either body; and this objection will remain valid, until some new arrangement shall give those bodies a more satisfactory constitution. But, supposing the objection removed, in reference to the Law Commission, of what practical benefit would it prove? Would it expedite the movements in Leadenhall Street and Cannon Row? Is there that the matter of the Code sleeps; and is it the Court of Directors and the Board of Control who must adopt more energetic proceedings before the expectations of any portion of the Indian community, European or Native, can be satisfied. At present the Home Authorities lie under the opprobrium of having saddled the revenues of India with a heavy annual burden, without any serious intention of bestowing any benefit in return.

It is now nearly two years since the Criminal Code was presented to Government, and printed. And what effort has been made, during this period, to give practical effect to the labours of the Commission? Since the Code reached England, has it not slumbered in neglect on the shelf? It cannot be intended to pass a Code which so vitally affects the honour, the liberty, and the dearest interests of the people of India, without giving them the opportunity of offering their judgment on its provisions;—yet no step has been taken towards the translation of it, even into the language of Bengal. As the Code is to become the law of all India, it would, however, be selfish to confine a puerile knowledge of its provisions to the inhabitants of one province. To do justice to all India, the Code must be submitted to its varied population in their own tongues, not only in Bengalee, but in Hinduee, in Persian, in Tamil, in Telooquo, in Malayalam, in Canaree, in Maharratta, in Guzerattee, even if we omit the Orija and the Burmese. It may seem strange to require a translation of the Code into so many languages; but is it not necessary to the perfection of the work? When Parliament

adopted the magnificent idea of bestowing a Code on India, which should remain a perpetual monument of British wisdom and British benevolence, which should give to a hundred millions of people a common interest in our administration, by the enjoyment of a uniform system of laws, it was bound to make a provision for the full and complete accomplishment of its wishes, by the diffusion of the Code among all the tribes, and by its translation into all the languages of India. Those translations have not yet been commenced. From the time when they are entered on, two full years must be allowed for their completion and promulgation, and for the reception and digestion of all the opinions which the Natives may offer. This will carry us into the eighth year of codification, before the first branch of the Code can come into operation; and, fortunate shall we be, if some of the thousand accidents to which human affairs are liable, do not postpone it to a more distant period.

We are fully aware that the Code has been stigmatized as the Macaulay Code; and that the opprobrium which it was thought meet to cast on Mr. Macaulay, has been transferred to the Code. We are aware that the member for Edinburgh is not considered in India as possessing the most ordinary talents; and that any thing which proceeded from his pen, or which bore the stamp of his mind, could not, it was supposed, be too early consigned to oblivion. We are aware likewise that a very amusing discrepancy of opinion on this subject prevails in England and India. But what has this to do with the Code? We are not to forget that we have a right to a Code, founded on Parliamentary promise; that this Criminal Code embodies the views of other members of the Commission, besides Mr. Macaulay; that his connection with it was altogether gratuitous. Above all, we cannot forget that it has cost India within a shade of Eight Lakhs of Rupees, Eighty Thousand Pounds Sterling, and that to treat it with the contempt it has received, is to trifle with the interests of India, and to mock the people with expectations for which they are called to pay, but which are never to be realized. If there be any Macaulay weeds in the Code, some lawyer might be found to grub them up for a thousand pounds, or so. If there be any thing crooked in it, let it be made straight; if any thing deficient, let it be supplied. And if the Code be utterly worthless, and incapable of amendment, let the Law Commission be set to the compilation of a new one. But let there be something tangible given to India, commensurate with the money that has been expended, and the hopes that have been raised. If the progress of the other branches of the Code is to be measured by that of its first born, the Code itself will scarcely be completed within the period of the present Charter; and the Law Commission will become as offensive in the eyes of all men of discernment, as the Taubere Commission. If the Home Authorities intend to treat the future labours of this body with the same comeliness which they have cast on its past exertions, it would be better to dissolve the Commission altogether, and to lay out the salaries in building "Great Easterns" for our eastern seas.

**THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**—It would appear, from the observations of the *Hibernian*, on Saturday last, that our meaning must have been greatly misapprehended, in respect of the Education Committee, and its failures. In our article, on the 25th of July, we quoted the language of the Committee itself, in proof that its system had failed in the Western Provinces. The admission of the Committee, it is true, is very smoothly worded—"in some places, particularly in Western India, our system of education has

not yet attained the popularity, which it enjoys in the Bengal Provinces." But what is thus gently hinted, is afterwards seen to be of a much more mortifying character, when these terms would indicate, when the Committee go on to threaten, they will "transfer the appropriations made in favour of those places to other spots, where the boon which we offer may be more appreciated." The failure must be complete, when the undertaking is to be abandoned.

Guided by the admission and the threat of the Committee, we proceeded to examine to what extent they applied. Looking at the tables furnished by the Report, of the whole of the Schools in the Western Provinces, in which the system of the Committee is in operation, we found them to be as follows, in respect of the number of students attending them at the close of 1836 and 1837 respectively, and the expense of each to the Committee, in addition to the charges defrayed by local contributions:

	1836.	1837.	Monthly Expense.
Benares Seminary, ...	142	147	Rs. 527
Agra College, Eng. Dep. ...	118	131	1288
Delhi Institution, ...	110	84	709
Alhambad School, ...	91	91	465
Meerut School, ...	106	86	405
Patna School, ...	102	109	333
Ajmere School, ...	0	48	305
Saugor School, ...	39	144	297
Ghazepore School, ...	57	69	200
Gormuckpore School, ...	53	50	200
Furruckabad School, ...	30	53	275
Jubbulpore School, ...	17	24	125
Hoshungabad School, ...	20	23	70
Bareilly School, ...	60	60	230
Azimgur School, ...	0	41	130
Arrah School, ...	0	33	100

This is the whole extent to which the system of the Committee is applied in the Western Provinces. There are sixteen Seminaries, in the midst of at least three times as many millions of people; and can any one look at the statement of them without receiving the conviction, that as a whole, they are a failure? As before, we except the Seminaries at Benares, Agra and Saugor. These appear to have a respectable and well sustained attendance. We can confidently assert, that, besides these three, there is not another that gives satisfaction to the Committee as successful in its operation. Either the attendance is paltry and insignificant, or it has attained a stagnant stationary mediocrity, or it is dwindling away, through an indifference that has succeeded the first excitement of curiosity and novelty. If we turn from the numerical statements to the body of the Report, we find the impression they have made only strengthened by the complaints of the Local Committees and the Masters, of the want of interest in the population, and the irregularity and discouraging progress of the scholars.

We maintain, then, that the Report of the Committee is itself sufficient, to bear us out in our assertion, that the English School system has failed in the Western Provinces; and that if Public Education is to remain solely in the hands of the present Committee, the education of those provinces is postponed indefinitely. We have also less partial authority for the same statement, in the communications we have received from the Western Provinces; and we imagine the Committee must have some testimonies of similar import. But on that we do not at present rest our argument. The Ajmere School was not particularly in our thoughts, when we wrote on the subject before; nor should we attach much importance to any individual case alone. Every school must be liable to vicissitudes, such as our contemporary has related

of that at Ajmere, which make nothing either for or against the system pursued in it. But columns such as we have taken from the Report of the Committee afford a different sort of testimony.

We are charged with hostility to English instruction; and, as we have professed the contrary, on every occasion we have had for referring to the subject, and even maintained by lengthened and earnest arguments, the high importance of English instruction, against those who undervalue it, we conclude there must be some obliquity of judgement in the party making the charge, against which it is useless to strive. Yet these are articles of our belief in this matter: We hold that Native Education in the English language is of the greatest value, and cannot be too largely extended through the country, because the more it is promoted, the closer will the attachment and sympathy of the people be drawn to our country, our institutions, and our principles: We hold that in many places, a knowledge of the English language is greatly coveted by the Natives, with a view to official or commercial employment, and as an accomplishment becoming every day more necessary to an honourable position in society; and this disposition ought to be taken advantage of, for throwing as much as possible of English knowledge into the Native mind, while it is becoming familiar with the English tongue: We hold also that it is very convenient and easy, for English teachers to communicate the knowledge they possess, in their own language, which they fully understand; and, therefore, the organization of English Schools for communicating European knowledge is far easier for the present, than the institution of equally well taught vernacular schools having the same object: We likewise hold that the English language is in itself worthy of a distinguished place in a liberal education anywhere, and most especially in a country dependent, as India is, upon England.

But, on the other hand, it is a fact, that through much the greater part of India, English instruction is repulsive and not attractive to the people and their children, who will not receive knowledge by its means: It is equally a fact, that knowledge is indissolubly wedded neither to English, nor to any other language whatever, but consists of records, facts, and doctrines which may be acquired with the utmost precision and force in any cultivated language, and certainly in the chief vernacular languages of India: It is a fact, too, that the communication of knowledge to youth in their own tongue, requires of them but a single task, whereas the English system exacts another, and that yet more arduous, the acquisition of a foreign tongue with vocabularies, idioms, and usages the most strange conceivable to those who have to master them: It is another fact, that English instruction requires a class of teachers, the necessary amount of whose salaries makes the general extension of the system an impossibility: Again it is a fact, that society is wholly disorganized by ignorance and vice, and immediate and universal education is a State necessity, without which no laws or administration will be of any material use in bettering the condition and character of the people: It is a fact, that where, as in Calcutta, Chinsurah, Barhwan, Dacca, and Benares, European knowledge has been given elementarily in vernacular schools, the thirst for larger communications, and direct access to the English fountains of illumination, has been extensively excited. These and many other facts there are, which all combine to shew, that our present educational system is totally inadequate to the wants it professes to supply; and even for success on the miserably contracted scale to which it is limited, requires much modification. We shall have more to scribble on the subject, and need not now weary the attention of our readers further.

**CONVICT RATIONS.**—On the 18th of May last, in directing attention to the Resolution of the Bengal Government, on the Report of the Prison Discipline Committee, we gave our opinion very freely against the mode in which the subject of rations for the prisoners had been disposed of. And on the 23d of the same month, we were enabled by before our readers, the principal paragraphs of the Resolution of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, of the 9th April, against which our objections lay. We are happy to find that the subject has been taken up again, and in such a manner as to show the anxiety of Government to treat the convicts at once with prudence and humanity. The new order appears in the form of a Circular from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, under the direction of the Government of Bengal: which professes to be an explanation, but looks more like an amendment, of the Resolution of the 9th April.

After laying down the principle, that "Government undertakes to keep convicts in health and fit for labour, and this must be done without any reference to the state of the market," the Circular proceeds thus:

"2nd. The Magistrates are to give to the prisoners such rations as they may think fit and sufficient, consulting the inclination and the habits of the prisoners, as far as may be deemed humane, and within the limits of a just economy, and bearing in mind the sound principle, that no prisoner is to be allowed, when in jail, luxuries not usually necessary to persons of his class when out of jail, and not necessary to keep working men in a state of health. And general rules, the quantity of food to be given is to be regulated by the state of the day, viz. one sort of rice, exclusive of an necessary allowance of kichow and tobacco.

"3rd. Solitary cooking is to be discontinued, and if possible, presented: and messes are to be arranged as far as is possible. For messes, cooks should be appointed in proportion among the prisoners or otherwise, as may seem practicable and proper. It was expected that the Magistrates, after determining upon the diet, would divide the prisoners into messes with their several cooks, and the food served in the daily meal—on one day rice and shell, on another, fish and fish, on a third, rice and vegetables, and so on, serving out the several quantities of each article of food at intervals of each per ann (with the standard of quantity) according to the number in each mess. This is precisely what is done on board ships, in barracks, in European prisons, and wherever else rations are given, and this is all that is now required to be done in the District Jails of Bengal.

"4th. Money is not to be carried into jails: \*\*\*\*\*  
"5th. The prisoners should not be permitted to barter rice for condiments. As already explained, they will receive each, their rations within the standard fixed upon, as the Magistrate may determine: \*\*\*\*\* but he (the prisoner) will not make this matter himself.

"6th. It only remains to observe, that nothing in this resolution was intended to limit the quantity to one sort, if that quantity be found really inadequate."

We should have preferred, that still more exact instructions had been issued, and less been left to the discretion of the Magistrates: and we cannot but think it would have been better, that, in every case, cooks had been appointed not from amongst the prisoners; and the prisoners ought most certainly to have received their food in two daily meals and not in one, as at present. Nevertheless we consider the case to be much improved by the Circular.

**FALL OF CABOOL.**—The object of the expedition beyond the Indus has been brought to a happy termination, without further bloodshed. As the combined army approached Cabool, Dost Mahomed Khan came out with his troops to encounter them; but the capture of Ghizni was too deeply imprinted on their minds to admit of their offering any resistance. Before seeing the British troops, they forsook their Chief, and he was constrained to abandon all his guns and ammunition, and break himself to flight. Shah Sujah con-

tered peacefully into possession of his Capital, on the 6th of August, and the toils of the army were rewarded by complete success.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon the necessity, the equity, or the policy of this expedition, there can be no diversity of sentiment regarding the noble and exemplary conduct exhibited by the British army, throughout this harassing campaign. The splendour of its martial achievements, when brought into collum with the enemy, is eclipsed by the patient endurance of fatigue and privations, in circumstances the most distressing. Relative to the consequences which are likely to result from the success of this expedition, it is impossible to speak with any confidence. Some entertain that it will serve to give additional security to this empire; while others persist in asserting, that it will bring ten thousand Russian bayonets to the banks of the Indus; but few will deny the advantage which must result from the perfect acquaintance we have now obtained of the military topography of the region beyond the Indus, which furnished the most insupportable point of our frontier; and through which alone we had any reason to apprehend the approach of a hostile army. And all will unite in exclaiming, that these necessities to our barbarical and historical knowledge, which may be confidently expected from the free access of Europeans to Afghanistan. From Giddisba we may soon expect an Afghan Fleet, which shall fill Robert Brown, and Hooker, and Lindley, and the Campbell, and other excellent boats in Europe, with a perfect rest of joy. From the self-sufficiency which are to be found in the Army of the Indus, we shall look for illustrations of the progress of Alexander, and of the Bactrian dynasties, which will shed a flood of light on those periods of history which have hitherto been involved in obscurity. Whatever the great politicians of Europe may think of the movement beyond the Indus, the seavans will look at Lord Auckland for having brought so large a domain within the range of scientific research.

**TRANSPORTATION.**—The papers which have just reached us from Penang, furnish a very apt illustration of the remarks made in the Report of the Prison Discipline Committee, on the insubordination of transported convicts in the Straits. The Committee observed, that in consequence of "the agreeable life which the convicts there lead, the terror of transportation has greatly diminished in some maritime parts of the country. This is a great evil, but it arises solely from the mismanagement of the convicts in the Straits, and the remedy is very simple."—"That the convicts are now insubordinated at Penang and Malacca seems a good reason for improving the discipline at those two places; but not for sending all convicts elsewhere." The *Penang Gazette* furnishes us with the following statement, regarding not so much the lax discipline, but the total absence of all discipline, which prevails in reference to the convicts who are transported thither.

"They are not subjected to even an appearance of punishment. They are employed in offices to the prejudice and injury of honest men, who are sometimes placed beneath them. They are free from the slightest restraint; they live in garden houses; drive about in palanquins like the most worthy of the land, and are, generally speaking, in absolute ease and comfort. Notwithstanding all that has been said, and the experience of years, we are told that convicts are still employed in the post-office, and up to a very late period in the convict office of this Island, though we imagine certain transactions in this latter department, more before government, have shown them the impracticability (except to the parties themselves) of employing convicted rogues in places of confidence and trust."

In consequence of the absence of all severity of control over the transported convicts, the notorious Raj Kishore

Dutt, who founded the Bank of India some years ago in Calcutta, for the most felonious of objects, and counterfeited Public Securities to the extent of many lakhs of Rupees, and who was transported to Penang, has been discovered in the net of forging dollars, in company with Joseph Warr, also a convict, a Christian, from Bengal, who has for many years been acting clerk to several Engineers, and other officers, who have had charge of the public works. Raj Kishore Dutt, on his examination, stated, after some prevarication, that he had been constrained to resort to this mode of subsistence, because his friends in Calcutta had so completely deserted him, that he had received no assistance from them for two years. The Editor looks on behind the scenes, when he alludes to the "respectable friends who had been in the habit of slinking hands with him in Bench Street, and conducting themselves with him in mercantile transactions." Mercantile transactions with the most subtle, crafty, confirmed villain which Calcutta has produced for many years! Surely such a state of things should be brought to an immediate termination.

**MECHANICS INSTITUTION.**—We are glad to see an Advancement for "a Teacher capable of affording instruction in the Mathematical and Mechanical Sciences," for the evening schools of the Mechanics Institution. We hope some competent person will be found to undertake the duty, whose zeal and ability will help to redress the character of the Institution, from the reproach into which it has fallen. The situation promises no great emolument; but it may furnish great scope for usefulness, to any gentleman who has his evenings at his own disposal, and possesses suitable accomplishments.

**PROGRESS OF OPINION IN AMERICA.**—It is exceedingly satisfactory to the supporters of going to feel his opinions really in abeyance. There is no more an impartial proof of their success. This subscription the Slavery-Abolitionists of America are now enjoying. The last and strongest expression of the fears of their opponents we have seen, is contained in a publication entitled, '*A Tenth from America to England: by an American Gentleman*,' of which we had a notice in the *Advocate* of the 13th April last. Of this *Gentleman* and his production, the English reviewer says: "there is so much internal evidence of ill-feeling towards those who favour abolition—so much weak and untimely argument—so much plain sophistry—such outbreaks of petulance and temper, as would justify the supposition that the writer is nothing better than a paid advocate." We should be glad to learn that the supposition was correct; for the closer the connection of the writer with the Anti-abolition party, the more valuable is every indication of hostility of present alarm, or of future anticipation or purpose. Now, according to the testimony of this person, it appears that the Abolitionists, instead of being, as they were a little time ago, "a minority injured in their properties, endangered in their persons, covered with obloquy and ridicule," have not only "assumed an aggressive attitude, but offer a front of such wide extension, as threatens to overturn not only American Slavery, but the American Constitution into the bargain." The terms we quote, are not those of the American, but of his reviewer, in giving an abstract of his statements. The position which he ascribes to the Abolitionists is, that they have adopted the Religious and Benevolent Society system so effectively as to have spread their influence through all parts of the Union. In the state of New York, of the 200,000 voters who form its constituency, 40,000 are at their command; and hence they are quite able to "turn the scale

wherever they cast their influence, whether for national or state officers of Government."

If this representation is just, it needs no prophetic vision to assure us, that the end of slavery in America is at hand. It will require but few general elections to produce a Congress ready to rescind the present despotic rule, that the subject of slavery is not to be discussed, but that petitions respecting it to be cast under the table in silence. And when discussion begins, slavery dies. The policy of its upholders therefore is, if it be yet possible, to suppress the agency by which the dreaded progress towards discussion is promoted. For this purpose, the combination of the Abolitionists is described as a portion of the Religious Society system; and that system is portrayed as a new and fearful monster, the enemy alike of government and freedom, against which it is high time to arouse the passion and the energy of the world. The reviewer in the *Athenaeum* quotes the following string of passages from the American:

"The separation of Church and State, and other causes, have given rise to a new species of social organization, before unknown in history; and one of a very important and formidable character, and prolific of great results, though public attention has not yet been much directed to it, as involving such a tendency. Within the space of about thirty years it has entirely changed the character and aspects of the American religious world. \* \* \* Then opened on that world the new era of the Religious and Benevolent Society system, and summoned into the field an immense body of superior and lightly-cultivated talent, which had long lain inactive, and in abeyance to such a call. It was very schemes, of all others, which the age, the state of society, and the unorganized mass of the religious world, demanded. It was the offspring of circumstances. \* \* \* The Religious and Benevolent Society system is a system so entirely independent of the State, that the State cannot reach it; it is so powerful that the State cannot contend with it; it is so all-pervading, that it comprehends the State itself, in its individual parts, and in its most vital and influential portions. It has stolen a march on the public, on 'the powers that be,' on the world. It has called out and disciplined to its various offices some of the best and most cultivated portions of the mind of the country—some of the most talented, active, ambitious, and aspiring spirits. \* \* \* The system is a new one, and has given birth to a new era, an era of self-organized, self-organized, self-governed, independent, irresponsible, permanent, popular associations, of unlimited powers, which have asked no leave to be, and submit to no control; which are forming the public mind according to their own will, and directing it to their own purposes. \* \* \* Wherever there must needs be associations, national and subsidiary, and agencies innumerable—consolidated and centralized governments in this department of society, supervised by presidents, secretaries, and boards of managers, putting in requisition—on account of the variety, extent, and vastness of these concerns—as much talent, sole devotion, and practical tact, as are ordinarily required to conduct the affairs of a nation. It has given birth to a new system of politics, the machinery of which is remote from public view, silent in its operation, but no less efficient on the public mind. \* \* \* As to the right or wrong of these institutions, or as to whether they are good or bad, is not, in this place, a subject of inquiry; but simply the fact of their social importance and their power. And we say, that in America, it is great; say, we think it has obtained a supremacy of influence over the State. These voluntary associations are so numerous, so great, so active and influential, that, as a whole, they now constitute the great school of public education, in the formation of those practical opinions, religious, social, and political, which lead the public mind, and govern the country; at least, exercise an influence over the State, which cannot be resisted."

We shall not stay to inquire into the justice of these representations, in reference either to America or England, nor attempt to qualify them so as to give a version that would accord with our own views. We are content to obtain from them the fact, that the power of Christian principle and zeal,

embodied in voluntary Associations for holy and benevolent purposes, has become so strong as effectually to disturb the peace and security of the world in its evil ways. It is alarmed for its pomp, its pleasures, and its wages of unrighteousness. A little longer, and it will not be able to keep a single slave, or see any more of the pomp and circumstance of war, or riot in drunken license, or relieve its heart in cursing, or quench its fears and sense together in unbelief, or hold the multitude in thrall through ignorance. Nothing will be left it, of the evil it has put for good, the bitter it has taken for sweet, and the darkness it has chosen for light. It is well the change is so near, as to have come within observation of those it will affect.

But though they see, they are not reconciled to its approach. They abhor it, and give it a bad name. It is not with them, the triumph of truth, the abolition of wrong and oppression, the emancipation of mankind, the reign of justice, the dawn of heaven; but it is the overthrow of the powers that be, and the introduction of a fanatical domination over the State, and all the individuals who compose it. In this representation, however, it is forgotten, that when a sufficient number in the community shall have imbibed such sentiments, and formed such combinations, as will no longer allow the world to go on in its old way, but remodel both people and rulers according to religious principle, they will have themselves become the state of which they are derided as being the antagonists. The Reviewer in the *Athenaeum* puts the case in this way: "If it be really true that the entire population is so penetrated with an intemperate desire to interfere with the religion and morals of their neighbours as to have reimagined themselves for the purpose,—if they 'comprehend the State itself, in its individual parts, and in its most vital and influential portions,' why then they are no *imperium in imperio*—they are at once government and people, and they cannot be put down. Further, if a deep religious feeling (be it fanatical or rational) does exist in the North as decidedly against slavery, as a state unchristian and intolerable to their moral sense, then, an authoritative suppression of societies is at once politically impossible, and, as a means towards an end, inefficient and absurd."

The appearance of the American's arguments seems to us to be a new sign of the times, which is well worthy of note. Something of the kind, indeed, had come out in the pamphlets of the Rev. Sidney Smith; who, improving upon the old argument in support of the Established Church, that, in its well educated clergy, it placed a sort of nest egg of gentility in every parish, has maintained that the world will have good reason to lament the decline and fall of the Church, seeing it presents the most effective check to the progress of fanaticism, and by its forms, its pomps, and, above all, its lottery of preferences, accommodates religion to the world, and gives this money-getting, honour-seeking, pleasure-loving age a new edition of the antiquated, strait-laced faith of the Apostles that accords entirely with its own mind and spirit. The argument of the witty Prebendary was so revolting to all the serious and devout adherents of the Establishment, and so inconsistent even for its mere political advocates, that there was no danger of its being turned to account by any party, against the cause of real religion. But it is otherwise with the notions of the American. They exhibit to us a position that will be taken up against the progress of righteousness. It is well, therefore, we should examine it, and know its strength. We are convinced it is unsound; and nothing can give it a foundation of truth, but inconsistency in the promoters of religious reformation, in betaking themselves to weapons of worldly policy, instead

of those that are spiritual and holy. We hope the danger will be generally foreseen, and guarded against.

### WEEKLY EPIITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Siamese and Burmese Governments have followed the example of the paramount power in Eastern Asia, that of China, in regard to the Opium. The Siamese authorities have sent orders to all the ports, strictly to prohibit the importation of Opium, and to enforce the destruction of all that can be found. The annual exportation of the drug from Penang to the five maritime provinces of Siam, has been from 150 to 160 chests. Tharawadda has sent the strictest orders in Rangoon, to prevent the introduction of the drug; of which the import has increased in one year, from twenty to two hundred chests. Thus every port, from Cape Negrais, to the most northern part of the Yellow Sea, throughout the maritime provinces of Borneo, Siam, Ceylon, China and Japan, is closed against the introduction of the drug.—The account given of the ineffectuality of the new Steamers, the *Zenobia*, to face the monsoon, which was published in the *Bombay Times*, is contradicted by a Correspondent, *Tadmar*, whose statement would certainly have been entitled to more credit, if he had avoided the use of such elegant phraseology, as that the Press had at last fixed its denizen share on the *Zenobia*. He confesses that she is a "slow coach," but very sure, and quite equal to a struggle with the monsoon.—They have it at Madras, that the Committee for the management of the restored Mint, has actually been appointed. *Greenway's Agency* furnishes some valuable data respecting the Minis in the Western Provinces, the abolition of which is described as having been detrimental to their trade and manufactures.—The H. G. Corbett, the *Amherst*, with the Commissioner of Aracan, Capt. Dugan, on board, sailed for the Tenasserim Coast, in company with the *Engle Yacht*, each with a full complement of guns and ammunition.—The Intelligence from Manipal is very deplorable. Some discord having arisen between the town's people and the sepoys of the 24th N. I. stationed there, the fault of the latter, about thirty of the sepoys proceeded, on the evening of the 2d September, to assault the town. The attack was most brutal and bloody. Two men were sent to pieces, and died almost immediately; a crippled old woman of 80 received a deep cut; and from fifteen to twenty were more or less wounded; among these were several children, for the sepoys in their fury made no distinction of age or sex. The civil and military authorities immediately intervened, and the most energetic steps were taken to discover and punish the delinquents.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

The last accounts from Manipal state, that no Intelligence had been received of Dr. Richardson, and that some alarm was beginning to be felt on his account.—Bombay papers inform us that the crop of the present season of Opium does not fall short of 20,000 chests, and that the remaining crop of the last year is 50,000; in all, 70,000 chests, (even if the British Government would not touch the drug,) to be thrown into the ports of the Siam Chinese nations, by force.—There appears, at length, some prospect, that the affairs of Siam, the mismanagement of which the Natives of Western India consider a stain on the English character, will be brought to an equitable termination. Sir James Carnue and Mr. Anderson have procured to the spot, to investigate, weigh and decide.—The Editor of the *Bombay Times*, who succeeded the late Dr. Brennan, has been obliged to resign his post. He was teacher in the Schools of the Native Education Society, and Professor in the College, and the Committee of that Society considering it incompatible with the performance of his collegiate duties that he should edit a newspaper, called upon him to make his election between the two situations; and, consequently, abandoned the paper.—The *Englishman* informs us, that he has learnt from a quarter that can be depended on, that the Court of Directors is about to dispatch a flotilla of steam boats, adapted to the wants of the Bengal Government, both as passenger and vessels of war.—A large force is to march against Kurnool, a refractory State in the south of India.—A Hindoo gentleman of sporting notoriety, having recently an altercation with an officer in the army, sent him a challenge. We learn from the *Harkara*, that the officer preferred the acknowledgment of his error to the acceptance of a challenge, which might have compromised his dignity.—A new era of great interest, and involving large property, is now before the Chief Native Court. It is between a wife and his uncle. The uncle, we are told, has been lying three years and a half in jail, for contempt of the Supreme Court, by not filing an answer.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

The first conviction under the New Act, is reported in the *Harkara* of this morning. One Kondroo, a notorious character, was detected by a constable in conveying an unwilling goat through the streets. He and his companion were brought to the Police, where a difficulty arose as to the means by which the owner of the animal might be recovered. One

of the Police Officers suggested, that the goat should be released, when it would find its own way home; and it immediately ran to the house of one Kaderbux, who was out looking for it. The thief was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Thus was justice summarily and effectually done in a case, which, under the old law, would have required the aid of a jury and a petty jury.—A Steamer is to be despatched to Soer, from Bombay, on the 7th proximo; the latest day, therefore, for the safe despatch of letters, will be the 21st of the present month.—A correspondent from Chittagong states, that the town has been recently improved, by the erection of an Episcopal Church, and a Wharf.—Official Intelligence was yesterday received of the flight of Dost Mahomed, and of the fall of Cabul. The objects of the expedition having thus been accomplished, it is understood that Sir W. H. Massingham will return to the Western Provinces, and that he will probably be succeeded by Sir A. Darnley.—The *Mechanics' Institute*, we are, has advertised for a teacher in the Mathematical and Mechanical Sciences, who, on the receipt of 100 Rupees a month, will be required to give four lectures in the week, each an hour and a half long.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

The papers mention that the model of a new and improved treadmill has been sent out to Sir Edward Ryan; which, it is supposed, will be shortly introduced here. It is so constructed on scientific principles, and may be used as a flour mill, oil mill, saw mill, or a pest mill, at pleasure.—Sir George is to pay a visit to a Joint Stock Bank is now in circulation at Bombay, after the establishment of a Chartered Bank has been authorised by the Home Government; and, stranger still, it meets with support even among those who are about to share in the profits of the Chartered Bank.—It is currently reported that Sir J. Lubbock has been appointed Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, which is generally supposed to be the stepping stone to a Bishopric. We also learn that the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, the son of the great Wilberforce, is to come out to India, as Principal of Bishop's College. He is known to be one of the warmest adherents of *Evangelism*.—On Saturday last, the Steam Tug Association launched another steamer at Kidderpore. She is commanded by Mrs. H. M. Parker. The *Derwentwater Tug*, the engines are of one hundred and fifty horse power, and were made by those eminent Engineers, Messrs. Fairbairn and Preston, of Liverpool. They have only recently arrived in this country in the *Island Steamer*.—The *Englishman* gives notice, in his note to Correspondents, of a very amusing letter from Lieut. Lumley, in which he says, that "he shares in General Lumley's amusement over the Editor and their Correspondent." We have generally found that such assertions are to be read like witches' prayers, backwards.—We have copied from the columns of the *Englishman*, the following report of the noble conduct of Mr. Hudson, of the Pilot Service, to which we would direct the attention of the reader. "We have accidentally overlooked for some days past, some particulars with which we have been favoured, connected with Mr. Hudson's exertions in saving the schooner *Andaloo*, her cargo, ship's company, &c. It is somewhat late in the day to notice the matter, but as we would not willingly be necessary to any act of injustice towards a deserving man, we would be permitted to put Mr. Hudson's conduct on record. Mr. Hudson is a mate of the Pilot Vessel *Hope*. On the morning of the 18th ultimo, being at anchor in the Casuar Channel, he saw the schooner in great distress, her union down, and people on board waving their handkerchiefs. It was at this time cold tide, with a heavy cross sea, and blowing hard. Mr. Hudson volunteered to board her, for which, permission was readily given him by the Commander of the *Hope*. He got on board with some difficulty,—found the vessel half full of water, and in a sinking state,—some of the rig had been previously thrown overboard. Mr. Hudson took out the crew and officers, and then returned to the *Hope*, then returned to the *Andaloo*,—got the rest of the cargo out, holed and pumped, and succeeded in getting sail on the vessel; but to prevent her going down, he ran her ashore. The next morning Mr. Hudson inspected the leak,—found its locality, and having obtained a carpenter, duly repaired the damage, and floated the vessel at midnight of the 19th ultimo. He then brought her up to Calcutta. For this daring and prudent enterprise, the Chamber of Commerce, (to whom the question of salvage was referred) awarded Mr. Hudson one-third of the net value of the cargo and bunk, a portion of which was assigned to the eight men of the pilot vessel, who volunteered with Mr. Hudson, and who gallantly shared in his perils and labours."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

On the 20th of June last, property to an enormous amount was stolen from the office of some very wealthy salt merchants in Calcutta. Two of the notes have now been traced to a native dealer of the name of Chittagong. So extensive a robbery cannot have been accomplished without a large conspiracy, and we trust the utmost vigilance of the Police will be employed in their attempt to recover the booty.—The Civil Courts throughout the country are ordered to be closed on account of the approaching holidays, from the 4th of October to the 9th of November.—An express has, it



is said, been despatched after the 12th and 13th Regiments, which left Barrackpore several weeks ago, ordering them to return forthwith to the ennoblements. One of the corps, it is said, will be sent to strengthen Chittagong.—The July Mail, which was expected at Bombay on the 24th of last month, had not arrived when the last papers came away; but we may confidently expect to find before the close of the month.—Rumours seem to be ripe that Lord Auckland will be appointed Captain General of India; and these rumours derive strength from the fact, that no successor has been appointed to Sir Henry Fane.—The following highly interesting account of the improvement of the Native *charkas* for cleaning cotton, appears in this morning's *Englishman*. "A new machine of an extremely efficient but cheap and portable kind, for cleaning cotton, has just been received in this country, by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, from the Glasgow West India Association. It appears, that the defects of the American Sawgin in injuring the staple of all the Indian cottons that were passed through it, have been engaging the attention of the friends of this country at home, and having obtained models of the Hindustani *charkas* in common use all over the Empire, the same were placed in the hands of Mr. Houlsworth, a practical mechanician, whose works are in the vicinity of Glasgow, with a request, that he would give his attention to the subject, and endeavour to improve on the original device; so as to enable the community to obtain a cheap and efficient machine. This, we are happy to learn, he has succeeded in doing. Mr. Houlsworth made many attempts before he could satisfy himself. At length he has produced a machine, which the Glasgow Association entertain a sanguine hope will soon be put to use in the principal of the Native *charkas*, as we have just remarked—about the same size—regular in its motion—simple in all its parts and easily understood—may be readily repaired—weighs about sixty pounds, and need not be fixed—can be carried about from place to place at pleasure. It cleans most satisfactorily, and without injury to the staple. Any number of them may, by a connecting link, be united in the vicinity of Glasgow, with any other power; and what, perhaps, is more to the point still, if a number be ordered Mr. Houlsworth will undertake to supply them for the trifling sum of forty rupees (£4) each."

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India.

Ch's Rs. As.  
Lieut. Col. King, ... .. to August, 1889, 43 0  
G. N. Cheek, Esq., ... .. to April, 1889, 20 0

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN THE NUMBER OFFICERS IN THE PROVINCES.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—There would be but little use in arguing on the above topic to those who consider the subject in the spirit of patronage, or the spirit "of the service," which, I fear, much resembles that of a close and exclusive corporation, when such subjects come under consideration. I know that there are several who object, that every high situation given to a Native, is "a situation lost to the service;" there would be no use in arguing to those of the favoured and exclusive caste, who reason thus; and yet even to them I would put the question, why, when associated with *Avaras*, (Caucasians and Mundies, to wit,) of the caste to be excluded from objects of ambition; they, in about every case, and in regard to almost every prisoner, confirm the *Avaras*'s sentence. This proves other than that the Natives in question are in judgement equal to, and better than, the acquiescent Judges; and that they have, at least, sufficient energy of mind to control the European mind; even having, perhaps, in some few cases, the honour always due to Eastern Judges, according to the Scriptural Commentary, which says that, "It is probable that the Judges *rode on white asses*, by way of distinction, as the Mundies, or men of low do, now in Persia." I submit, that the many hundreds who have thus said ditto to their law officers, and also who have never explained against them, cannot consistently uphold the exclusion of Natives from higher employment.

I would observe, that the comparison I institute, does not on one side relate to an average European, and an average Native; but it relates to a European in an average European position, and to a Native who belongs to, and who (within rather wide limits, however) must be provided for. This being almost a necessary condition in the constitution of the present service; and, on the other side, the comparison relates to a Native who need not be taken at hap-hazard, but who might be chosen from an immense field for selection, and who need not be indicted on helpless communities, even one day after it is believed that he is doing more harm than being so exposed and tried in the understood condition, that a Native, when he has once entered the service, must ever afterwards be provided for; and, moreover, the

comparison does not lie between a Native and a European, both experienced in the language, habits and social principles of the people; it lies between a Native who has a congenial apprehension of these, even at the time of his presenting himself for *ed. fice*; and a European, who, after five years' cost to Government at the College, and elsewhere, is to begin an apprenticeship of about ten years—unlike a medical student—on innumerate ailments, but on living and suffering, though uncomprehending, communities, who bleed, and bleed *unwarily*, under his "prudent hands;" probably, ten years; at the end of which, the European does not give the community the benefit of the experience he has gained at their expense; but either goes to another part of the country, or to Europe or Furlough. Again; the comparison is not between a European and a Native, each of whom is, even while unemployed, in actual service, to cost the Government about 20,000 Rupees at College, or on furlough, or absent on sick certificate, or on urgent private affairs at the Calcutta races, or elsewhere; the comparison is between the Native who costs nothing of the kind, except when actually at his post; and who will, unlike the European, always be at his post; and who will not have interest to get changed so often, that six Judges in six years will sometimes be the lot of a single station; the comparison is between the European to whom all I have above indicated, applies, and the Native to whose employment no such disadvantage attaches; and, furthermore, the comparison is between the Native who may be remunerated, and who may (for any contrary experience,) be kept honest at much less cost than has *usually* been thought necessary to ensure the integrity of Europeans; and here, respecting the comparative integrity of the two classes, (the favourer and the supporter,) I must repeat the old and unanswerable argument, that the Native, who is fairly tried, by even barely adequate pay and by fair hopes of promotion, or even by justice of promotion in regard to the few situations within their general reach. How (as an example of what I would urge,) can honest men be expected from a Native's functionary, who, after tiding in office for thirty years, sees a situation immediately above him, conferred on the protégé of a gentleman's creditor, a young gentleman's Member, or a lieutenant sent from the Presidency?

There are also some who urge that the Hindoo religion is incompatible with integrity and morality; but as persons of integrity and morality have been found under the worship of Jupiter, Hercules and Cupid, they may be found under the worship even of Vishnu. Though the Hindoo keeps his religion in the hands of the Brahmins, and of the system of caste, he keeps his morality rather nearer to his own morality; indeed, the general morality will depend much on the atmosphere of motives and intelligence with which we environ them. Let us substitute the ambition of office, and of voting in local matters, for the former pride of jewellery and extravagant ceremonial, and provide the masses with primary education; and, further, put *into* the hands of improvement within this reach; and then, but not till then, will the Natives have had a fair trial. Till then, there may, in contradistinction to the "favoured caste," be termed "the depressed caste."

But to induce good from Native administration, the selection and promotion must be duly systematized: the lower departments must be eradic and schools in the higher; and the latter must excite the former to good; and, finally, I submit that the feet of the ladder of promotion must gradually be brought into the municipalities.

After all, Mr. Editor, the Natives have, at least, a claim to employment under the Government, akin to the claim of the Parser who, (according to Gidley,) when about to be sent up for the starving crew, put in a claim for the first steak that was to be sent from his own body; and their claim should not be lightly rejected in the narrow spirit of patronage, as the Mundies, or men of a close corporation—a spirit which acts not the less strongly, that it may, in many cases, act unconsciously.

The roots of our Government are in water: wherever we create a new object of official ambition to the Natives, we put down a root into mould.

CARRUTHERS.

#### EUROPE.

##### RELIGIOUS.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—The students of the University of Glasgow have recently resolved to raise 300*l.* a year, and support a missionary to India themselves. The students of the University of Edinburgh mean to do the same; and we are happy to learn it is under consideration in more than one of the congregations.

\* These law-pedants are a great evil: nineteen of twenty amount the judicial cases turn on questions of *force*, and not of law; and for the nineteen questions of fact, the law-pedants are perforce notified, by their having been generally excluded from office of practical life. I hope also that the Education Committee will not neglect impractical pedants on the department.

\* T. H. Horne's commentary on the 5th chapter of Judges.

in Edinburgh, whether they may not carry out their missionary obligations in a similar way.—*Christ. Adv.*

**THE LUXOR MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—A special meeting of the members and friends of this Society was held in Exeter Hall, on Tuesday morning, the 4th of June, for the purpose of receiving six Christian Refugees from Madagascar. The Assembly was very large, and intense interest was excited by the appearance of the Refugees, and the statements made respecting the persecutions they and their fellow Christians in Madagascar had suffered. The most interesting part of the proceedings was addressed to the Rev. J. J. Freeman, formerly one of the Missionaries in Madagascar, who, besides proposing a few questions to the converts, gave a history of what had befallen them. Our limits will not allow of our giving the entire statement; but what we omit chiefly related to the sympathy the Refugees had experienced at the Cape of Good Hope, and the present deplorable state of Madagascar generally.

"It is now rather more than four years," said Mr. Freeman, "since the direct persecution of the Malagasy Government against Christianity commenced. There had been previous indications of opposition to the ordinances of Councils. But it was not till about that period that the Queen published her edict, making the profession and the teaching of Christianity in any way a capital offence. At that time the prospects of the mission appeared to be highly satisfactory and encouraging. There were about 5,000 children enrolled in our missionary schools, and some few thousands of the natives, including a vast multitude of adults, were also, by their ardent voluntary exertions, acquiring the art of reading, so that many thousands had become capable of perusing the Holy Scriptures, which were in circulation amongst them. Two places of worship had been erected, and were well filled with native congregations. About 200 natives had submitted to the rite of Christian baptism, nearly all of whom were received into Christian fellowship. About 20 meetings for prayer were established by the natives themselves in their respective houses in various parts of the capital and the immediate vicinity. Nearly the whole volume of the Scriptures was translated, revised, printed, and put into circulation; but especially the New Testament and the book of Psalms. In these labours we were abundantly assisted by the kindness of the British and Foreign Bible Society. (Applause.) During this state of things the Queen published her edict, a copy of which has been circulated in this country. At the time of the suppression of Christianity, it was but made a provision of it fell under the condemnation of the severe measures of the Government. Several hundreds of officers in the army were reduced in rank, and the whole of those who had voluntarily acquired the art of reading, and attended our schools, and especially those who had bestowed voluntary pecuniary offerings, were placed under penalties; so that perhaps 2,000 to 3,000 natives suffered at once in consequence of the publication of that edict against Christianity. The first direct measures of persecution fell upon that eminent woman, of whom we have all heard with the deepest feelings of sympathy—Rafaravavy. She had been a convert prior to the suppression of Christianity. Previous to her conversion she was a most devoted idolater. She then became one of the most zealous converts; she obtained one of the largest houses she could in the capital, for the purpose of instituting a prayer-meeting. We have attended there on various occasions. By her simplicity, fervour, and consistency, she became the means of inducing the regular attendance of many to the means of grace. This awakened the enmity of some around her, and three of her own servants accused her in the Government. At that time one of the principal officers had fallen under an accusation by his servant, and he, in revenge himself, had effected the re-issuing of a law by which accusations were not to be laid against masters by servants. When her servants, therefore, laid an accusation against her, the Government could not, even in that unjust land, receive the charge. She was, therefore, merely fined on that occasion, after having been some time detained as a prisoner. Her father, who was not a converted man, filled with indignation against the servants, put them in iron. The moment she was released, her heart cherished a burning desire to become the instrument of their conversion; she obtained a house at some distance from that where her father lived, for the very purpose of having them immediately under her care, direction, and instruction. Her earnest and persevering efforts were devoted to effect the conversion of her servants. There is reason to hope that two of those servants became sincerely converted to God by her means. After this she was again accused, with several others, of continuing to read and pray. They were apprehended, and she was ordered for execution, simply because she retained her profession of faith in Christ. In the providence of God, however, it occurred that that very night, when at the cockcrow the next morning she was to have been led forth to execution, an alarming fire burst out in the capital where she was a prisoner. The confusion became general; the soldiers who had her under guard, and the very executioners, forgot at the moment their duty, and the order for execution remained in suspense—not countermanded by higher authority, unless it was that of Him in whose hands are the issues of life and of death. (Cheers.) Two or three days passed away amidst this confusion, and during that time another eminent

woman uttered boldly her sentiments on behalf of Christianity. They were conveyed to the Queen, and upon her head the indignation fell. She was led forth to the place of execution, and there a believer in Jesus, pleading with God for the conversion of her beloved country. Rafaravavy was taken to prison, and for five months was kept in that situation, unable to move a single inch day or night. Five soldiers were appointed to guard the house where she was kept, but even there the desire of converting sinners to God never forsook her. She seized moments for conversing with one of her guards, and there is reason to believe that her affectionate prayers and counsels became the means of saving a heart to God. After suffering this confinement, she was sold into slavery, first in a private house, but as that was not deemed a sufficient disgrace, it was ordered that she should be taken into the most public part of the capital, and there, under the eye of all her friends and relations, sold publicly into slavery. She counted it a high honour to suffer shame for the sake of Christ. But again she was found ere long attending at a meeting for prayer, and a young man was accused of having permitted her to meet at his house. That young man was also prohibited. He had been one of those, and I believe the only one of the Christians, who ventured to attend the martyrdom of the first female put to death. He returned from that scene with a heart prepared to yield his life to God, if called upon to do it. He was the next martyr. (Hear, hear.) He fell on the same spot. He supplicated the executioners, before the spear was plunged into his heart, to allow him time to utter a few words to his soul to the hands of Christ. The very executioners, hardened men as they were, granted his request. He knelt down on the spot where he was to die, lifted up his heart in prayer to God for the Queen, the government, his fellow-countrymen, and pleaded that the Gospel might spread and triumph in that land. There are usually four or five executioners, sometimes more. They were about to thrust him upon the block, and he said, "No," he said, "I have no occasion for this, I have no fear of dying." He calmly prostrated himself on the ground, and his tears transfixed his heart. The Government then sent their officers in the wife of that young man to ascertain who the parties were that had been assembling for prayer at his house; she refused to name them. They then threatened torture; they threatened the pliers that they might place her teeth from the bone. They then brought hounds, that they might catch the several joints of her fingers. She was then scourged, and her nails were extracted. It was more than flesh and blood could sustain, though we have reason to believe that she was a pious woman, and we know that she long concealed the names. It has since been to her a matter of grief that she divulged them. The names were carried to the Government, and the parties were brought under fresh accusations. Rafaravavy was again seized, and also two young men who are here present. Six of them instantly fled from the capital, and passed about 60 miles across the country to the west, to a village where they knew there were many who loved the Saviour. They were welcomed there. A leading man in the district gave them the right hand of fellowship. "Come," said he, "to me. As long as I have food to eat you shall share it with me; as long as I am safe, you are safe." (Applause.) He concealed them there, and his wife, who sits by us, assisted in their concealment. The soldiers came to the house and searched for those who had fled, and especially for Rafaravavy, for she was deemed the leader of this little band, which neither threats nor spears could induce to relinquish their faith in Christ. She was in the house when the soldiers arrived, and there seemed no possibility of escape; but she was concealed behind a piece of canvas which the soldiers did not desire. Her life was thus preserved. The soldiers retired from the village, expecting to find her in an adjoining mountain, where it was known that she and others retired to pray. During the absence of the soldiers they were enabled to escape and find refuge in another part of the country, where they were mercifully watched over. They continued there for a few months, till the determination came of the arrival of Mr. Johns (a missionary) on the coast of Madagascar, in the autumn of last year. Communications were made by means of confidential friends, and as soon as they heard of his arrival they travelled by every possible means of secrecy, and arrangements were made to conduct them to the shores of Great Britain, where they might feel that they could worship God in enjoy liberty. (Loud applause.) Mr. Johns, on his return, found some among our Christian friends at the Mauritius, with a young man there in the Queen's Service, an officer in the army.—(Applause.)—went among his brother officers, and collected in one day 700 sterling.—(Cheers.)—towards paying the expenses of bringing them from the coast of Madagascar. Thus aided, they safely reached the Mauritius, where they found a number of their fellow-countrymen who had formerly been in slavery in that land, and had subsequently obtained their freedom; with those they mingled their prayers and thanksgivings to God. There is reason to hope that in the Mauritius some of those slaves, now freedmen, have become freemen in Christ Jesus. If no other sign of usefulness should appear, there are ten or two of these Malagasy friends who are desirous of going back and labouring among their countrymen and countrywomen

who are at present labourers in the Mauritius. Having related all that I need state on the present occasion, I shall have the pleasure of introducing them by name to the Chairman, as the organ of the meeting. *Barfavers* is this excellent woman who was at the point of death, and in the spirit of a martyr prepared for it, but when God has preserved to this moment. They have all adopted new names, and she has chosen the name of Mary. She has read so much of Mary in the Gospel, that she wishes to have that name herself. The second is *Kassidy*. Her husband preserved this name when wandering over Madagascar. He remains at the Mauritius to obtain a vessel that he may go and visit the rocks on either side of the Island, that if possible he may reconquer his countrymen from destruction. This young man is *Andriamanana*. He has assumed the name of Simeon, because he said when he took the Saviour in his arms, "Mine eyes have seen thy salvation." The next is *Rasomake*, who has taken the name of Joseph. He is a young man of eminent piety. Though he is young he has been looked up to during the persecution by all the friends in Madagascar with the utmost affection and confidence as a wise and prudent adviser. Next to him is a young man *Retiarahemba*, David; he drank the tanga. The other is a youth *Andriania*, James; whose father was the means of assisting them to get out of the Island. He felt that whatever might be his duty to the Queen on earth, it was equally his duty to endeavour to rescue that intelligent and interesting youth.—*Pat.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE QUEEN AND THE ELGIN MARBLE.**—Under the head of Vienna, the *Frankfort Journal* states that the Austrian Government having applied to the Queen of England for permission to take casts of the Elgin marbles, and other antiquities in the British Museum, Her Majesty has had them all done at the expense of the civil list, and the casts are now on their way to the Austrian capital as a present to the necessary.—*Scottish Pilot.*

**BRECKENAGE LATE.**—The proclamation against Chartist meetings, recently issued by the mayor and magistrates of Birmingham, is headed "Victoria &c."—*Worcester Guardian.*  
**EARL POWIS DEAD.**—On Thursday, in the eighty-sixth year, he was Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire. Recorder of Shrewsbury, and Ludlow, was one of the most powerful supporters of Toryism in the West of England, and remarkable for physical vigour. Though he spent some years of his life in India (he was son of the celebrated Lord Givens), he might have been seen, when almost eighty, digging in his garden at six o'clock in the morning, in his shirt-sleeves. He married the sister and heiress of Earl Powis, who was descended from Lord Herbert of Cheshire.

By his marriage settlement, a large portion of the Clive property was settled on the second son, Mr. Robert Clive, while the Powis estates descended to the eldest, who resides at Powis Castle, in Montgomeryshire, one of the finest old mansions in the country.—*Pat.*

**FACTS FOR NATURALISTS.**—About three months ago a family left Edinburgh and settled in Perth, the husband being engaged to fill a situation in the South Inch Cemetery. In Edinburgh they had a favourite black cat, which no stranger that occurred to the people at the time to use could induce to leave the premises. One morning last week, however, on opening the door, to their great astonishment, they found, scratching for admittance, the identical family puss which they had left behind, and about which they had until that moment received no intelligence. By what mysterious instinct the creature had discovered her way—how she had crossed the sea, or if she had roamed round by the bridge of Stirling, we are entirely ignorant. However, the event is an actual occurrence. Similar instances of animal sagacity have frequently been recorded, and they are certainly curious and deserving attention.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

**MARCH OF INTELLIGENCE IN KENT, AS COMPARED WITH THE BARBAROUS IGNORANCE OF IRELAND.**—The following is an exact copy of a public notice.—*Not.* The Parishioners are requested to meet on Monday next at the church at Ellenwood in the forenoon to pass the Serjeants accounts and choose others.—*Widham 6th May, 1839.* The above village is near Chatham.—*Pat.*

**COLDBATH-FIELDS HOUSE OF CORRECTION.**—An inquest was held on Thursday in the above prison, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., when the Coroner, after the inquiries were concluded, asked whether Mr. Medhurst was put to hard labour, and subjected to the silent system?

The Governor.—No. He was not sentenced to hard labour, and in consequence of the chaplain's recommendation he is furnished with books, and permitted to prosecute his legitimate studies.

A Juror.—Ah! that shows there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor.

The Governor.—Not as regards the regulations of this prison. The Judge did not sentence Medhurst to hard labour, therefore it could not be inflicted here. There is a gentleman in this prison of large property, and who keeps a first-rate establishment at the west end of the town. He was convicted of a misdemeanor

and sentenced to hard labour, which he undergoes, and picks oakum as well as the meanest inmate of the prison.—*Pat.*

**THIEVES AND BURGERS.**—The following are extracts from the report of the Constabulary Force Commissioners.—An experienced thief deposes, "There are bad of both kinds; for gambling there is nothing to choose, but for 'travellers' there are more jerry-shops than public-houses by many. I know of three jerry-shops started by thieves for the accommodation of their acquaintances. Two at Nottingham in a court. Then at Leicester three, and three at Sheffield. I have been at all these myself. In Sheffield there are five public-houses in a street not 200 yards long, and every one a resort for thieves, men and women." In Halifax two public-houses and a jerry-shop, all open to the 'travellers.' In Manchester six in one street, viz., four jerry-shops and two public-houses, all receptacles for thieves, and one public-house in another street. In fact, in all parts of the country, and in all towns, there have been a great number of jerry-shops started by thieves to get the custom of 'travellers.' 'Travellers' spend more money at such places than other customers, oftentimes drinking and gambling all day. I think the jerry-shops have done good to the brewers, but nothing but harm to other people, except thieves. It's easy enough to begin one. There is not a licensee, and about 80 more will set them up in every thing. The first week will pay this outlay in general; there is generally a dinner given gratis, and drink is paid for. In these places it is that 'work' is planned, and they are what are called a 'plan,' or places for 'planting' things &c. &c. hiding places. I know that there are brothels in Manchester, Rochdale, Halifax, Huddersfield, Nottingham, and indeed in all towns.—Mr. R. Gregory, a large farmer at West Ham, in Essex, says, "The great source of evil is the beer-shop. You are sure to find the robbers connected at beer-shops. When I took my farm there was no beer-shop; one was set up, and the difference seen in the working week before and after was such as no one would conceive. I had hardly lost any thing before that by my own people's dishonesty, and now I was obliged to watch them every way. They would take my fowls, and get there and have them smoked, &c. &c. opposite my farm-yard. They would cut the hearts out of my cabbages for the same purpose. I once went with a parcel and took one half boiling out of the pot. I took the man and the cabbage to Lambeth-street, and then it was found on the table and his brother had been plundering in a larger way; and they were both transported." The same witness says, "The prison I succeeded had been very much plundered by his servants. The men engaged upon the farm premises would get up between twelve and four o'clock in the morning, while the farmer was asleep, and help themselves to every kind of produce. Most of the plunder was regularly disposed of by the carters at the different watering houses on their way to the London market. They, almost as a matter of course, they sold their horses' carts, and much that should have been part and parcel of the produce they delivered to the different salesmen. The general plan was for them to put the things into cellars, or boxes left opened on purpose at these houses, and as they returned they were paid for what they had left by the owners at the side of the road."—*Christian Advocate.*

**HOW TO DEAL WITH OWENISM.**—We copy the following sensible remarks from the *Social (not Owenite) Gazette*.—The *New Moral World*, a Saturday publication, price two-pence, printed at Birmingham, which is the accredited organ of Owenism, has a circulation, so we are informed, to the amount of five thousand copies. Other cheap publications are put forth from time to time; while emissaries, "who lecture as they go," are dispatched to different towns as London, Edinburgh, Lancaster, Leeds, Coventry, Preston, Hull, &c., and every where. These "Social Missionaries," as they call themselves, give glowing accounts of their successes, and report discussions and controversies, in which, according to their own showing, they are always conquerors. Among these teachers of Owenism, a lady obtains honourable mention. By these proceedings some Christian philanthropists are alarmed. We can hardly be of the number. The faith which has triumphantly withstood the roughest shocks of tyranny and persecution, and ridicule,—the dangers and the sword, and the wild boasts of the amphitheatre,—emperors and their legions, scholars and their reserves, wits and their jests, the elaborate attacks of Paine, and the polished rilleries of Voltaire, has not much, we think, to dread from Mr. Owen and Mrs. Martineau. Yet, if the facts be as they are stated, they must result either from internal or from external causes. We must suppose they would seem to prove one, or both, of the things which we proceed to notice. Either there must be some shadow at least of right and reason in some parts of this scheme of Socialism; or there must be some evil in some parts of our present social condition, so great and pressing, that men would fly from them to any scheme which holds out a prospect of mitigation or cure. We believe also, that some partial truth exists in the many of the poisonous ingredients of Owenism; that in his four grand departments of inquiry, Mr. Owen enunciates some general and speculative, some practical and economical propositions, which, separately considered, are just, and useful, and feasible. We believe, too, that the co-operative principle, properly understood and ap-

plied, as well as properly combined with that which is individual or competitive, is destined to exert a great and beneficial influence upon the future condition of the human race. Clubs, proprietary schools, benefit societies, joint-stock companies, combinations and associations of countless descriptions, offices of insurance, most especially of mutual insurance, with many commercial and some banking establishments, are exemplifications of this principle; moreover, this system of Socialism is, in all its good parts, a plagiarism from that very creed which it would crush and exterminate. This love of peace, this hatred of drunkenness and intemperance, this tender care for children, these exhortations to charity,—whether they be sincere or but pretended,—whence have they been learnt but from the religion of Jesus Christ? This Association of all classes of all nations, "which, in the hands of the Owenites, is only a puerile chimera, or a piece of sentimental banishment,—what is it but a travesty of sublime truths, that we "should love our neighbours as ourselves," that "all men are brethren," that the whole human family is one? Now, if these positions are correct, we may draw from them certain inferences which may not be unprofitable. They may teach us either to let Socialism alone, that it may die of itself, and perish of inanition for want of funds; or, if it is to be opposed, they may teach us how best to oppose it. The best way of opposing it is perhaps not to be found in those public lectureships, where almost all turns upon the individual qualifications of the dispenser, and a praetised talker may make the worse cause appear the better; in those challenges and controversial meetings which may lead to irritation and disturbance, without leading to any definite or conclusive result; or even to the agitation which Mr. Owen and his followers avowedly desire; and certainly it is not to be found in sweeping, indiscriminate, wholesale abuse:—the best way is, we conceive, to look well, with a direct view to immediate and practical remedies, at those social evils imbedded in our present condition, which induce men, impatient of their actual distresses, to rush into the arms of any scheme that holds out negligent promises of advantage or relief; those evils, the enormous causes of sad effects, through which alone, theories like Mr. Owen's can ever take a firm grasp of the popular imagination, or secure to themselves vitality even for a week; and again, to analyse the system, to decompose its elements, and carefully to winnow the good from the bad. For instance, we are not to renounce our abhorrence of war, our recommendation of temperance, our advocacy of infant schools, because Mr. Owen is happy to be so; we are not to desert the cause of the "poor man's union," and abjure; but, in throwing away the two portions, we must retain the sound; because, as we have said, they properly belong not to Owenism but to Christianity.—*Christ. Adv.*

**HOURS OF LABOUR AND INSTRUCTION OF FACTORY CHILDREN IN PRUSSIA.**—A law has been passed and published in the *State Gazette* by the Government of Prussia for the regulation of the hours of labour of children and young people, the details of which must be interesting to all persons engaged in manufacturing pursuits, as well as to the Legislature of this country, in which measures for the improvement of the Factory Act have been pressed on the Government for some time past. The law appears to be simple and effective for its object. The employment of children in manufactories, mines, &c. at workshops of any kind below the full age of nine years is strictly prohibited, nor are they to be employed at all before the full age of sixteen, unless it shall be proved by a certificate regularly attested by the schoolmaster, that they have attended and pursued their studies for three years regularly beforehand, are able to read with facility in their native language, and conversant with the first elements in the art of writing. There is no exception to this regulation, except in cases where the masters or manufacturers have themselves established schools close to their manufactories. It is moreover provided, that no young people who have attended the school for three years shall be permitted to work more than ten hours a day, although in special and particular cases (*du force majeure*) by which the regular march of business has been interrupted, the local authorities are empowered to sanction a prolongation of working time, but to the extent of one hour only per day, and for a period never exceeding one month. These special cases refer doubtless to the occasional stoppage of the works by accidents to the machinery, which require a total suspension of operations for the purpose of repairing, as for example, where a mill is moved by water power and it is stopped for a time by a deficient supply of water. On such events it is perhaps but fair that consideration should be had for the employer, who may have orders on hand, as frequently happens, to be executed within a given time, the non-execution of which would entail damage, and even lead to the ruin of his business. In such foreseen cases the young workpeople are to be allowed one quarter of an hour, and at most an hour, for recreation. They are not to commence work before five in the morning, nor must the hours of work be prolonged past nine o'clock in the evening. They are prohibited from working at all on holidays and Sundays. The Christian workpeople, who have not their first communion, are not to labour during the hours fixed for religious instruction. The remainder of this legislative enactment consists of a scale of fines and penalties, more or less severe,

upon manufacturers or employers who shall be found infringing any of its provisions. The former laws, for obliging children to attend the schools, are also to remain in force.—*Fat.*

**HUGHES MARET—DUKE OF BASSENO.**—The late Duke de Bassano, Count Hughes Bernard Maret, was born in 1758 at Dijon. He entered with enthusiasm into the first revolution, was the first publisher of the *Bulletin de l'Assemblée*, and when M. Peacock established the *Monitor Universel*, he was appointed by him as its editor. He knew Napoleon well when he was only a Lieutenant; and, becoming Chief of the Division in the Foreign Office, was sent to England after the 10th of August, 1792, to secure the neutrality of the British Government; but was sent back immediately with M. de Chauvelin, the French ambassador. In 1798 he was appointed ambassador to Naples; but being made prisoner by the Austrians, he was detained till 1799, when he was released, and sent back to France with the Marquis de Seneville, in exchange for the daughter of Louis XVI. He afterwards became private secretary to Napoleon, who frequently, it is said, joined him in composing articles for the *Monitor*. In the year 1811 M. Maret was created Minister of Foreign Affairs and Duke de Bassano, and in 1812 he signed the treaties with Austria and Prussia, preparatory to the expedition against Russia. The events of 1814 sent the Duke back into private life. On the return of the Emperor, he resumed his previous functions, became a peer, and was nearly taken prisoner at the battle of Waterloo. On the second restoration he was banished from France, and retired to Grafton, where he occupied himself with the education of his children. After the revolution of July he again returned to his native country, and was again made a peer of France. On the 10th of November he was appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, but his ministry, as we well know, existed only three days. The funeral of the Duke was solemnised on Wednesday morning at the church of Notre-Dame de Lorette. Among the numerous persons who attended the ceremony, were several of the ministers, and the diplomatic body, the Dukes Deuasse and De Broglie, and Messrs. Charles Dupin and Menouier, who were pall-bearers, together with deputations from the Peers and Deputies, and the Institute. The Duke's body was deposited in the family vault at the Père la Closerie.—*Id.*

**ROBERT HALL AND HIS FATHER.**—The following characteristic notices of the illustrious Robert Hall and his Father are taken from an amusing volume, "*The Life, Book of a Labourer: By a Working Clergyman*," which we observe noticed in the London papers of June.

**ROBERT HALL OF AGENCY.**  
"In one of the cottages where I happened to rest myself, I had the great good fortune to light upon a very aged but intelligent man, who had a perfect recollection of old Mr. Hall—his "sliding, weekly wife"—young Mr. Robert, of Leicester, and of other branches of the family. It is almost needless to premise that he 'was a Baptist; had belonged to that community more than forty years.' I was touched with the reverential and affectionate manner in which he alluded to his former pastor. 'We, never knew his worth,' said he, 'till we felt his loss. Ah, Sir, he was a CALVES, he followed his Lord fully.' I observed, too, with pleasure, how decidedly the old man referred the ministrations of the older Mr. Hall, to those of his better known and more popular son. 'You have heard of him,' said I, 'Mr. Robert Hall,—the Leicester Hall I mean,—frequently?' His celebrity was great as a preacher.' His father—he replied gaspingly—'was a great preacher. Yes! he was a SEARCHING preacher. To my mind Mr. Robert never equalled him. His sermons were too wide. He never pinched the conscience as his father did!' And his mother?—said I—curious to learn whether the theory embraced by many clever men being indebted for their brains to clever mothers, could in this instance be supported.

"I knew her well. She was a weak, silly, ailing woman; but remarkably kind and clever: and had a readiness of utterance, and an ability in expressing herself which remained with her to the last. Her closing hours were very happy. 'And had she then been for some years a widow?' 'Yes! I'll own she was sudden. He died in his kitchen. I was with him on business an hour or two before he was summoned home. He was then as cheerful and hearty as I had ever seen him. He had written—or was intending to write that very day—to his son Robert. Ah! his thoughts dwelt on that young man. They are together now. Yes! they are together now.' "And how did she spend her gentlemanly leisure? Was much of his time bestowed on the education of Robert?' 'No! He liked a bit of land; carried on himself the farming business till his son John was old enough to take it off his hands. He was a good judge of cattle; and had a rare knowledge of land, its quality, and what it would produce. But his gift—his gift, you understand me—continued he inquiringly—was that of a preacher. He would pound away at a sinner's conscience till he was unable to feel all his conclusions. The conversion never had his equal, and never will."

**ROBERT HALL OF LEICESTER—IN THE PULPIT.**  
"One of the recollections which I should be loth to lose, which I should glory, above all others, to preserve fresh and uneffaced, is the memory of a sermon I heard him preach at Kettering, in the summer of 1824, on 'The Resurrection.' The scene and the auditory were alike singular. The building was crowded almost

to suffocation. It contained men of all creeds and parties; the grave and the gay; the bold and the timorous; the Quaker and the Episcopalian. It was curious to observe the air of evident disappointment on the face of several of his hearers as he commenced his sermon. Their look of surprise and concern spoke as plainly as look could speak—

"Here is some awful mistake! This feeble, hesitating, speaker can never be the eloquent Mr. Hall!"

"He began in a very low tone; several laughed and dispirited; thought repeatedly; gave you the idea of a speaker who felt quite uncertain whether he should be able to proceed; and paused at frequent intervals, painfully, to draw breath. His friend, Mr. Jacob, told me that two hours sleep was the whole he had had on the preceding night; and that, passing the remainder of it lying on the floor, perspiration had more than once rolled profusely from his brow with the intense agony of his complaint."

"Well might he appear exhausted and depressed!"

"Presently he warmed with his subject. His voice assumed a deeper, fuller, rounder tone. All hesitation vanished. Period after period of elegant argument, pathetic intensity, and painted illustration, held his various auditors in unbroken and delighted attention. As he proceeded, one after another of the congregation rose with the aid of the subject, style, and argument, till at the conclusion, half of his audience were standing, in rapt and spell-bound admiration of his powers."

"The breathless silence of many seconds which succeeded, was to my mind a marked and affecting tribute to the solemnity of the subject, and the absorbing eloquence of the man."

"When Robert Hall was in the meridian of his powers, he was announced to preach in one of our churches for some fund connected with the Baptist denomination. Being then in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, I hurried up to London expressly to hear him, and arrived early in the morning of the day he was to preach. With some effort I succeeded in reaching the chapel, and after a struggle obtained standing-room. I was well repaid. A more splendid effort of human intellect was never witnessed by a delighted audience. In the evening he was to preach in a different and distant part of the town; and taking an early dinner with my friends, I pursued him. He surprised me when he commenced by stating that owing to severe illness and very limited notice, he had not been able to prepare himself as he could have wished; and that therefore some of his audience would probably hear that night the same sermon which they had listened to in the morning. I fancied I was better able to enter into his varied and varied sermons, than upon his first delivery. But what struck me clearly, forcibly, and lastingly, was this—that all the *force*, *passion*, in the sermon—the appeals, the peroration, the application, were word for word the same as he had uttered them in the morning. The conclusion which I then arrived at was this—that Hall did not preach ex tempore; that he did not preach from memory; in other words, that he was a preacher *ad gratiam*—confident in confidence; hopeless for other men to reach—alone and unsurpassable!"

#### THE SAME IN THE PARLOR.

"But if his eloquence as a preacher was great, and his style as a writer nervous and noble, most captivating were his conversational powers. Of them I can give only one or two instances. They are far from conveying anything like an adequate idea of the power, wit, and readiness of the man."

"To the doctrines held by the Millenarians, when mentioned in his presence, I remember he gave neither assent nor rebuke. He appeared disinclined to enter upon any controversial discussion of the subject; but upon the eternity of Heaven, he made, as I conceived, a memorable and striking remark. Would that I could record it with the fire, force, and fervour of the speaker?"

"Sir, in the perpetuity of Heaven, on which you would repose. If the Deity, had decreed me that I should be a dweller in the heavenly temple for any limited period, how long soever it might be, *still if it had an end*, it would not be heaven! My thoughts, Sir, would take wing beyond it. I should be continually harassing myself with the conjecture of what was to succeed beyond the end. I should feel that, though distant, there was an end. This, Sir, would mar to me all the melody of heaven. Its music is in vain. Once in the heavenly temple, thence the saint goes out no more for ever."

"Some one spoke of the income offered up to wealth, rank, and power; and this led to a remark on the idolatry paid by some to wealth, and by others to influence. 'Sir, there is an idolatry worse than either, the idolatry of intellect. That, Sir, may yet ruin this great country. Look at the flagitious private character of some of our rulers. Hear the people burghling them as if they were more than mortal. The language is paid to the intellect of the man. The viciousness of his character is forgotten: a handsome distinction in the sight of One who is of purer eyes than to behold idolatry.'

"I have the greatest aversion, Sir, to Eulogism. I hold it to be unscriptural. But the activity, worth, and gentleness of Dr. Hyde have done more to reconcile me to it than all the arguments of the Toulmin school of divines."

"The name of a certain nobleman, whose influence has placed

him prominently before the public, was mentioned; and some one styled him 'a selfish sensualist.' Mr. Hall exclaimed:—'Sir, that is a *prejudice*! Where will you find a sensualist otherwise? *Scandalously*, Sir, *first* *harshens* the heart, then *contracts* it; the slave of the adulterous Drusilla, hoped that money would have been given him for Paul's release; was disappointed in his object; felt persuaded of the Apostle's innocence; yet left him bound."

"Sir, I object to your ritual, but I admire your *lyrics*. The first I hold to be in more places than one irreconcilable with Scripture. The last I conceive as perfect as any man could make it. One petition it involves, embracing in my mind the very essence of Christ's teaching, and breathing the language of Christ's spirit—that it may please God to have mercy upon all men."

#### TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

"The accumulation of property—which had he published more freely would have been within his reach—seems at no time to have entered into his calculations. I remember to have heard that Mr. Cumbe, of Leicester, proffered him five hundred pounds for eight single sermons to be given to Mr. C. at intervals most convenient to Mr. Hall's health and leisure. The offer to many men would have been tempting, but was instantly rejected. 'Sir I couldn't do it. I wouldn't advertise myself to such a price.' The next month, in commencing my tour, I told you that I knew from Mr. Hall's own lips that advantage was offered him twice made him, had he felt disposed to quit the ranks of Dissent, and conform to the Church of England. The latter of these two overtures came from Bishop Barrington during the period he held the see of Salisbury. His characteristic comment on these offers ran thus—'I wouldn't have been more useful in the Church of England, but I would have been more honest.'"

From the same old man, with whom he conversed about his father, he learnt the following particulars respecting the early days of the son:—

"Among other matters let me ask you, is the metaphysical tailor still living?"

"Now you pose me. I thought my recollections about Mr. Hall were pretty clear. But here I'm at a loss. A tailor? I remember no tailor connected with the son. What could you mean?"

"A metaphysical tailor, by way of distinction. He lived in my time. Those who knew Robert Hall well, have more than once told me that, when alluding to his early life and education, he was accustomed to say that he derived much of his knowledge of metaphysics and all his love for them from a tailor in his father's shop who had made some progress in that science; and with whom, in his boyhood, he had spent many a happy hour. I told you that some one of Mr. Hall's letters he alluded to in his metaphysical companion and to the arguments, particularly on religious subjects, which he used to hold with him."

"Arguments? oh! now I recollect him perfectly—a talkative, noisy, little body, clever in some respects, and very useful in dispute. Subtle was he as a serpent! He would win and win about you never knew where you had him. He used to confound most shamefully when it suited him, flatter which it was, and truth with falsehood. Well! well! He knows which is which now! He has been dead this many a long year."

"But did he live to see his former pupil in possession of the celebrity which he used to anticipate for him?"

"He did not. But to his dying day he always declared that Robert Hall would prove to be one of the greatest men the Dispensations ever had. Pious!"

"The score with which the old man uttered this memorable, and the air with which the old man took a pinch of snuff after it, would have done credit to a critic of metropolitan pretensions."

"Robert Hall," he resumed, "was extravagantly fond of his Cider. Down here when he would, one of his first visits was to the old friend, the argumentative tailor, who had him a warm preference. The root was one of bitterness; and the fruit he was gall."

"Now," said I, "you pose me. It is my turn to call for explanation."

"Soon given; but painful: Did you never hear," said he, drawing closer to me and speaking in a kind of whisper, "that Robert entertained in his earlier years a kind of very peculiar notion—in fact, that his religious views were strangely mixed with—with—what philosophers call materialism?"

"I have understood as much."

"For that point 'his firm belief he was indebted to that apple-tongued tailor. I don't know what you mean by metaphysics; but to my mind that tailor was about what of a free-thinker. He had no clear view on any one subject. It was all cloudy, shifting, shadowy-like. And yet 'twas so amazing to hear him argue. Say what you would you couldn't rattle him!"

"You should make large allowance, then, for the attraction which a youth of Robert Hall's grasp of mind would feel towards his society."

"But it grieved his father. Often when he remonstrated with Robert, and would speak to him boldly and plainly—for he was a man of strong, useful, every-day sense; and this beating about the bush suited him neither in precept nor practice, in the pul-



The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased, under Medical Certificate, to grant Mr. George Todd, of the Civil Service, leave of absence for six weeks from the 17th ultimo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th July 1887, for two years to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health. Mr. T. Todd being a servant attached to the North Western Province, the above leave is subject to the further orders of the Governor General for those Provinces.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments:—  
Mr. W. A. Peacock to be Superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies and Second Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. C. Herd deceased.  
Mr. J. A. Tennant to be Superintendent of the Nalgas Salt Chokies.

Mr. A. F. Hawkins to be Superintendent of the Jessore Salt Chokies.  
11. T. PHILLIPS, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 23d August, 1889.

Mr. A. Reid, Special Deputy Collector of Behar, has been permitted to proceed to sea for six months, under Medical Certificate, for the benefit of his health.

The 24th August, 1889.

Mr. G. A. C. Ploeden has been notified, until further orders, to conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, in addition to his own duties as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy has been appointed to officiate until further orders, as Police Surgeon of Calcutta, vice Mr. Bain deceased.

The 26th August, 1889.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted, under date the 18th ultimo, to Baboo Jankundhar Dutt, Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1855, has been cancelled from the 18th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

Mr. R. W. Hughes has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and stationed at Churnagh in Baran.

Mr. J. Hawkins, Registrar of the Court of Sadar Dewanny Adawlat and Munsif Adawlat, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs for one month, from the date of his delivering over charge of office to Mr. W. Taylor, who will officiate as Registrar of the Court during the absence of Mr. Hawkins.

Moulvie Mahomed Kullam, Sadar Ameen at Jessore, has been allowed leave of absence for 30 days on account of ill health, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st August.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.  
Simla, the 10th August, 1889.

Cornet A. Harris, of the 1st Light Cavalry, joined his appointment of 3d Assistant to the Resident in India on the 25th July 1889.  
Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, Interpreter and Quarter Master 40th Regiment N. I., to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi, till further orders.

T. H. MADDOCK, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. N. W. P.  
with the Govt. Genl.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.  
The 31st July, 1889.

Mr. D. P. Morrison, Civil and Sessions Judge of Jounpore, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Ally Pore during the period of Mr. Tierney's absence on leave granted to him on the 26th instant, or until further orders. Mr. Morrison has been authorized to make over charge of his office, to the Principal Sadar Ameen; who will conduct the current duties of the Civil Court, till another arrangement is made.

Mr. F. O. Wells, Accountant for the N. W. Provinces, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for three months, from the 30th proximo, or such date as he may quit Ally Pore. Mr. Wells has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his office to his Deputy, Mr. Morland; and to retain the Revenue Department thereof in his own hands, during the period of his absence.

The 1st August, 1889.

Mr. M. E. Turnbull, Judge of the Sadar Dewanny and Munsif Adawlat at Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to remain in the E.I.R., until the 30th of April next; in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th April last.

F. CURRIE, Secy. to the Rt. Hon'ble the G. C. in the N. W. P.

### MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.  
Fort William, 26th August, 1889.

No. 181 of 1889.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the undermentioned arrangements in the Department of Public Works.

Major C. J. C. Davidson, Executive Engineer of the Allahabad Division, to be Executive Engineer of the Barham's Division.  
1st Lieut. C. R. Guthrie, Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division, to be Executive Engineer of the Allahabad Division.  
1st Lieut. J. N. Sharp, to be Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division.

Lieutenants Guthrie and Sharp, are to continue to perform the duties on which they are at present engaged, until their completion, drawing however the allowances of the Divisions to which they are now appointed.  
Lieutenant Sharp, in addition to his reduced Staff Salary of 2500 Rupees per annum, as Executive officer of the Dacca Division, will draw 100 Rupees per month, as special allowance for extra duty and responsibility at Allahabad, while on duty in the region of that Province.

Fort William, 2d September, 1889.

No. 182 of 1889.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:—  
Assistant Surgeon M. D., to officiate as 2d Assistant in the General Hospital, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Jackson.

Mr. Henry Walker is admitted into the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Governor of Directors as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 26th August.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Francis Robert Evans, of the 12th Regiment N. I., in General Orders No. 74, of the 26th May last, on account of his private affairs, is cancelled. In the request of Lieutenant Evans, No. 125 of 1889.—Lieutenant James Macleod, of the 12th Regiment N. I., is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 25th August 1889.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Govt. of Directors: and are allowed to remain at Bombay on till the season admits, or an opportunity of their proceeding to join their respective Corps by the India.

Captain William Mackintosh, of the 8th Regiment, 27th July, 1889.  
Lieutenant Archibald Fraser Macpherson, of the 37th Ditch, 27th Ditch.  
W. M. CUBITT, Major, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, 27th Ditch, 27th Ditch.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, Simla, 15th August, 1889.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Alexander Bryce, M. D., attached to the Artillery at Kharak, to proceed with the Mission about to be sent by His Excellency to Moha Nijah Khurrukh Singh, Ruler of the Panjah.

Dr. Bryce is directed to join the Mission at Ludhiana by the 26th instant.  
The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to advance the undermentioned Native officers of the Madras Establishment, to the 1st and 2nd class of the "Order of British India," from the 26th June 1889, with the "Titles respectively of "Sirdar Bahadur," and "Bahadur." In succession to Subadar Major Barry Khan discharged, Subadar Major Comar Ammy, Bahadur, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Major Sillar Homed, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, 27th Ditch, 27th Ditch.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCE, Head Quarters, Meerut, 24 August, 1889.

The Presidency division order of the 25th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Europeans, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed.

Ensign Albert Fytche, with the 60th Regiment Native Infantry at Behampore.  
Ensign Charles James Beas, ditto ditto ditto.  
Ensign Charles Vereker Hamilton, ditto ditto ditto.  
Ensign Edward Lancelot Drans, ditto ditto ditto.  
Ensign Henry Shepherd Murey, ditto ditto ditto.  
Ensign John Nicolson, ditto ditto ditto.  
Ensign William "Cyre" Watson, with the 35th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore.

1st Lieutenant T. H. Stomore, of the 3d, is appointed to do duty with the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, during the time it may be employed on field service, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
8th Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign C. W. Hicks, from 24th September 1889 to 21st October 1889, in order to be present at and assist in the committee of examination in the native languages.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 24 August, 1889.

The Commander of the Force is pleased to direct, that the following General Order be published to the army:—

Head Quarters, Meerut, 24 August, 1889.  
No. 24.—At a special court martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Monday the 18th day of June, 1889, Private William Edmondson, No. 364, of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For having, at Haunrebauch, on the 12th April 1889, feloniously and with malice aforethought, feloniously wounded his wife, Jane Edmondson, by striking her with a knife, on the right cheek and on the left side of the forehead, with intent to murder the said Jane Edmondson."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—  
Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Private William Edmondson, No. 364, of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, guilty of the crime with which he is charged."

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner Private William Edmondson, No. 364, of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, to be transported as a felon, for life."

Confirmed.  
18th June, 1889. (Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major Genl.

The Right Honourable the Governor General consents in the foregoing sentence of transportation, as a felon, for life, passed in the case of Private William Edmondson, No. 364, of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot.

Simla, 26th June, 1889. (Signed) AUCKLAND.  
The Honourable the President and Members of the Council of India concur in the foregoing sentence of transportation, as a felon, for life, passed on Private William Edmondson, No. 364, of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot.

(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON.  
W. W. BIRD.

Fort William, 22nd July, 1889. (Signed) W. W. CASBENT.  
The prisoner is to be sent, under proper restraint, to Fort William, on the first opportunity, there to be transferred to the Town Jail, with a view to his undergoing the sentence passed upon him.

By order of the Major General Commanding, (Signed) J. BYRN, Major, Asst. Adj. Genl. H. N. Keweenaw in India.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 10th August, 1889.

The Presidency division order of the 27th ultimo, directing Ensign John Nicolson to do duty with the 4th, instead of the 60th Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 27th of June last, by Captain S. F. Buxton, commanding the Assam Light Infantry, appointing Ensign E. T. Dailton to act as Adjutant, in the room of Lieutenant J. M. Marshall nominated to act as 2d in command, is confirmed.





Robert Spelt, Esq. late of Durnbar, was married to Mary Miliken Napier, eldest daughter of Sir William Miliken Napier, of Miliken and Napier, Bart. Miliken House, Newcastle, has been a scene of great festivity on the occasion of the union. — *Curr. Journal.*

## DEATHS.

- Aug. 11. At Almorah, the Lady of Major R. Stewart, 61st Regt. N. I. of a son.  
 — 11. At Singapore, Mrs. W. McIntyre, of a son.  
 — 17. At Clare Hall, Buxton, the Lady of Captain Willoughby, Artillery, of a daughter.  
 — 23. At Parang, near Singapore, the Lady of Robert Charles Howard, Esq. of a son.  
 — 30. At Bencawagah, Mrs. Charles Rose, of a son.  
 Sept. 1. At Calcutta, the Lady of E. Currie, Esq. of a son.  
 — 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Noyes, of a son.  
 — 3. At Calcutta, the Lady of H. M. Skinner, Esq. C. S. of a son.  
 — 4. At Alipore, the Lady of G. T. Adam, Esq. of a daughter.  
 — 5. At Alipore, the wife of Mr. S. Pereira, of a daughter.  
 — 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. A. Capon, of a daughter.  
 — 7. At Kuddipore, Mrs. McQueen, of a son.  
 — 7. At Calcutta, the Lady of W. Anderson, Esq. of a daughter.  
 — 7. At Calcutta, the Lady of William Frank Downes, Esq. of a son.

## DEATHS.

- July 21. At Montevideo, Henry Howell, younger son of Captain Wileed, 40th Regt. Madras I. N. I. aged 15 months.  
 Aug. 1. At Juanjo, John Henry, the infant son of Captain J. Cumberland, 41st Regt. N. I. aged 11 months and 15 days.  
 — 20. At Bellary, Lieut. Robert Bullock, of the 44th Regt. N. I.  
 Sept. 3. At Calcutta, Master John Ferguson, son of the late Mr. John Ferguson, aged 14 years and 3 months.  
 — 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. D'Silva, aged 70 years.  
 — 3. At Calcutta, Master Joseph Hutton, son of Mr. Henry Hutton, Gun Manufacturer, aged 8 years, 1 month, and 2 days.  
 — 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Hilder, aged 33 years, 6 months and 12 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 9. The English Barque *Anna Maria*, R. Edwards, from Gravesend 4th May, and Simons Bay 16th July.  
 The English Barque *Scudiger*, R. McCallister, from Bombay 2d, and Madras 24th August.  
 The English Barque *Diana Carmichael*, T. F. Fox, from the Mauritius 9th July, Ceylon 16th, and Madras 24th August.  
 The English Barque *Sybil*, T. Viall, from Singapore 12th, and Penang 19th August.  
 The English Barque *Patriot*, Mullins, from the Mauritius 2d, and Madras 24th August.  
 The English Barque *Hamilton Ross*, G. Robb, from Cape Town 11th July.  
 The English Barque *Eggleston*, H. Howlett, from Madras 24th August.  
 — 3. The English Brig *Calverley*, J. Willie, from Singapore, Penang and Madras (no date), and Hongkong 14th August.  
 The American Ship *del Rio*, J. Bower, from Baltimore 12th May.  
 The French Ship of War *Dardanus*, E. Carner, from Bourbon 16th July, and Madras (no date).  
 The English Barque *Victoria*, H. M. Potter, from the East Coast of Sumatra, 24th August.  
 — 4. The English Ship *Fatey Rahman*, Nevada, from Bombay 2d August.  
 — 4. The American Barque *General Scott*, W. H. Cunningham, from Boston 25th May.  
 The English Ship *Jessie Glenard*, W. Toller, from Portsmouth 26th May, and Madras 31st August.  
 — 5. The English Barque *Thames*, D. Topley, from Singapore (no date), and Penang 30th August.  
 — 8. The English Barque *Ida*, M. Passmore, from Bombay 25th June, and Trincomalee 15th August.

## ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

- Per *Anna Maria* from London. — Mrs. Graham and two Children; Captain Reynolds, H. M. 4th Foot; Lieut. Alvey, ditto 53d ditto; Ensign M'Leod, ditto 4th ditto; W. Graham, Esq. Surgeon; D. C. Beeson, Esq.; Mrs. O. Burne, Steerage Passenger; 64 men H. M. 44th Foot; 50 men ditto 42nd ditto; 1 man ditto 3d Buffs; 1 woman and 1 child ditto 42nd ditto; 3 women and 3 children ditto 44th ditto.  
 Per *Patriot* from the Mauritius. — Mr. Bailey, Esq. Madras. — Mrs. Bisset and two children.  
 Per *Diana Carmichael* from Calcutta. — J. Downes, Esq. Merchant, from Madras. — E. F. Edwards, Esq. Merchant; J. Elliot and son, two children.  
 Per *Equitable* from London. — Mrs. Howlett and son; Mr. M. J. Howlett.  
 Per *Hamilton Ross* from the Cape. — Mrs. Ross; two Grooms in charge of horses.  
 Per *Sybil*. — Mrs. Viall. From Singapore. — Lieut. Gilmore; J. O. Cohen, Merchant.  
 Per *Orion Glenard* from Portsmouth. — Mrs. Pattenon, Mrs. Gribble and two children; Mrs. Lumley, Mrs. Baxett; Miss Gribble; Lieut. Col. Hay, B. N. I.; Captain Pattenon, H. M. 5th Regt.; Captain Hone, Baxett, and Lumley; B. N. I.; Ensign Legard, H. M. 5th Regt.; Mr. Harcourt, Civil Surgeon, Gilmore and Scott, Merchants; Geo. Parbury, Esq.; Cadet Poles, Westbitt, German, Irigoyen, and Wake; Mr. Compton, Steerage Passenger from Kuchind. From Madras. — Mrs. Jellison and two children; Lieutenants Stewart and Robinson, H. M. 21st Regt.; Lieut. Smith, Engineer; W. C. Jellison, Esq. C. B. Madras; Henry Gribble, Esq. Merchant, Canton.  
 Per *General Scott* from Boston. — Edward Spinney, Merchant, and Lady.

## DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 9. The *Perla*, W. Baxter, for Leith.  
 The *Indus*, W. R. Morris, for Rangoon.  
 The *Tweed*, R. Lawson, for Liverpool.  
 The *Oppery*, Quantin, for Calcutta.  
 — 2. The *Edith*, J. M. Heywood, for Demerara.  
 The *Pauline*, P. Sellani, for Bourbon.  
 — 4. The *Suzanna*, R. Wobben, for Latvia.  
 The *Ludovic*, H. Bristow, for Bourbon.

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From W. H. Jones, Esq. Co.'s Ra. 10, for the Rev. J. Leeshman's Chapel, at Irvine.

**THE DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.**—The *Calcutta Christian Observer* has published a rejoinder to our reply, in the last number, which will be found among our selections. The spirit which it breathes, is certainly not that which is best adapted to the discovery of truth; and the style is any thing but courteous. But these are minor considerations, which ought not to draw off attention from the important question on which we are at issue with our contemporary, whether it be the duty of Government to establish schools with the distinct view of converting Native youth to Christianity. The writer endeavours to turn upon us our own observation, that the examination of historical records had made sad havoc with the pledges which were supposed to bind Government to the support of idolatry, by drawing the inference, that the pledge of Government to abstain from proselytism, is equally unfounded. It is a fact, that those who defended the rite of Suttee, and the existing alliance between Government and the shrines of idolatry, affirmed, that in both cases pledges had been given, any departure from which would be a violation of the national faith. We were enabled to show, upon indisputable testimony, that no such pledges had been, or could have been, given. The Editor of the *Calcutta Christian Observer* would seem to argue, that because the British Government is not bound by any pledge to the support of idolatry, it is not pledged to refrain from official attempts to convert the Natives to Christianity. On the contrary, we affirm it as a fact, that Government is pledged by solemn, voluntary, and oft-repeated engagements, not to use its power for the propagation of Christianity. Upon the sanctity of these assurances, the Native mind reposes with confidence; and any effort which might be made to throw the resources of the State into the scale of proselytism, would justly be regarded as a violation of those engagements.

It matters little what are the means used for the purpose of proselytism, as long as the end is manifestly, and intrinsically, the same. If the Natives are enabled to trace a distinct design of conversion in the public measures of Government, the effect on the national feeling would be the same. For all practical purposes it would be the same thing, if Government were to endeavour to convert the Natives through schools, as through chapels; if it should employ the school masters, who are recognized as Government agents, to propagate Christianity, as if it should employ the Darogah to assemble the people to hear a discourse delivered by a Missionary, paid by the State. Those who employ Missionary funds in the support of schools, must do so under the impression that the schools will become nurseries of the Christian Church. If they supposed that their schools would not produce a powerful Missionary effect, they would not spend a farthing of Missionary money on them. It is such schools which we think Government cannot, consistently with its oft-repeated engagements, patronize.

If, however, Government had not pledged its faith to refrain from attempts to convert the Natives, there are other reasons which would make such a course highly questionable.

Its immediate effect would, we fear, be the almost entire desertion of the schools. Not only would no Christian knowledge be imparted, but the opportunity of giving any knowledge at all would be, in a great measure, lost. Whatever may be said respecting the propriety of leaving the great bulk of the people of England in the darkness of ignorance, unless secular knowledge be blended with spiritual, under the direction of the Established Church, there can be no question, that in this country secular knowledge is better than no knowledge at all. Here we have to disturb the sleep of ages; to awaken a spirit of enquiry, which has lain dormant for two thousand years, and more; and the imperative necessity of making such exertions, is not weakened by the idea, that the aroused faculties of the Native mind may not, in the first instance, be directed to religious enquiries.

Supposing, however, that Government could succeed by compulsory measures, in securing the unwilling attendance of students, is it wise to provoke that spirit of political hostility which this would not fail to enkindle? Would it be the dictate of prudence to spread a feeling of mistrust through the length and breadth of the land, and to accustom the people to look to the termination of our government with feelings of desire? In our humble opinion; whatever endangers the stability of our administration, must be highly inexpedient in a Missionary point of view, because the continuation of our present facilities for Missionary operations, appears to be bound up in the continuance of the British power in India.

Upon these grounds, besides those of principle, we have advocated a strict neutrality, as far as Government was concerned, in matters of religion. We take it up as an Indian, not as a sectarian question. We examine it in reference to the peculiar circumstances of the country. We think neutrality the only path of prudence and safety; because any deviation from it, would be sure to defeat immediately the object for which it was made; and ultimately to endanger the existence of our means of doing good, by putting the Government itself in jeopardy. On the other hand, we have equally opposed the countenance given by the officers of the State to the shrines of idolatry, as a violation of that neutrality which Government professes to have adopted.

Some may consider it difficult to reconcile this doctrine with those animadversions which we have felt it our duty to make on the very sceptical direction which the Board of Education have given to some of its measures. But is it not possible to act on principles of neutrality, without leading the Native students to imagine,—and this has too often been the case,—that the exclusion of Christianity from the public schools was more a matter of delight, than of duty? Was it not possible for the Education Board to have adopted a dignified neutrality, without pouring contempt on Christianity? or leaving on the Native mind the impression, that they had quite as little regard for Christianity, as the Heathen themselves? We allude more particularly to the contempt with which the Committee ordered the books of the Religious Tract Society to be kicked out of some of the public libraries, at the time when they were open to the reception of the *Bhaktas* and the *Korans*. This was a work of supererogation, which we trace up to individual predilections and prejudices, and not to a general sense of public duty. Perhaps it is too much to expect that all the members of this Board should be equally im-

pressed with the value of Christian truth, or that they should lament, in an equal degree, the necessity of refraining from attempts to impart the highest and noblest instruction, in order to promote public objects of an inferior description.

But there is a large field of exertion still open to them; which though not directly of a Missionary character, cannot fail to prepare the minds of the people for a purer faith. The founders of the Hindoo system have, happily, combined secular with religious error in the same system, and given the same sanctions to both. All those errors in astronomy and geography; in natural philosophy, in history, and in short in every branch of human knowledge, by which this country has been brought to so degraded a condition, are as much part and parcel of the Shasters, as the belief in the gods and brahmins, and in the transmigration of souls. And it is impossible to shake a belief in one part of this compound system, without, at the same time, preparing the mind to examine and to reject the rest. The reception of secular truths does, therefore, indirectly, but powerfully, pave the way for the admission of divine truth. This secular knowledge, Government is at liberty to impart, without the violation of any pledge. The Government seminaries may, therefore, perform a very large portion of that work, which the Missionary would find it necessary to do; they may clear the ground of noxious weeds; they may prepare the soil; and then the good husbandman may sow the immortal seed of the divine word. The *Calcutta Christian Observer* remarks on the subject:

"Has intellectual education the effect of destroying Hindoo superstition? If so, does Government give such education, knowing that fact? Is this neutrality? the fulfilment of 'solemn, voluntary, and oft-repeated engagements?' Does the '*Friend of India*' defend such a system? If so, what is the difference in this matter between us, but this: he uses one method, a literary one; we would another, a Christian one, to attain a given end. Is not this a difference of degree, not principle, on the '*Friend*'s own theory? though there is a difference of principle besides."

This is not a fair representation of our sentiments. It is not just to say that we recommend a "literary method," to destroy Hindoo superstition, while the *Observer* would use Christian weapons for the same purpose. We advocate Christian Missions for the subversion of Hindooism, as zealously and as sincerely as our contemporary. But while we think that the 'Christian method' may be legitimately employed through the agency of Missionaries, we think it is not available through the instrumentality of Government. We rejoice that intellectual education has a tendency to eradicate Hindooism; and that Government may legitimately patronize it to the largest extent, without violating its pledges, or even compromising its neutrality. Government does not impart this intellectual education, with the view of destroying Hindooism; but with the view of raising and improving the moral and social condition of the people; and the collateral effects which flow from it, though not unknown to Government, are to be ascribed to the short-sightedness of those who have so welded intellectual and religious error in the same system, that no alchemy can separate them.

If, in the discussion which has now, we trust, been brought to a close, any expression has escaped us, which may be considered as arising from a feeling of indifference to the objects of the Calcutta Christian School Book Society, we beg to recall it. The Society proposes to itself a most important sphere of labour. We may differ from its supporters in considering that Government is not to be censured for a conscientious adherence to its pledge of neutrality, but we unite with them in regarding every school in which the truths of Christianity are taught as a real blessing to the country; and we consider the Society which aims to supply them with suit-

able books, an institution, without which, our Missionary plans would be incomplete.

**THE PROBABILITY OF A BURMESE WAR.**—Various have been the conjectures relative to a Burmese war in the ensuing cold season. Hopes and fears have alternately risen and subsided, and risen again. The capitalist has been looking onward to a new five per cent. loan; and the neglected four per cents. have fallen to four, five and six per cent. discount. The merchants have been looking out for the Declaration, to bargain for freight and transport service. The army has been looking forward to the acquisition of fresh laurels, in a field which has already witnessed the triumph of British valour; but we have approached the season for operations without any effective demonstration. Not many weeks ago, the exercise of guns boats in Calcutta, the arrangement for transporting a European corps from Ceylon to Rangoon, and the sudden order issued to the general service corps to proceed forthwith to the Presidency, preparatory to embarkation, seemed to give indication of approaching hostilities; but the general service corps are suddenly ordered to remain fast, and the hopes of war are down at zero. For our part, we are inclined to believe, that however desirable it may be to occupy the Delta of the Irrawaddy, and thus to complete the chain of our post office arrangements by land between Hmaw and Penang, there will, after all, be no war at all this season.

First; because the season of preparation is over; and no rapidity of combination would enable our armies to complete the subjugation of the country in one campaign. A Burmese war, which should be dragged out to a second campaign, is a thing never to be thought of. It would entail the necessity of sending out a second Lord William Bentinck, to pure down the 'services,' civil, military, medical and ecclesiastical. As our troops could not, therefore, reach Ava before the rains of 1840, we do not think they will be sent on a Burmese expedition in the winter of 1839.

Secondly; when the question of a second Burmese war was first mooted, Tharrawadde had just gotten possession of the throne of Ava, as Dost Mahomed before him had obtained Cabul, and began to talk big about his own importance in his own Court, and contemptuously about the treaty of Yandaboo, and the Governor General. But circumstances have altered since that period, both in the East and the West. It is now distinctly ascertained, that the Usurper is infinitely more afraid of us, than we can possibly be of him. Not only has he no idea of attempting the recovery of the territory we wrested from his predecessors, but he deprecates a war with the English, as the last of calamities. He knows, that in spite of the hundred thousand rusty muskets which the Burmese Government has acquired since the peace, his raw recruits would stand no chance with the disciplined valour of British troops. If the idea of an English invasion is whispered in Tharrawadde's ear by the Portuguese lad whom Col. Burney took up with him to Ava, and 'who enjoys Tharrawadde's confidence, yet sleeps like a dog in some outer chamber of the palace by night,' the Usurper loses his rest. But with all his instinctive dread of British prowess, the King feels that the presence of a British Minister at his Court is a national disgrace, and a galling obstruction to the cruel indulgences of oriental despotism; and he burns to enjoy the same independence which the King of Siam, the Emperor of Cochin China, and the Lord Paramount of Eastern Asia, the Emperor of Peking, enjoy. He has, therefore, been endeavouring to feel his way to this much cherished independence; and while he has contrived, in his own barbarous fashion, to keep the letter of the treaty, he has broken its spirit. He has admitted the British Minister with his fifty men, and refused all intercourse with him; and he has done every thing, short of open violence, to make Ava too hot

for him. We will candidly confess, that at the time when Tharrawaddee's designs were believed to be unequivocally hostile, we advocated the indispensable necessity of forcing the residence of an Envoy on him; but, considering the pacific turn of the Usurper's mind, we are almost disposed to think, that the residence or non-residence of our Minister is scarcely worth a war, which most cost us millions, and entail a series of boundless miseries on the Burmese. We believe that Government is now fully convinced, that Tharrawaddee will not go to war, if we do not press the question of a Resident; and if the barbarian were at all open to the influence of political argument, he might plead that, after we had shown our indifference to the necessity of a British Resident at his Court, by neglecting to send one for three years after the treaty, we could scarcely be justified in going to war with him for having delivered the Burmese Court from his presence.

Thirdly; we are inclined to think, that since the usurpation of Tharrawaddee, the plot has thickened so rapidly in the West, that Government would gladly compound for peace in the East on honourable terms. In the present aspect of affairs, Government will require some deeper provocation, than the dismissal of Col. Burney, to warrant a war on the eastern frontier, which must exhaust the public finances, and distract the attention of the public authorities. The period appears to have arrived, which the prophetic eye of Napoleon foresaw, when he predicted that the civilized world would, at no distant period, be called to take up arms to prevent a Universal Russian Despotism. The crisis has at length turned up, in which enterprises of larger moment even than those which the French Revolution brought on, will shake society to its centre. Western Asia is again about to become the theatre of grand enterprises. The events which have this year transpired in Afghanistan, are connected with a circle of movements, of which Constantinople is the centre, and the Indus one of the extremities. To our minds, the best justification of Lord Auckland's acts, is to be found in the Russian demi-official declaration, that if he had exhibited less energy and decision, the path of Russia would have been abundantly simplified. But we will not break a lance with the *Herkules* on this subject. The wisdom, or the folly of the Afghan campaign, depends on European movements. This, however, we may say, that the magnitude of those interests which have arisen in the West, have necessarily disposed Government to peace and economy in the East.

**GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF IDOLATRY.**—*The Calcutta Christian Advocate* informs us, that, before long, the most positive orders may be expected, from the highest authorities, to dissolve at once, and effectually, all Government connexion with every shrine of idolatry. We hope the information may be correct; and it would be an additional gratification to have the authoritative mandate before the next mail leaves. It would then be in time to allay the provocation, which must be deeply felt, when the news reaches England of the exaction of the pilgrim tax, at the late festival of Juggunath, before it has time to do harm. The habit of patronizing idolatry seems to be peculiarly inveterate. *The Bombay Gazette* of the 2d instant contains a letter from Surat, which describes the celebration of the coconut festival in that city, in these terms: "Coconut day has passed off here in its usual way, only Government is said to have kept it on the wrong day, which some of the Bramhuns and Banyans say, is very inauspicious for this ill-fated city. I have heard it asserted that Government took no part in the ceremony. Facts, however, seem to show the falsity of this assertion. Where is the ceremony performed? In one of the offices of

the Adawlut. Who, besides Natives, are present? European Ladies and Gentlemen. Who pays for the cocoanuts, &c., used on the occasion? Who defrays the expence of the Sankrit prayers said to the river on this auspicious day? Who orders out the vessels to manoeuvre up and down the river, firing salutes and displaying their colours? Who orders the guns (about 100 during the day) to be fired from the castle, and from the vessels in the river? I should suppose the Government or its agents do all this. Till within the last three or four years, the Agent for Government used to throw the consecrated cocoanut into the river; but during Mr. Sutherland's judgeship it was transferred to the Nivrah." We hope such indecencies will be looked into, and prohibited in future.

**BRIDGES.**—By the letter of our Correspondents, *The Inhabitants of Tribene and Nyuserai*, it will be seen that the good offices of Mr. Samuels and Mr. Walters have obtained for them, from the Court of Directors, the reconstruction of their bridges. We are glad to find that the public convenience is so provided for—and especially that the Honourable Court have thought good to conciliate the confidence and affection of the people by so acceptable a boon. It seems private enterprise will not leave them the opportunity, of conferring, on the metropolis and its neighbourhood, the much more important benefit of the Floating Bridge that has lately been talked of. In this there is no cause for regret, but much the contrary. Governments, like a still higher Power, are usually most inclined to help those who help themselves. The more, therefore, that is done by the public spirit of the community, the more we may expect will likewise be done for the community by the State. As however Government may feel a little annoyed that so beneficial and popular a measure has been taken out of their hands, we would beg to suggest that there is a subsidiary gift which it is still in their power to bestow. Let them throw a suspension bridge over the Baloo Khali, half way between Seranpore and Howrah; and then by the help of the floating bridges, the whole population on this side the river, from Houghly, Chinsurah, Clundernagura, Seranpore, and their dependencies, will have a direct road into Calcutta, to the great advantage of the district, and the extended usefulness and support of the proposed bridges. We cannot profess impartiality on the subject: for an uninterrupted road to Calcutta, or even to Howrah without the floating bridge, would be a convenience to us, and our neighbours of the greatest importance. As it is, how adverse soever the tide, wind, or stream may be, we can make no use of our own carriages or horses. In expediting our journey to or from the City of Palaces; nor can any be kept for general hire.

**EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE MAGISTRACY.**—We publish another letter from *Casandra*, on the employment of Native agency; and a communication from *Phildino*, respecting the peculiar stress which we have laid on the employment of European agency in the reformation of the Police. We have always advocated the appointment of Natives to offices of trust in the public administration, and we consider that nothing is so calculated to give our Government a deep root in the country, as the liberal system which has latterly been introduced. At the same time, we cannot but think that the reform of the Police will be most effectually accomplished by European agency. So deep and inveterate are the habits of bribery and extortion among the Native Darogahs, that we scarcely think any augmentation of salary would be sufficient immediately to eradicate them. The evils of our Police system are so portentous, as to demand an instantaneous and vigorous remedy; and it is from European agency alone, that we can look

for an adequate remedy. But another, and even more serious objection to the employment of Natives exclusively, is, that the people of the country would have no confidence in them, however well they might be paid. Confidence, as Burke observed, is a plant of slow growth, and it will be long before the people come to repose that confidence in Native Officers of Police, as to consider them in the light of friends, and cheerfully to give them their assistance. Unless the confidence of the people can be acquired to such an extent, that they shall be led to aid and abet, instead of thwarting, the Police, the detection of those who prey on the Native community will be a matter of no ordinary difficulty. In the European, the Natives do generally repose that confidence which they refuse to their own countrymen, more especially when the European condescends to appear amongst them, without his Native satellites. We, therefore, advise the employment of European, in preference to Native agency, in the present emergency. It is quite as necessary that Government should take the field against the Dacoits, as it was that it should organize a system for the suppression of the Thugs. Under our inefficient Police system, crimes have increased to such an extent, that no man any longer considers his property secure. There is no leisure for experiments. We must resort to the agency which has been found effectual in eradicating evils of a kindred character, and of equal magnitude. When Dacoity has been eradicated from Bengal, (and we think Major Sleeman might effect it in about five years,) then will be the time for establishing an improved system of Police, which shall embrace a large portion of Native agency, upon an improved plan, both of allowances and responsibility.

X THE SUMACHAR DURPUS AND THE PRINCE RAJAH OF BURDWAN.—Among the charges brought by Mr. Shaw, the attorney of the *soi-disant* Rajah of Burdwan, against Mr. Samuells, is, that he purchased and distributed a number of copies of the *Sumachar Durpus*, in which paper it was stated, that it had been clearly established, that the prisoner was Kistno Lall, and that Mr. Samuells had, at length, been appointed 'full Magistrate of Hooghly. Mr. Samuells has appealed to us, whether, with that, or with any other article which appeared in the paper, he had any thing to do. We cheerfully come forward to affirm, that during the whole period in which the trial was in course of publication, the Editor had no communication directly, or indirectly, with Mr. Samuells, except where the papers were ordered. It was not till after the first part of the trial had appeared, that he requested thirty copies of the journal to be sent him. Nor was he singular in this; other individuals, both European and Native, obtained copies for their friends; and so great was the eagerness of the public at that time for a report of this strange investigation, that it became necessary to publish a second edition of the number in which the trial first appeared. The remark regarding the identity of the impostor with Kistno Lall, arose from the Editor's own reflections on the evidence. The appointment of Mr. Samuells to the Magistracy, was noticed, as other Civil Appointments are noticed. Nothing could be more innocent, certainly, than the purchase of thirty copies of a paper which contained the report of a trial, which has excited as much interest in Bengal, as perhaps any single event which has transpired since the battle of Plassey.

THE DOCTRINE OF JEHOVAH ADDRESSED TO THE PARSEES: A SERMON, BY THE REV. JOHN WILSON, D. D. &c. &c. &c.—This singularly interesting discourse was delivered partly on the 1st of May last, when Dhunjoobhy Nowrojee was baptized, and Hormadjee Pestonjee renounced his adhe-

rence to the faith of Zoroaster, and partly on the close of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, which arose out of those occurrences. The occasion was one which has riveted the attention of Christians throughout India. It will have as powerful an effect in Europe. And Dr. Wilson's elaborate discourse is every thing that could be wished, to satisfy the curiosity, to deepen the sympathy, and to sanctify the whole impression, which the reception of the first fruits of the Parsees into the fellowship of the Christian Church cannot fail to create. Generous feeling would be dead indeed, if the Parsee race, so distinct and curious a remnant of antiquity, and at the same time so intelligent and enterprising a portion of modern society, did not, when placed before the eyes of the Christian Church, draw forth much earnest prayer and effort for their conversion to God.

Dr. Wilson's sermon, however, was intended primarily for the Parsees themselves, and not for the Christian Church. Its great purpose is to bring out distinctly, the doctrine and practice of the followers of Zoroaster, that they may be called, as it were, to answer to their own consciences for adherence to such errors and absurdities, and feel the opprobrium of being known in the enlightened society in which they move, as professing their belief in puerilities so foolish, and tenets so irreligious and mischievous.

In a preface of seven pages Dr. Wilson gives a valuable memoir of the history of the Parsees since they came into India, their present numbers and distribution, and their looks of sacred authority. The Sermon itself is founded upon Isaiah xlv. 5, 7, 8: *I am Jehovah, and there is none else, there is no God beside me: I girded thee, though thou hadst not known me. I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace and create evil: I Jehovah do all these things. Drop down, ye heavens, from above, and let the skies pour down righteousness: let the earth open, and let them bring forth salvation, and let righteousness spring up together: I Jehovah have created it.* A slight acquaintance with notions of the Parsees will be sufficient to show how peculiarly happy has been the selection of the text. It places before us, as if intentionally, the main points of contrast between the faith of Zoroaster and the doctrine of revelation. But before proceeding to the exposition of his text, Dr. Wilson, in the introduction of the sermon, gives us another historical notice of still greater interest than that of the preface. In this he exhibits what may be called the collision between the faith of Zoroaster and the gospel, from the time of its first promulgation to the present day. And both of these notices are so valuable and instructive, that we shall place them both entire amongst our selections.

In the words of his text, Dr. Wilson shows, that the Parsees have a sort of national inheritance. They "were originally spoken to by Cyrus, the king of the Medes and Persians, about a hundred and sixty years before his appearance on the scene of his kingly greatness. They convey instruction suited to all the sons of men, but especially to the devotees of the Persian faith, which, though greatly modified in many of its rites and ceremonies, remains, as far as its essential principles are concerned, nearly in the same state in which it was in the days of him to whom they were addressed." The doctrines of the text are brought out in the order in which they occur, and severally put in contrast with the Parsee faith. I. The speaker calls upon us to recognize him as the self-existent, eternal, independent and unchangeable God: *I am Jehovah*: but instead of this first principle of all religion, the Parsees believe in a pantheism little differing from that of the Hindoos, in which every attribute is denied to God, unless it be mere existence. II. Jehovah demands exclusive recognition as the Divinity: *There is none else, there is no God beside*

me. But the Parsees, though they do not worship idols, are as determined and devoted polytheists as the page of history reveals to us. They worship seven Amshaspands, a multitude of Iads, the five watches and other divisions of time with-bounds, time-without-bounds, the five elements, and a variety of other objects, natural or mystical. III. Jehovah intimates the speciality of his providence: *I have girded thee, though thou hast not known me.* Whereas the Parsees have committed every province of nature to the care of the Iads and Amshaspands, and so followed the other heathens, who, in their wisdom becoming fools, "have thought that they have exalted God, when they have represented him as not himself deigning to uphold the constitution of the universe, and to direct the works of his hands, and have attributed the government of the world, and the guardianship of the various departments of nature to subordinate duties and powers." IV. Jehovah declares himself the immediate author of the most glorious symbol of his own nature, by emphatically saying, *I form the light.* This creature of God, however, is still the great object of Parsee worship. V. Jehovah declares himself to be the immediate author of what has been often viewed as the emblem of evil: *I create darkness.* The Parsees ascribe darkness, and whatever they take to be evil, to Ahriman, the spirit of evil, by whom the creator, Hormazd, was opposed in all his works, his paradise being marred by winter, his flocks by flies, and so forth. VI. Jehovah declares himself to be the author both of peace and evil: *I make peace, and create evil.* And VII. Jehovah declares himself to be the source of justifying righteousness, and sanctifying grace: *Drop down ye heavens, from above, and let the skies pour down righteousness; let the earth open, and let them bring forth salvation, and let righteousness spring up together, I the Lord have created it:* Which Dr. Wilson considers a prophetic description of the blessings of the Gospel; and thence closes his discourse with a summary of evangelical truth, in contrast with the poor, and frequently ridiculous, expedients by which the Parsees endeavour to overcome the difficulty of *man being just with God.*

Under each of these propositions there is conveyed a quantity of information respecting Parsee doctrine or worship. Our limits will not allow of our attempting to transfer that information to our pages; but the preceding analysis will enable our readers to understand, what they would obtain by becoming possessed of the sermon itself. They will find it equally worthy of regard as an exhibition of divine truth, and a contribution to literature from a little known but highly interesting field. As a composition it is every way worthy of Dr. Wilson's reputation. The style is pure and vigorous, and the tone calm, persuasive, and benevolent. It is an eminent favour that has been bestowed on Dr. Wilson, that he should have been made the first, in modern times, to bring the Parsees to a knowledge of the unsearchable riches of Christ. We hope he may yet see many more converted to God, besides the two interesting youths who have already made a good confession before many witnesses.

**MISSIONARY CHURCHES.**—Although it is in Scotland, the greatest progress has been made in bringing Missionary exertions into a scriptural relation to the Churches of Christ, the change has also begun in England. As yet it has chiefly been developed in the Provincial and Country Associations of the Independent and Baptist Churches, and in reference to Home Missions. We are not acquainted with a better example of these, than the *Lancashire Congregational Union.* This Association has been in existence some thirty or forty years, and has been the means of raising many of the Congregational Churches, with which Lancashire is fur-

nished, and from which no small proportion is drawn of the funds annually raised for the various purposes of Christian benevolence at home and abroad. From one of the Churches so raised, no less than £4,500 was lately obtained for the erection of the new College in Manchester. The Missionary income of the Union last year was £1,500: a sum with which a vast amount of good may be done in a country. According to the Rules of the Union, which are now before us, it consists "of Churches of the Congregational order, situated in the country and its vicinity;" its main object is the diffusion of Christianity, in connection with Congregational principles of church government, within the county and its immediate vicinity; and the means adopted for attaining that object, is the promotion of the preaching of the gospel, by the support of Evangelists, and the assistance of Churches requiring pecuniary aid. The affairs of the Union are conducted by: General Committee, consisting of Delegates from the Churches, together with their Pastors, the Tutors of the Academy of the county, ministers of the gospel without a pastoral charge, but residing in the county and elected to membership by a general vote, and, what is particularly worthy of notice, of the Evangelists employed by the Union. These pious labourers, therefore, take part in the councils of the whole body, and occupy the place of brethren, and not of servants. It is taken for granted, that their experience, and devotedness make them, at least, as fit as any others, to advise on what is good to be done for the common cause. They are not made to feel the stigma of an inferior grade, or taunted, as it were, with the intimation of dependence and subjection. The General Committee meets, for the transaction of business, once a year, alternately in Manchester and Liverpool: but the operations of the Union are more closely and constantly watched over, by subdivision of the Committee into four District Committees, having each a fourth part of the county under their immediate superintendence. Each District Committee sees to the collection of funds amongst the Churches within its bounds, watches over the stations occupied by the Evangelists of the Union, and inquires into the wants and claims of new localities, and reports on the whole to the General Committee.

That, however, which first drew our regard to the Lancashire Congregational Union, is its mode of proceeding with the Churches that are raised through the ministry of its Evangelists. We became acquainted with it originally in conversation with a worthy minister, the pastor of one of the Churches, which the Union first planted and still assists: and he had had reason to appreciate the system under which he was going forward in his work. His account was afterwards confirmed to us by several of the chief members of the Union, with whom we had the pleasure of frequent communication. When a new station is selected, where no Congregational Church exists, a Missionary is sent to occupy it by the sole appointment, and at the sole expense, of the Union. As soon, however, as his ministry becomes effectual, and a sufficient number of converts are gathered for union in Church fellowship, they are requested to organize themselves as a Church. They are then desired to choose for themselves a pastor, according to their own inclination. The Missionary who had brought the gospel to them is open for their choice; but if there is any other minister of consistent doctrine and character whom they prefer, there is not the slightest force put upon their inclinations. The Pastor of their choice is obtained amongst them; and the onward minister and people are left uncontrolled, according to the principles of Congregational independence. The Church is called on to contribute, according to the ability of its members, for the support of its pastor, and whether the contribution be little or much, it is

made up from the funds of the Union to the amount of income previously allowed to the Missionary. The usual course is, that the sum raised by the Church increases every year, until nothing is required from the Union at all: and then the Church, still increasing, becomes at length a grateful contributor to the general funds of the Union, from which it first received the Gospel. Under this system, independent vigour, generosity and zeal are diffused through the whole body; and the Union goes on increasing in extent and usefulness from year to year.

The same minister who first explained this system to us, had been before employed under one of a different character. He had been sent as a Society's Missionary to Ireland. The rule of the Society who employed him there was, that, when a Church had grown so as to be able entirely to support its minister, it should be at liberty to do so, and be then left to perfect independence in the management of its own interests and discipline: but as long as it came short at all of supporting its minister, whatever it did raise for the purpose was to be incorporated with the funds of the Society, and the minister was to receive his salary wholly from those funds, he considered the servant of the Society, and be entirely subject to the Society's directions respecting the scene and course of his labours. Our worthy informant assured us, that such was the paralyzing influence of this system, that, although the Society had been carrying on its operations for many years, not a single Church had yet been raised, by its means, capable of standing alone. The system had so pressed upon himself, that he had withdrawn from the service in disgust. He had occupied a station for several years, and had enjoyed a satisfactory measure of success. A Church had been raised wholly through his ministry, and between its members and himself a strong attachment naturally had been formed. The prospect began to appear distinct, and not very distant, of his people being able to secure his continuance with them by wholly undertaking his support. But in the midst of his pleasant dreams of a settled abode, with progressive usefulness, amongst the flock which he had gathered into the fold of Christ, he was awakened to the bitterest disappointment by a sudden mandate from the Society, to leave his station, and go to occupy another at a distance from it. The command was peremptory; and he had no option but to obey it. When he reached the place of his new appointment, he found that he twined his removal, and all its vexations, to the good opinion the Society had formed of him. In fact the previous occupant of his new station had thrown the Church under his care into utter confusion, by an unwise contention respecting weekly or monthly communion. The station was in danger of being broken up, and our worthy friend, having shewn himself skilful in building up a Church, was sent, without explanation or question, to prevent that mischief. The indelible impression made upon his mind was, that the more faithfully and successfully he laboured, the more unlikely was he ever to take the place he coveted, of an independent Pastor of a Church he loved. At the same time the Church—in Society-nomenclature it was merely a *station*—from which he had been torn, had its spirit broken by the arbitrary removal of their minister, and the obstruction of a stranger in his room, and the good work in it was stayed. In Lancashire we found him labouring in hope and cheerfulness, and rejoicing in the changed character of his ministerial relations. His tale produced a very powerful effect upon our minds, and more than any thing else, perhaps, occasioned that train of observation in which these papers have originated.

The Congregational or Independent Churches throughout England, are generally united in Associations for mutual

encouragement and assistance; and of late years, the institution of Home Missions by these Associations within their own bounds has become nearly universal, so that the propagation of the gospel at home, at least, is thus far recognized to be the proper work of the Church. Having begun, like the Lancashire Union, to follow this scriptural course, its manifold advantages are leading to its rapid extension. For larger objects than the County Associations could undertake, as is supposed, a Congregational Union of England and Wales has lately been formed, of the constitution and aims of which, we confess, we have had our misgivings. Be that as it may, as a sort of national Synod, it now holds its annual session, and is certainly working towards good. On the 6th, 7th and 10th of May last, it met in London, and received Delegates from Wales, Scotland, and America, both from Congregational and Presbyterian bodies: for where the Jurisdictions of the Presbyterian order cannot call on the civil power to enforce their decrees, they differ but very little from Congregational Associations. The sentiments fostered by the Congregational Union may be understood, from the following notice of a speech by the Rev. John Blackburn, on the subject of Home Missions, which was received with frequent applause.

"For his own part, he thought every congregation ought itself to be a Home Missionary Society. The gifts of every church should be called forth, and the whole body should, as it were, move simultaneously. If this should be the effect of their proposed meeting, a great moral impression would be made, and vast spiritual benefits would succeed. (Hear, hear.) The churches in London had great cause to bless God that they had adopted the plans of the Christian Instruction Society. Those churches had now 50,000 families under visitation. (Hear, hear.) His object in mentioning this, however, was not to boast of what they had done, and are still doing in the metropolis, but only to show to the brethren in the country, what benefits might be expected to result in other parts of the kingdom, if a similar plan were adopted. He was very sanguine on this subject. Aye, he believed that some of them would live to see the time when the churches of Christ would do their own work, and no longer delegate it to any central institution. (Cheers.) With respect to the question before them, he thought it of very great importance that some efficient plan of home missionary operation should be immediately adopted. (Hear, hear.) That they should employ lay agency as well as stipendiary agency, that in fact they should have a Congregational Home Missionary Society. They had neither the one nor the other, to the extent required, under the Home Missionary Society."

A proposition had been made, on the part of the Congregational Union, to the Home Missionary Society, to meet for discussing the subject of Home Missions, with the view of combining, if possible, their efforts for that cause. But the proposition was rejected by the Society, chiefly on the ground that many persons who were not Dissenters had been its warm supporters. On this, the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham—than whom for piety, wisdom and authority, none more worthy can well be named of the Congregational body—expressed himself thus:

"He was exceedingly sorry that the door of communication between the two bodies seemed to be closed by the recent act of the committee. (Hear, hear.) He could not agree with the last speaker as to the best friends of the Home Missionary Society not being Dissenters. Why it was well known that the resources of the Home Missionary Society, with the exception of a few bequests, were furnished by them—(Hear, hear.)—and it must be distinctly understood, that if that Society refused to co-operate with them, and they formed another by union amongst themselves, that other would be entitled to their support. (Cheers.) They must support themselves. (Hear.) He therefore did hope that the brethren of that Society would take into consideration whether it would not be their policy and their wisdom to co-operate with the Congregational Union."

These are not idle threats. The Union adjourned its proceedings to a meeting in the present autumn, at Birmingham, for the purpose of then originating a scheme of Home Missions under its own direction. The unanxious Society for the same purpose, will, doubtless, either be merged in this new system, or fall away to nothing.

The Congregational Union have likewise put their hand to foreign work. The Colonial Missionary Society, of the Annual Meeting and Report of which we gave a brief notice, on the 8th of July, at page 451, was instituted under its auspices, and is adopted as its own: and the operations of the Society are conducted in harmony with the avowed principles of the Union. Missions to the Heathen have not yet been taken in hand. But as Mr. James forewarned the Home Missionary Society, so the London Missionary Society has been admonished in the *Congregational Magazine*, that the time is drawing nigh, when it must drop its pretensions to all comprehensive Catholicity of constitution, and not only admit the fact of its dependence for pecuniary support on the Congregational body, and the general adherence of its agents to that order, but conform its economy to the principles and constitution of the body which maintains it. The wedge is in, and some day soon it will be driven home.

#### WEEKLY EPIITOME OF NEWS.

##### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

The report that Government was about to relinquish the monopoly of Salt, which grew out of the reduction of the manufacture last year, is disproved by the increased exertions which, it is said, are to be made this year; the manufacture in the 24 Pergamals is to be increased from three to eight lakhs of maunds.—A Commission of Lunacy, held in the Supreme Court House yesterday, declared that Bagram George Bagram had been of sound mind, without lucid intervals, since July, 1837.—Fresh proofs of the utility of the New Magistrate Act crowd on us. Yesterday a Native servant was brought up for robbing his master, and before the clock struck two, was under sentence of conviction to a month's imprisonment. A Grand and Petit Jury under the old system, would have prolonged the man's slavery to three months.—Act XXII. of the year, just published, extends to prisoners charged with offences before the Supreme, or any subordinate Court, the provisions of the Act of Parliament which alters them the benefit of counsel or attorney in all cases of summary conviction. The phraseology of the Act is, we think, justly censured, for it is not certain whether the benefit of counsel is to be given before, or after, conviction.—Dorjeeling begins to rear its head under the able management of Dr. Campbell. He is said to be "just the man for a new settlement." Like Themiastolus, he seems to have the art of making a little town a great one. A series of rules for the new Sanatorium, which breathe a liberal spirit, was published in last night's *Official Gazette*.—The new treaty with Seide, which has been made through the efforts of Col. Poltinger, it is said throws open the whole country to British enterprise, and guarantees, in the fullest manner, the friendship of the Amers for ever. The best guarantee for the continuance of this eternal friendship, however, is the occupation of the Indus by our steam flotilla.—The Court of Directors have expressed their entire approbation of the separation of the offices of Accountant and Auditor for the Western Provinces, from those of the Lower Provinces. Those offices are to be located definitely at Agra, and it is even rumored that the Sudder Board and the Sudder Court at Allahabad are to be removed thither, a matter of more questionable expediency.—The French frigate, the *Dardogne*, which has just arrived in the river, has on board Monsieur Brisson, an aid-de-camp of the Governor of Bourbon, deputed by the French Government to endeavour to introduce the cultivation of silk into that island.

##### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

The last Calcutta Lottery, which it was calculated would yield fifty thousand Rupees, yielded only twenty-two thousand.—The Agricultural Society has received notice to quit its chambers in

the Town Hall, as the building has been made over to Capt. Fitzgerald, to undergo a thorough repair.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Moore, of the firm of Moore, Hickey and Co., who, after a residence of twenty-one years in India, and after struggling with many difficulties, was preparing to return to England this year, with a moderate independence.—The question of the Floating Bridge, or rather the Steam Ferry, appears to have been taken up in right earnest. Mr. Taylor, to whom we are indebted, in a great measure, for the post office reforms, now of the firm of Carr, Tagore and Co., has proposed the formation of a Company, to carry the project into execution. Nothing can be more easy or more advantageous.—A Native, employed at the Bank of Bengal, has just made off with the sum of 4,000 Rupees; the offender is not captured.—The Banks of the new tank, in Wellington Square, have, in several places, given way, and it is now discovered that it was dug in the bed of an old creek, which the *Courier* says ran from Baitakhana to Chaudpaul Ghat, and there emptied itself into the river. This creek terminated at *Colvin's Ghat*, which was formerly called, from that circumstance, *Kacha Goodas Ghat*.—Letters from Penang state, that the Captain and part of the crew of the *Manchester*, which sailed from Bombay on the 15th July to Liverpool, had arrived there in the long boat.—The Bishop of Calcutta proceeds on his triennial visitation in a Steamer, on the 23d of October next.

##### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

All our hopes regarding the July Mail have been disappointed. The Bombay dawk, which has been detained for a day, has come in without it. The conjecture at Bombay is, that the communication through Egypt may have been interrupted by the blockade of Alexandria; but so important an event would certainly have been announced to India by some vessel sent express. In all probability, the Falmouth packet may have met with some mishap.—Mr. Frederick Osborne, of the Calcutta bar, and late Editor of the *Courier*, has just left Calcutta to try his fortune at the Madras bar, where the retirement of Mr. Cator, from one of the most lucrative offices of the Court, will make room for fresh hopes.—A very important change has been made by Government in the examination of rent-free tenures. Rule X. of the Circular Orders of 1837, which directed that if the deeds were declared by a competent tribunal to be forged, no length of possession should be considered as giving a title to lands, has been rescinded, and those who have been aggrieved by it are directed to be reimbursed.—Since the occupation of Cabul, the post has come on with regularity through the Khyber Pass and the Poonjah. Letters of the 16th of August were received in Calcutta on the 11th; a most palpable and important improvement.—Capt. George Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, to whose professional skill the fall of Ghiznee, and the termination of the campaign, is mainly to be attributed, has transmitted a full account of the capture of it to his superior officer, Col. Macleod, who has kindly sent copies of it to all the newspapers. It is distinguished by that modesty which always accompanies true merit.—The Madras papers have discovered a job. Orders have been received, it seems, to re-establish the Mint at Madras; and yet, notwithstanding the order, H. M. S. Conway has been sent up from Madras with twenty lakhs of Rupees, besides what she can pick up on the coast for recoinage. Of course the Madras papers are not over hasty when they pronounce that this most extraordinary step has been adopted for the purpose of giving somebody the per centage.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of General Martine, the founder of the Martineer, the Bishop of Calcutta preached a sermon in the chapel of that Institution.

##### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The *Englishman* of this morning appears in a new broad sheet, of larger dimensions than the *Herkara*; the one containing 1,360 square inches; the other, 1,368 inches of letter press per sheet.—Government has addressed a letter to the various officers at all settlements and stations in India, requesting them to note accurately the different phenomena which may occur during the continuance of storms and hurricanes.—The Joudhpore expedition has started; on the morning of the 27th ultimo, the town of Palee, which has been rendered famous by the plague, was taken possession of. Marat fell the same day, and Pindwarral was about to be invested.—Sir Henry Seton, in the Insolvent Court,



on Saturday last, pronounced the opinion, that the Court had no jurisdiction in cases in which debts were not contracted in Calcutta; this opinion, however, is considered to be inconsistent with law.—The triumphant termination of the expedition to Cabul has had a very visible effect on the value of Government Securities. The four per cents, which had fallen to six per cent. discount, are again looking up. The conviction that a war with the Burmese is far from inevitable, and that Government will not, therefore, stand in need of a loan, has also produced a happy effect.—The Bombay papers have published a list of the passengers who are engaged for the Suez bound Steamers, during the next four months.—The Governor of Bombay has returned from Sattara in greater haste than was expected. It is said that the visit has left no favourable impression on his mind, as troops were immediately ordered to hold themselves in readiness.—A fourth attempt to sell the Government Cinnamon Gardens at Ceylon has failed; few attended, and no one bid; this is ascribed to the heavy and impolitic export duty of three hundred per cent. which is fixed on it.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

An application has been made to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on behalf of the Ranees of Boplaun, Bugeet Koomaree, who is kept in confinement by Fran Baboo, the guardian of the young Rajah, in such a wretched hotel, that the Surgeon of the station writes, that "we should be pushed to be blamed, if our prisoners were kept in such a state."—Intelligence has been received from China to the 1st of July. The Imperial Commissioner has issued two edicts; the one requiring all foreigners to proceed to Canton, and all ships to return to Whampoa in five days, or to quit the country altogether; the other, demanding of the Portuguese Government the surrender of a Chinese converted to Christianity, who was said to have been engaged in smuggling Opium, failing which, the Commissioner threatens to besiege Macao with twelve thousand men.—The *Ariad*, which was sent from China to Aden with intelligence of the Opium crisis, reached that place in twenty-four days from Java Head, and took on to Suez the Bombay Mail, which left that port in the *Constance*, on the 30th June, and was forty-one days in making Aden. These news from China direct has reached Aden in fifty-one days earlier than the same news sent by way of Bombay.—Intelligence has been brought to Bombay by the *Hugh Lindsay* from the Persian Gulf, that Ibrahim Pasha, after defeating the troops of the Sultan, had advanced to Konia; that the Sultan himself had died at Constantinople, and that the Russians were in full march on that city; and that a fleet was moving down upon it.—The Governor of Bombay has suddenly returned from Sattara: It seems that he found a cordon of troops drawn up round it; and that the Rajah refused him admittance, on the ground that he was in treaty with the Court of Directors, and would not treat with one of their servants.—Mr. Ross Bell, the able Civilian who was sent to Siliakapore to manage the political relations of the English in that quarter, has thrown up his appointment, having found it impossible to act with Brigadier Gordon.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

W. H. Jones, Esq. ... ..	to Sept. 1846,	38 0
Thos. Hon. Sir W. Norric, Kt. ... ..	to June, 1846,	30 0

#### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA AND THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

To the remarks in the *Friend of India* (August 6th) in regard to the C. G. S. B. Society, our reply is short, and we trust not too keen even for Serampore.

Proffered courtesies we cannot but reciprocate.

The matter of "personal esteem" we must of course leave editorially unclaimed.

The charges of "sensitiveness," "violence," "torrent of abusive imputation," and "fery denunciation" we leave to their fate with the hebdomadal name of the great suppressor.

Why does not our "Friend's" quotation of scripture extend to the matter, as well as the manner of the controversy. Does the Bible speak more clearly on the latter than on the former?—or, are we nearer the truth in the former than in the latter?

We still express our astonishment, not at the novelty or antiquity, but at the fact of the *Friend of India's* hasty statement. The opinion of the *Observer* as to India, is the opinion of the *Dis-*

senters of England, as to England, at this very moment:—they are glancing *National Education* on the basis of the *Bible*. This the *Friend of India* knows:—would his readers think he did?

"The sturdy dissenters" of former days has not been doubted, and could not have been unknown. What we doubted was this,—whether the Fathers of Serampore would have assailed the infant Christian S. B. Society in the manner and on the grounds on which the *Friend of India* has done?

Rise intellectual education the effect of destroying Hindoo superstition? If so, does Government give such education, knowing that fast? Is this neutrality? the fulfillment of "voluntary, and oft-repeated engagements?" Does the "Friend of India" defend such a system? If so, what is the difference in this matter between us, but this: he uses one method, a literary one; we would another, a Christian one, to attain a given end.—Is not this a difference of degree, not principle, on the "Friend's" own theory? though there is a difference of principle besides.

As to "Government pledges," who writes in page 400, first column, line 17, of August 6, 1839, as follows? "What real havoc has the examination of official records made with the pledges, which were some time since set up as scarecrows to frighten Government from the propriety of leaving Hindoo temples to the management of the Hindoos themselves!" Turn over the page and see!

If the "Hindoo College system" leaves its young men "without moral sense or principle," what will the Government system do? Is there any difference in principle or in practice between them?—The Hindoo College is "a school of scepticism" but if so, then every school of the same kind, deserves the same name:—and why not call it, "God-less and Christ-less," as well as "school of scepticism?"

We have now followed our respected and elusivous Friend round the lists; although we have been able to fresh nothing but a back-thrust. The Knights of Serampore were wont to present the front, were they not?—We trust, after this, we shall hear no more of "rash intemperance" and "low antagonism;" of "abusive imputation" and "fery denunciation!"—Ed.—*Cul. Christ. Observer.*

The following communication has been sent to the gentleman who offered the Prizes for the best Essays on the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God; and on Natural Philosophy.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Committee of Public Instruction to forward the Essays of the several candidates who offered themselves for the prizes given by you.

The following is the order in which the relative merits of the different candidates are classified.

Essay on the Divine Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as displayed in the Creation, ... ..	100	Hurro Chandro Pundit, attached to the Hindoo Law Examination Committee, best.
...	...	Ramchandro Pundit, of the Bishop's College, 2d best.
...	...	Thakordass Pundit, of the Delhi College, 3d best.
...	...	Comulakant Pundit, of the Asiatic Society, 4th best.
...	...	Hirannand ditto, of Benares, 5th best.
...	...	Sarda Student, of the Calcutta Sanscrit College, 6th best.

The following candidates tried for the Natural Philosophy Prize 50 Rupees. They are placed in their order of merit.

Modun Mohun Student, of the Sanscrit College, 1st.	Digambar, ditto, 2nd.
Mahes Chander, ditto, 3rd.	...

The Committee has awarded to Hurro Chander Turkapundun, the prize for the best Essay on Divine Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as displayed in the Creation; and to Modun Mohun, the prize for the best Essay on Natural Philosophy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. WISE,  
Secretary, G. C. F. I.

Fort William, the 30th July, 1839.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—Your readers will, no doubt, be glad to hear, that the Court of Directors have sent out orders for re-building the Bridges at Tribenue and Nyasaree at the public expense. The Government is taking proper measures to execute this order, with as little delay as possible. This is as it should be. You will recollect, Mr. Editor, that upwards of 3 years ago, we, the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, petitioned Mr. Samuels, the Magistrate of this district, to apply to Government to put up these Bridges. Mr. S. with a public seal very seldom equalled, strongly recommended our prayer; and Mr. H. Walters, then Com-

members of Council, supported the recommendation. You, too, Mr. Editor, kindly advocated our cause in your valuable *Friend of India*. The Government referred the matter to the Military Board; a few influential, but stinging members of which, set their mighty powers against us, by declaring that there was no necessity for those Bridges; but such was the perseverance of Mr. Samuella to secure this public convenience, that he personally spoke to the Government Secretaries, and wrote several letters on the subject, until Mr. Ross was induced to report favourably to the Home Authorities for their construction. Thanks to God we are now secure from the short sighted policy of the Military Board; but we must not forget our benefactors in time of joy. Then, Mr. Editor, we hereby publicly and sincerely offer our heartfelt thanks and deep obligation to Mr. Samuella, by whose exertions chiefly this blessing we have gained, and we are sorry that he is now absent from us; a circumstance much deplored by the whole of this district. We must wait for a long time before we can get his equal. Then our obligations due to Mr. Walters, now in Europe; and, lastly, to you, Mr. Editor, for the share you have taken in this affair.

We remain,  
THN ISHANTANTS.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have read your able paper on the want of reformation in the present system of Police. On this head you will find that few disagree with you; but, Sir, I observe that you lay particular stress on the employment of European agency. Now, the only Europeans that would be available at this time, every Officer being wanted with his corps, would be the same description of men that are now being employed as Deputy Collectors, under Reg. IX. Trust me, Sir, their work in that capacity is not so far superior to their Native brethren, as to make every one think, as you do, Pay a Native well, raise him in the scale of respectability, and he will not fail you; apply the same rule to him that holds good with regard to every nation under the sun, make it a man's interest to do his duty properly, and he will do it. The incentives are not few. I think Natives are just as capable as ourselves of the value of honour, or *respect* money, or the hope of advancement. Out of more than 30 that I know employed as Deputy Collectors, I have never heard a single whisper of their corruptibility. Why should they be more so? Give them small districts, a kind but vigilant superintendent, (I mean vigilant with regard to the manner of exercising their official duties) and they will not be found wanting, at least so thinks,

Your obedient servant,  
PHILLINDO.

P. S. There must surely be at present a number of well educated men in Calcutta, who would be ignorant of the present ways of extortion, and more acquainted with our system of morals, by which, as we consider it purer, of course, every man's character must be tried.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE MAGISTRACY.  
"We must exile the old roots to a new action."—*Sir H. Stewart on the Regeneration of old Trees*.

"The heart risks becoming evil, and the extremities risk becoming torpid."—*Edinburgh Review*.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—Allow me, not in a controversial spirit, but in all respect and amity, to offer some remarks on your remarks of the 1st inst., respecting a change from the irresponsible to the responsible system of municipalities, from the hereditary and stationary to the elective and progressive principle.

Let me first premise, that the change must be made very gradually and discreetly, and should be first initiated at only some favourable points of operation, where the people should at first be consulted only in rather a general manner, as to their approval, or disapproval of their corporators. Let me also premise, that the work might have been initiated under much more propitious circumstances, if the Government and the Education Committee had done something to macadamise the road, by a substantial layer of primary education for the many, instead of only giving liturgical, and other comparatively impractical education to the few.

While you have succinctly pointed out several difficulties and

probable evils, which may attend the system, I do not think that you have duly referred to those which attend the present system, or to its chief evil; which is, that it contains no principle of self correction and progress; and that though it is sufficiently favourable to symmetry and a sort of Chinese tranquillity, it has not the capacity of throwing out its evils to the surface. When the surgeon looked at poor Meg Merrilies, and observed that the gun shot wound did not bleed *outwardly*, he shook his head.

You doubt the moral courage and energy of Hindoo corporators; but these have never been fairly tried. The means of trying and exciting their moral energy, consist in putting them on their energy; and let us further excite that energy, and also correct it, by making good municipal conduct a mere claim to preferment under Government. All errors, under such a system, will be phenomena of progress; whereas, under the present system, they are obstructions of progress; for in the present system there is no principle of self correction or of movement, unless it be backwards.

It is apprehended that the elusion of responsible, for irresponsible, municipalities, would overset the European functionaries with labour; but I believe that the apprehended downward responsibility would have the very opposite effect. I believe that many local details might be delegated to responsible, which cannot now be delegated to irresponsible, corporators; and that many general and insurmountable complaints, which now occupy much time, might, under a system of downward responsibility, be left to the redress of a new election. When a head palanquin boy, a head boatman, or the head of a gang of robbers, is doing wrong, a new headman is chosen—and this is common sense reduced to action. It is, perhaps, owing to due organization, that gang robbers are so much for the unorganized communities.

As to a further shool of European functionaries, I really think that there is already quite enough exclusion of the Natives. The European part of the service is, I think, considerably overrated; because their excellence is taken from *their own reporters*, and from a Press (proven chameleon!) too desirous of keeping on good terms with the favoured caste: the sold services being of a favoured caste, also seems to me a paramount obstacle to its excellence and efficiency, since that circumstance precludes impartial control and riddance of its worst members, who thus often sleekly enjoy an affluence of 25 years of misadministration, "because they must be provided for;" and another objection is, the other constitutional necessity which European service involves of most liberal and expensive absence allowances, and of employing the young and the ignorant of languages and habits, on duties requiring intimate knowledge of these.

Under the present system, the Police is allowed to be "as bad as it is possible to be." Individual exertion has, in revenue, usurped the place of collective adjustment, which latter system (as has been proved in some Turkish provinces), would reduce the expense and the inequality of taxation nearly one-half. There is at present not only no energy, but no principle from which united energy may be expected, by which the communities may raise themselves from the mire of ignorance, torpid subjection, and mere criminal obedience in which they grovel. As to their protracted want of energy, we have no ground on which to deny their untired energy, if once a principle of united operation be introduced. When Curran, at some Irish lun, said, that the numerous *flaccid* could, if united, have pulled him out of bed, he illustrated what even the Hindoos could do, if, instead of each acting individually and separately, they were united under elective constitutions, which would enable those who now can only *pester*, worse than the *flaccid* bites, by false complaints, and falsify (so as to frustrate) their own true complaints, to give vent to the sufferings from which these arise in the constitutional remedies which each locality would possess.

\* If any allowance be given by Government for the repair of a village tank, &c., the present corporators invariably, if trusted with it, appropriate it to themselves; nay will they duly apportion a revenue remission.

\* I do not impugn this; I only *lament* the necessity—as I do the immense cost of a European at College, or on sick certificate, or on furlough—as also the evils of his ten years apprenticeship inflicted on living (though dumb and helpless, because unorganized) subjects.

The country has now as local pores—such a local voting would be for the transpiration and the escape of those heats and diseases which thence must, from want of such escape, be tending, however secretly, to find their vent under the central Government: but if this last danger seems too remote for consideration,—as such dangers always are till their arrival,—I would again refer to the evils above mentioned, which are eating out the core of our seemingly stationary, but in reality, deteriorating provinces. And is it not most inconsistent, that while all consider the people unfit for even the initiation of primary education in local and social Government, they are considered fit for the higher politics, which are flung forth in the “dense and explosive atmosphere” of the capital? Truly, we are beginning at the wrong end of the work; and if we persist, the Hindoo will (as Mr. Silek would say,) “run ahead of himself.” If we do not initiate a development in the provinces, we may have an eruption at the capital.

One word more. The well organised municipalities, and such valuable offices as we give to the Natives, to divert them from their present objects of barren ambition in jewels and religious ceremonials, &c., will not as so many cords to bind the state ballion to the soil, so as to steady its first ascent.

Yours,

CASSANDRA.

P. S. You most correctly observe, that even the more energetic English could not sustain their corporations against the power of the aristocracy: but *here* (I would urge) the aristocracy have no such power—unless it be the European aristocracy, which, indeed, is not altogether indisposed to keep down the Natives, particularly in a case wherein a situation may, if conferred on a Native, “be lost to the service,” which reason I have heard a provincial Judge privately give for publicly opposing the appointment of a Native Judge.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

#### THE MARTYR OF MADAGASCAR.

*A Hymn composed on reading the melancholy intelligence recently received from that Island.*

BY THE REV. W. H. COOPER.

Ye hills of Madagascar  
Have heard the secret sigh  
Of many a pious sinner;  
Of blessings from on high;  
Amidst your forest masses,  
Where spies might not intrude,  
The chorus of their praise  
Has cheer'd your solitude.  
The moon-lit congregation  
Has breathed the fervent pray'r,  
And heard of Christ's salvation,  
And sung his glories there;  
There God's own book perusing,  
Some holy pilgrims trod,  
And, wrapp'd in heav'nly musings,  
Held fellowship with God.  
Farewell! this best occasion,  
The wolf the fold has spy'd  
And now in wild confusion  
The flock is scattered wide,  
In cruel bondage groaning  
Beneath the oppressor's rod,  
Yet heaven will hear their moaning;  
Their record is with God.  
The blood of thy first martyr  
Is purple on thy plain;  
But thou wast her departure,  
And death to her was gain;  
Her spirit rests in glory,  
Beyond the reach of foes;  
And earth shall hear the story  
Of her triumphant close.  
The Christian world shall waken  
From lethargy profound;  
The powers of darkness shaken  
Shall totter to the ground.  
And thine ever'd condition,  
Dark Isle of Africa's sea,

Shall rouse one loud petition,  
Till God shall set thee free.

Oh! be thy sons forgiven  
Their blind and erpel deeds,  
Altho' this blood with heaven  
For righteous vengeance pleads,  
May Christ's own blood bedew thee,  
And wash thy stains away,  
And Christ's own spirit thro' thee,  
Diffuse the light of day.

—Christ. Watchman.

#### PRAY NOT FOR THE DEAD.

Pray not for the dead! Alas, alas! the prayer  
So often poured in bitterness of heart,  
In the first fulness of the son's despair  
Over the graves of loved ones, who depart  
And leave us mourning, shall we not confess  
And know and feel its utter worthlessness?  
Pray for the young! That they may live and learn  
And hallow their Creator's name, and love  
The creature he hath made; and so return  
The spirit to its resting-place above,  
To God who gave it; and the dust to dust,  
Whence it was taken—pray for them and trust.  
Pray for the weary and the sick at heart,  
For those bowed down by sorrow's heavy weight;  
Pray that the God of patience may impart  
His own good spirit to the desolate;  
And pray that they who sow in tears may reap  
In joy unchanging—pray for them and weep.  
Pray for the sinner—for the weak and blind;  
For them who will not or who cannot pray;  
Pray that the poor benighted ones may find  
A star to light the darkness of the way;  
The trouble spirit, the repentant sinner  
May yet be there—then pray for them and fear.  
Pray for the dying that their end be peace;  
Pray for the mourners who bewail their loved;  
Pray that the worn and aching heart may cease  
To suffer, tho' they may not cease to feel!—  
And oh! that sorrow may not pass away  
And leave those hearts unchastened, deeply pray!  
But pray not for the dead; nor weep nor sigh!—  
Ye cannot know, ye cannot change their doom;  
For as the tree hath fallen, it must lie:  
In business of spirit, by the tomb  
Kneel down, and tears of contrite sorrow shed;  
Pray for the living—pray not for the dead.

M. A. H.

—Athenum.

**PREBYTERIANISM IN ENGLAND.**—It has been often felt as a great hardship by our Presbyterian brethren in England, that their complete separation from the Church to which they belonged tended to weaken their hands, and even by the want of a common bond of union, to dissipate them from one another. Two years ago, accordingly, it was resolved to form a Synod in England, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and acknowledging the same doctrines, discipline, worship, and government. The last meeting of this body took place on the 27th February at Manchester. The Presbyteries of London and Newcastle-upon-Tyne applied for union with the Synod, and were admitted. The Rev. Mr. Thomson, of North Shields, was chosen Moderator. It was proposed and carried, that a pastoral letter should be issued by the Synod, and read to all the churches under its charge. The right of Presbyterian soldiers to attend Presbyterian places of worship in England came under consideration, and a committee was appointed to communicate with other Synods on the subject, especially with the Synod of Ulster, to obtain information, and to make such application to Government as might be thought necessary. A committee was also appointed to watch the progress of the marriage bill. A petition to the Legislature was unanimously adopted, praying for national education based upon the principles of Christianity, and deprecating the establishment of any system having for its aim the mutilation of the Scriptures, or which did not provide that the entire Bible should be fully taught in the schools. It was agreed that the Moderator should prepare an historical tract, stating the origin of the Synod, and the motives which have led to its establishment, and that the tract should be printed for circulation under the superintendence of the London Presbytery. A deputation was appointed to attend next General Assembly, and to present a memorial, praying for representation in the Assembly, and that all other proper means be used to secure this object.

The whole proceedings of the Synod were conducted with the utmost harmony and unanimity, and the next meeting was appointed to take place at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the third Wednesday in April, 1849.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

**THE DEPUTATION TO PALESTINE.**—The General Assembly's Committee for the Conversion of the Jews have been most anxious to acquire accurate information in reference to the state of the Jewish people, more especially in the Holy Land. With this view, they unanimously agreed, at a late meeting, to send forth a deputation immediately to Palestine. The deputation consisted of the Rev. Dr. Blank, Professor of Theology in Marischal College, Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr. M'Cheyne, of Dundee, and the Rev. Mr. Buner, of Collace, ministers; and Robert Wodrow, Esq., Glasgow, elder. It is intended that the first object of this deputation should be to inquire whether there is a favourable opening in Palestine for the establishment of a mission to the Jews residing in that country, and to report to the General Assembly in May. After having accomplished this part of their mission, the deputation will then visit the Jews in Germany, Poland, and the other parts of the Continent where they chiefly abound. The expenses of this preliminary inquiry will be defrayed by a separate fund raised for the specific purpose. The step which the committee have thus taken is a wise one, and, with the blessing of God, will be of the greatest advantage to the cause of Jewish conversion.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

**CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY.**—The work before us is the work of God. We are highly favoured to be permitted to be fellow-labourers together in a cause so magnificent, so benevolent. Our present operations must be sustained and enlarged. Look at our English brethren.—Without aid from any other society, or from Government, for instance, they raise for Foreign Missions the sum of £30,000 pounds sterling, nearly double 100,000. They first pay tithe of all they possess for the support of an established church, and then support their own institutions. Brethren, do we pay tithes of what we possess even for all our benevolent objects? They do, shall I say five times? they do ten times as much in proportion to their numbers as we do, with all our advantages and wealth, and with no established church to support. What ought to be expected from us? We must raise at least double 100,000 in the next twelve months. We must do it, or be disgraced in the eyes of the Christian community. We must do it, or break the hearts of our missionary brethren. We must do it, for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. There are before us some examples of a benevolent sacrifice of property. What did Judaea a few years ago? Having, through his own relatives and those of his departed wife, and by the presents received from the English and Burman governments acquired from six to ten thousand dollars, he poured it all as a donation into your treasury. Why should Alexander Judson do this, more than you or I? Why should he love God more than we should? And why should he do more for his Master? Has he been redeemed by the blood of Jesus? so have we. Has he consecrated his all to God? so have we.—*Speech of the Rev. S. H. Cone, before the American Baptist Mission Board.*

**AMERICAN MISSION AT MOULMEIN.**

*Table of persons baptized in the Moolein mission.*

	Previous to 1837.	During 1837.	Total.
Burmese and	113	15	128
Peguanas, }			
Karens, }	147	48	195
Pwge Karens, }		15	15
Foreigners, }	197	19	216
Total,	457	91	548

—*Id.*

**Shyen Principalities; their extent, population, and language.**—The Shyans call themselves Thel (Tai), and the Burmese and Talung, Mwoon; the Karens they call Kakhya; the Chinese they call Ya-roka. The Shyan population is great, but I have no means of ascertaining the amount with any degree of exactness. I have taken great pains to arrive at something more than conjecture—the result I will here give. There are three principalities that pay a nominal allegiance to the king of Siam, and five to the emperor of China; two are independent, and nine are tributary to the king of Ava. Besides these, there are five Shyan provinces, governed by officers appointed by the court of Ava; they are Mo-ah-nu, Bama, Mogang, and two others on the Khyen-daw river, between Mogang on the north-east, and the little Kingdom of Kathay on the west. Here are nineteen principalities and five provinces, extending from the great Cambodia river of the east, to within 150 miles of Ava on the west, and thence along the borders of China north as far as Mogang, and extending to within 100 miles of Ava north; then, taking a sweep round to the west of Ava, their population extends along the Khyen-daw river to the borders of Kathay, and, formerly, to the foot of the Aracan mountain. I have endeavoured to ascertain the population of each principality, and each province; and, after comparing the statements of Shyan princes, Shyan merchants, Burman officers and Burman merchants, together with the judicious information of Col. Burney, who has resided eight years in Ava, I have come to the conclusion that there are about eight millions of Shyans. All these people speak the same language, and have the same written character, with the exception of two principalities, the Paloung and the Yien; and these are not radically different. The Paloungs and Yiens

read Shyen, and I believe the greater part of them speak it. Thus we have eight millions who read and speak one language. Their language is monosyllabic, and partakes largely of nasal sounds. Their alphabet is an improvement on the Burman, as it is nearly the useful consonants. They have no vowels, which are merely ever used; certain points or marks are attached to the monosyllable, to make the vowels sound. Their alphabet, in form, hardly varies from the Burman.

**Kakhya; their localities, number and names.**—*Preparation for the Gospel.*—I have noticed, in my journal, only a few of the interviews I have had with this people, and only a small part of the information I gained relative to their numbers, their names, and their political relations. The result of all my inquiries is, that Kakhya is only another name for the Karens. All these mountain tribes, through the whole extent of the Shyan country, and still north into Thibet, are called Kakhya, except in the Hukong valley, between Mogang and Assam, where they are called Thing-han Kakhya. The whole mountain country between Mogang and Kathay is inhabited by the same people. Around the Merabon gulf, from Maroon in Bama, and extending inland as far as the Burman population has ever extended, the mountain tribes are called Karens. Between Rangon and Toung Oo, and between Toung Oo and Ava, they are very numerous, as also between Toung Oo and Monay, a Shyan city about 350 miles east of Ava. There are some tribes scattered along between Bama and the Shyan states, called Kara-nee, and these extend as far west as Zimay (Zemay). These are less numerous than those who live in the vicinity of Burman towns. Some have erroneously considered them as belonging to the Shyan family. Their language and every thing else pertaining to them is Karen. Kara-nee signifies red Karen, and they are so called because their clothes are mostly of a brownish red color.

In addition to this, the south-east part of Thibet is inhabited by Kakhya; or, at least, I have reason to believe so, as the Shyans who live in the most northern part of Burmah, and adjoining Thibet, call the country "the Kakhya country." It will be seen, then, that three mountain tribes are scattered over a vast extent of country, and their population I make to be about five millions. It will require too much space to mention the particulars by which I arrive at this conclusion. At another time, if necessary, this can be done.

The Kakhya, Thing-han Kakhya, Karens, and Kara-nee, are only so many different names of the same people. Scattered as they are amidst idolaters, they have remained a distinct people. From age to age, they have retained idolatry, and all its imposing forms. In oral songs they have kept alive the remembrance of eminent prosperity, and inspired hopes of some unalike happiness hereafter. It is an interesting fact, that they have some idea of a Supreme Being, and have a tradition that the book of God will be given to them. Perhaps this is the reason they have been kept from the deadening influence of idolatry. They appear to be prepared for the reception of that gospel which brings life and immortality to light. All that I know of their traditions, and all that I have seen of their habits, go to convince me that their conversion will be rapid, according as they can be brought into contact with the word of God. The press which the Board has placed in Tavoy, is exclusively devoted to the good of this race; two or three more will probably be needed before long. That will be a blessed day, when the north, and east, and west of Ava, and the whole frontier of Burmah bordering upon China, where this interesting people chiefly abound, shall be visited with the same instrumentality which is now in operation in the Provinces. If we are faithful to our trust, these five millions will get their books through the medium of the Christian press, and consequently will never be idolaters. Now, they are enveloped in darkness, like a benighted traveller in some lonely desert. Their readiness to hear of the "Eternal God," and listen to his word, admonishes us to hasten to their assistance; that their mountains and their hills may rejoice; that they may sing, "How beautiful are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

P. S. Having been assured by the Shyans on the Irrawaddy, seventy miles above Raman, that Thibet adjoining Burmah was the Kakhya country, and having fully satisfied myself that Kakhya was only another name for the Karens, I had just occurred to me, that perhaps in Malin Brama's account of Thibet, I might find something about the mountain tribes there. To my surprise, I find a quotation from Marco Polo on this very subject. He travelled through these countries in the 13th century. He says, "Thus the country of Cordi is the south-east point of Thibet, and perhaps the country of the nation of the Karims (Karens), which is spread over Ava." I have quoted this, because it corroborates the testimony of the Shyans.

I wish also to remark, that the tribes between Mogang and Upper Assam are called by the English, Singphos, though in my journal I have followed the Burman and Shyan, who call them Thing-han, and sometimes Thing-han Kakhya, because they are really Kakhya.—*Bapt. Mis. Mag.*

**LIBERIA.**—Liberia extends from the St. Paul's river on the north-west, to the Cavalry river on the south-east, a distance of three hundred miles along the coast. Its extent inland

is from ten to forty miles. Four separate colonies are now included within its limits, viz.

**Monrovia**, established by the American Colonization Society, including the towns of *Monrovia*, *New Georgia*, *Caldwell*, *Millborough* and *Marshall*.

**Bassa Cove**, established by the United Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. This colony includes *Bassa Cove* and *Edina*. The latter village was founded by the American Colonization Society, and lately ceded to the United Societies.

**Greenville**, established by the Mississippi and Louisiana Colonization Societies at *Sinou*.

**Maryland**, established by the Maryland Colonization Society at *Cape Palmas*.

In the nine villages enumerated above, there is a population of about 5000—all, of course, coloured persons, of which three thousand five hundred are emigrants from this country, and the remainder natives of Africa, mostly youth, who have come into the colonies to learn "African" and make themselves "white men" by conforming to the habits of civilization, and becoming subject to our laws.

The commerce of the colonies, though in its infancy, is already extensive. From dollars 80,000 to dollars 150,000 is exported annually, in sawwood, ivory, palm oil, and hides; and an equal or greater amount of the manufactures and productions of Europe and America are brought into the colonies in return. Monrovia, which is the largest town and principal seaport, carries on a considerable coasting trade, by means of small vessels built and owned by her own citizens. Not less than twelve or fifteen of these, averaging from ten to thirty tons burden, manned and navigated by her own citizens, are constantly engaged in a profitable trade along seven hundred miles of the coast.

The harbour of Monrovia is seldom clear of foreign vessels; more than seventy of which, from the United States, England, France, Sweden, Portugal and Denmark, touch there annually.

**Bassa Cove** and **Cape Palmas** have built good harbours, and possess great advantages for commerce. Already their waters are frequented by the constant presence of traders from other countries, and in a few years, when the hand of enterprise shall have developed the rich mines of wealth, which nature has so abundantly provided there, these growing towns will become the centres of an extensive and important business.

**Sinou**, too, possesses an excellent harbour, and is the natural outlet of a vast tract of rich and productive country. Under the fostering hand of its enterprising founders it will soon become an important link in the mercantile chain of America-Africa establishments. The productions of the country, which may be raised in any quantity for exportation, are *coffee*, *cotton*, *sugar*, *rice*, *indigo*, *palm oil*, together with the *gums*, *dye-woods*, *ivory*, &c., which are collected from the forests.

The state of morals in the colonies is emphatically of a high order. Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, profanity and quarrelling are very almost unknown in Liberia. A temperance society, formed in 1844, numbered in a few weeks after its organization 500 members; at that time more than one-fifth of the whole population.

At **Bassa Cove** and **Cape Palmas** the sale and use of ardent spirits are forbidden by law. In the other colonies the use of public houses so effectually prohibits drunk drinking that no respectable person would dare indulge an appetite so disreputable.

There are eighteen churches in Liberia, viz. at **Monrovia** four, **New Georgia** two, **Caldwell** two, **Millborough** two, **Edina** two, **Bassa Cove** three, **Marshall** one, **Cape Palmas** two. Of these, eight are Baptist, six Methodist, three Presbyterian, and one Episcopalian.

As there are forty clergymen in the colonies, all the churches are not only regularly supplied with preaching, but religious meetings are weekly held in many of the native villages.

Eight hundred of the colonists, or more than one-fifth of the whole population, are professed Christians, in good standing with the several churches with which they are connected. As might be expected, where so large a proportion of the people are pious, the general tone of society is religious. Nowhere is the Sabbath more strictly observed, or the places of worship better attended. Sunday schools are established generally in the churches, into which, in many cases, the native children are gathered with those of the colonists.

There are twelve weekly day schools in all the settlements, supported generally by education and missionary societies in this country. The teachers in most cases are coloured persons. A laudable thirst for knowledge pervades the community, and a great desire is expressed for an academic institution, toward the support of which they would contribute liberally; though as yet they are scarcely able to establish one single-handed.

In some places, as at **Bassa Cove**, literary societies are formed for mutual improvement, much on the plan of village lyceums in this country.

At **Bassa Cove** and **Monrovia** there are public libraries for the use of the people. The one at the former place numbers 1200 or 1500 volumes.

A monthly newspaper is published at Monrovia. The articles in this paper afford good testimony of the general intelli-

gence of the people, and reflect great credit upon the talented editor, a colored man.

There are at present 25 or 30 white persons connected with the various missionary and education societies, or attached to the colonies as physicians, &c. The government of Liberia is essentially republican, all the officers, except the governor, (who is appointed by the Colonization Society,) being chosen by the people. Elections are held annually in every village, and are conducted with great propriety and decorum. A vice governor, legislative councillors, a high sheriff, constables, &c., are some of the officers elected annually. The militia is well organized and efficient. — *Baptist Missionary Magazine*.

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**ARSENIC.**—M. Orfila has discovered a method of detecting the smallest atoms of arsenic, even when administered to solution. For this he used a lamp, the hydrogen gas of which was produced by a piece of zinc, steeped in diluted sulphuric acid. The arsenic, however small the quantity, when exposed to the flame of this gas, is carried along by it, and if a cold substance be presented to the end of the narrow tube conveying the flame, the arsenic will be deposited on it like a spot. — *Athenaeum*.

**ELECTRIC SPARK.**—M. Edmond Bequerel has been making experiments on the calorific radiation of the electric spark, and comes to the following conclusions: whether this spark prove to be from a battery or not, there is no elevation of temperature, let the distance be what it will; but as the electric spark excites or revives the phosphorescence of a body gifted with this property, it is reasonable to suppose, that it affects it by some peculiar radiation, differing from that which produces the reaction of heat. — *Ibid*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DRUIDICAL REMAINS.**—In the mountains of Ardes, some very curious remains of Druidical worship have been found. The spot is very wild, and is supposed to have been the site of a forest now destroyed. On digging below the grass, a layer of charcoal, mixed with a powdered vitrified substance, presented itself, in the midst of which was buried an urn, containing a second, also vitrified, and of a square form, in which were placed two fragments of bones which were not consumed by fire. Round this vase, and at equal distances, three lamps. Within the excavation are fragments of vases of different forms, resembling the most beautiful Roman pottery. — *Athenaeum*.

**PARIS.**—According to the last census in 1836, the population of Paris, exclusive of strangers and troops, was 699,124; and of the whole department of the Seine, 1,106,694. The total number of births in the capital for the same year, was 28,942; deaths, 24,037; marriages, 8,308; still-born children, 1,727. Of the births, 14,645 were males, and 14,297 females; 4,774 took place in hospitals, &c.; 9,633 were illegitimate—viz. 4,801 males, and 4,732 females; of which 2,667 were recognized by parents. Of the deaths, 12,014 were males, and 12,943 were females, 14,945 persons died in their own homes, 8,335 in the civil hospital, 734 in the military hospital; 64 in prisons, and 299 were deposited in the Morgue—viz. 248 males, and 49 females.—*Christ. Watchman*.

**IMPORTANT EXCAVATION.**—We have been politely favoured by Professor Eton, of Brown University, with the following interesting extract from a letter written by Geo. W. Greene, Esq. U. S. Consul at Rome. We hope to be indebted to the same kindness for a full description of this interesting discovery, as soon as it shall be received in this country.

"You would find many changes in Rome. The excavations in the Forum, and around the Temple of Vesta at Rome, have led to some highly interesting discoveries. At Porta Maggiore a tomb has been discovered so singular in its architecture and ornaments as to have excited an uncommon degree of interest, and had not the inscription been nearly perfect, it might be hard to say how many volumes of controversy and dissertation it would have given rise to. I will send you the best account that has been given of it. Nibby has in the press a new work upon Rome superior to any thing hitherto published.—*Proc. Jour*.

**ANTI-DUELING BILL.**—The bill, as it passed the senate, is in the following words:

A BILL to prohibit the giving or accepting, within the District of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that if any person shall, to the District of Columbia, challenge another to fight a duel, or shall send or deliver any written or verbal message purporting or intending to be such challenge, or shall accept any such challenge or message, or shall, knowingly, carry or deliver any such challenge or message, to fight a duel, in or out of the said District, and such duel shall be fought in or out of the said District, and either of the parties therein shall be slain, or mortally wounded in such duel, the surviving party to such duel, and every person carrying or delivering such challenge or message, or acceptance of such challenge or message as aforesaid, and all

others aiding or abetting therein, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, in any court competent to the trial thereof in the said District, shall be punished by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than five years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall give or send, or cause to be given or sent, to any person in the District of Columbia, any challenge to combat with a deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or if any person in the said District shall accept any challenge in fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon, whatever, or shall be the bearer of any such challenge, every person so giving or sending, or causing to be given or sent, or accepting such challenge, or being the bearer thereof, and every person aiding or abetting in the giving, sending, or accepting such challenge, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and an conviction thereof in any court competent to try the same in the said District, shall be punished by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than five years in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall assault, strike, beat, or wound, or cause to be assaulted, stricken, beaten, or wounded, any person in the District of Columbia, by declining or refusing to accept any challenge to fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or shall post or publish, any writing charging any such person, so declining or refusing to accept any such challenge, to be a coward or using any other opprobrious or injurious language therein, tending to degrade and disgrace such person for so offending, on conviction thereof in any court competent to trial thereof, in said District, shall be punished by confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding seven years, nor less than three years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the oath now to be prescribed by law to be administered to the grand jury in the District of Columbia, they shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to inquire into, and true presentment make, of all offences against this act.—*American Paper.*

**FREE NEGROES IN ALABAMA.**—“The Legislature of Alabama has passed an act prohibiting that every free person of color residing in that State, on board a vessel as cook, steward, mariner, or in any other employment, shall be immediately lodged in prison, and detained until the departure of the vessel, when the Captain thereof shall be bound under a heavy penalty to take him away. If any free person of colour thus sent away shall return, he or she shall receive thirty-nine lashes, and if found within the State twenty days after such punishment, he or she be sold for a slave for a term not exceeding one year. The Captain of any vessel in which such free person of colour shall arrive, shall give security in the sum of dollars 2,000 that he will take away the said free person of colour. The 6th section makes it lawful for any person to seize and make slave for life, to his own use, any free person of colour who may have come into the State of Alabama, after the 1st day of February, 1853, provided this section shall not take effect until the 1st day of August next. The 7th section makes it lawful for any person to seize upon and make a slave for life, of any free person of colour who may be found in the State of Alabama, after the passage of this act, and who shall have come into the State since its passage.”—*Christ. Watchman.*

**ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.**—The first inauguration of Washington, as President of the United States, took place at the old Federal Hall in the city of New York, on the 30th of April, 50 years ago. The occasion was celebrated by Chancellor Livingston, on the 15th in front of the Hall, and after this ceremony, the members of Congress returned to the Hall, where Washington delivered the inaugural address. The assembly then proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where prayers were read by the Bishop. The Federal Hall stood on the spot where the new Custom House is now building. The 50th Anniversary, which occurs to-day, is to be celebrated by the Historical Society of the city of New York, by an Oration, and public dinner. The Oration is to be delivered by the late President Adams.—*N. Y. Paper of April 30.*

**COLONIAL HISTORY.**—A bill passed in the New York Senate on Friday, to appoint an agent to procure and transcribe documents in Europe, relating to the Colonial History of the State. The bill appropriated a sum not exceeding dollar 400 to carry it into effect. John L. Stephens, Esq., the author of travels in Egypt, Arabia, &c. is named in the bill as the agent.—*Christ. Watchman.*

**MINISTER FROM TEXAS.**—The *Globe* announces that on Thursday, the Hon. Richard G. Dunlap was introduced by the Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas.—*Ibid.*

**A VENERABLE CONSUL.**—Miss Hall, in her “Rambles in Europe,” (a very interesting work by the way) in 1856, while at Lyons, was waited upon by the American Consul at that port. He holds his office by the appointment and under the hand of Washington. If still living, he is doubtless the only man in existence who can exhibit the signature of the immortal father of his country as the seal of his office. In 1856, according to Miss Hall, his form was erect, and his face was slightly wrinkled. “He would,” she says, “pass readily for fifty-five or sixty, and yet he must be verging upon ninety. It is more than half a century since he has looked upon his native land.”—*Herald.*

**THE ATTEL PLENO.**—*The St. Catharines, U. C. Journal* of the 6th, states that five men were swept over the Niagara Falls on the previous Thursday. The Journal says:—

“The only particulars which we have been able to learn, are, that just before sunrise on Thursday morning last, a boat with two men in it, was discovered in the middle of the river, above the falls, vainly endeavouring to make their way through the ice, with which they were encircled, to the Canada shore. Their utmost exertion proved unavailing, and in a short time they were seen to enter the cascades, when they disappeared. In half an hour after, another boat, with three men in it was discovered in the same awful situation, and trying too, to gain the Canada side; but in a few moments shared the melancholy fate of the other. Yesterday the body of a man was picked up in the Whirlpool, supposed to be one of those unfortunate men, having about his person two hundred dollars, and a valuable gold watch.”—*Christ. Watch.*

**NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTORY AT PHILADELPHIA.**—We learn from the *Philadelphia North American* that seventy-eight Locomotives and Tenders, &c. have been completed since the establishment of these works, of which 1 has been sent to Canada, 1 to Cuba, 1 to England, 2 to Germany, 2 to Austria, and 71 to different parts of the United States. There are over 400 hands employed, and sixty Locomotives and Tenders, &c. are finished per annum, together with a large amount of other machinery. The foreign orders now on hand, which will all be shipped before the 1st of August next, are as follows:—For Prussia 2, Austria 2, Hungary 2, England 9.—*Ibid.*

**WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.**—The report made to the Legislature represents the income of this road for the last year, at dollars 212,345.08, viz.—for passengers, dollars 112,032.43; freight, &c., dollars 94,927.81; rents and storage, dollars 5,432.29. The expenses were dollars 63,573.97; surplus, dollars 150,759.00. The amount divided of this surplus during the year was dollars 102,000, or 6 per cent. on the capital stock of dollars 1,700,000. Before declaring the last dividend, the directors reserved for deterioration of perishable materials in the road, and depreciation of engines and cars beyond the repairs, the sum of dollars 15,000.—*Traveler.*

**WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.**—It appears from the annual report that the whole receipts of this road last year, were dollars 263,115.13, viz.—for transportation of passengers, dollars 195,974.73; merchandise, 64,148.92; mail, 2,320.00; rents, 1,741.20. The expenses were dollars 120,044.23; leaving a surplus of dollars 145,070.87. Out of this, a dividend of 6 per cent. or dollars 136,312, was paid to the owners of the capital stock.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th September, 1889.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to permit Mr. C. B. Thornhill, Writer, reported qualified for the Public Service and attached to the North Western Provinces, to remain at this Presidency for a period of three months.

The Honourable the President of Council is pleased to attach Mr. C. B. Thornhill, Writer, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North Western Provinces.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

The 24th September, 1889.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct, that the following Resolution, passed by the Honourable the President of Council, be published for general information.

The 24th August, 1889.

\* Resolution.—The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to resolve, in continuation of the Resolution of the 12th October and 21st December 1888, and 17th June 1887, modifying the Rules for leave of absence by General Orders in the General Department, dated the 18th December 1882, that all Civil Functionaries stationed in the District of Ferozshah, be allowed the indulgence accorded to the Civil Servants employed in the Bihar Province and certain other Districts by the Memorandum in this Department of the date above quoted.

(Signed) J. P. GRANT, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India. Published by order of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDER BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 14th August, 1889.

Mr. C. B. Quintia, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Champaran, is allowed leave of absence for two months, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. C. Beadon will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector during Mr. Quilkin's absence.

The 26th August, 1880.

Mr. W. Taylor is appointed to the office of Magistrate of Behar, vice Mr. V. Matheson.

Mr. J. G. Campbell is appointed to the Office of Special Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Khos and Revenue Affairs in Hooghly, Burdwan East and West and Bishnabazar, vice Mr. W. Taylor. Mr. Campbell will continue to officiate as Magistrate of Behar until relieved.

The 28th August, 1880.

Mr. E. H. Repton, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, in extension, until the sailing of the *Ship Lander*.

Mr. R. C. Halckett, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dinapore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 28th instant, on Medical Certificate. Mr. A. G. McDonald will officiate as Magistrate and Collector during Mr. Halckett's absence.

Mr. A. Turnbull, Assistant, exercising powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Pabna, is permitted to be absent from his station during one month, on private affairs, from the 16th proximo.

Mr. B. J. Bravery, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Chupra (Serai), vice Mr. A. Donaldson, M. D.

The 2d September, 1880.

Mr. J. Lamb, Assistant Surgeon of Malda, is allowed a further extension of leave of absence for six months, on Medical Certificate, from the date of expiration of the leave granted to him under date the 12th ultimo, to enable him to proceed to Singapore and eventually to China, for the benefit of his health.

The 24th September, 1880.

Captain A. Begle, Commandant of Arakan, is allowed leave of absence in extension to the 1st June, the date on which he resumed charge of his office, in addition to the leave accorded to him on the 29th April last. Captain Begle is also permitted to visit the Presidency, retaining charge of his office, from the 27th inst. to the 10th instant.

The Services of Lieutenant W. Abercrombie, Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy in Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Board, with a view to his employment under Lieutenant Guthrie, in lining out the remainder of the Moulvibazar Road.

Mr. H. C. Bagn, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhawalpur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the 1st instant.

FRED. JAS. BALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Calcutta, the 22d August, 1880.

Major T. Robinson, Political Agent at Kotah, will continue to officiate as Political Agent at Meywar till further orders.

Captain C. Rihard, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, lately appointed officiating Political Agent at Meywar, will officiate as Political Agent at Kotah till further orders.

Major C. Thornley, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, reported having received charge of the掖 Political Agent at Meywar from Major R. How, on the 14th instant.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, T. H. BLADDOCK, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.

With the Govt. Genl.

#### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Calcutta, the 24th August, 1880.

Moulee Effat Oulid Khan, Baidar Ameer of Rohatuck, has obtained fifteen days leave of absence, in extension of that already allowed him under orders of the 10th July last.

The 24th Sept. 1880.

With reference to the order by the Honourable the President in Council, in the General Department, under date the 17th July last, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th inst., the date of the appointment on the 27th July last, of Mr. W. Edwards to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meowr Division, is to take effect from the 1st February next, instead of the date mentioned in the former order of this Government.

Mr. G. Todd, Collector of Coochabur, reported his arrival from the *Ship of Good Hope*, at Calcutta, in the *Ship "Wichster"*, on the 18th July last.

The 15th August, 1880.

Mr. G. Lindsay, officiating Additional Judge of Benares, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for two months, from the date on which he may quit his office. Mr. Lindsay has been authorized to make over charge of his office to Mr. Thomas, the officiating Judge of Benares.

F. CURRIE, Secy. to the G. G. in the N. W. P.

### MILITARY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 2d September, 1880.

No. 164 of 1880.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

Subordinate Medical Department.

Hospital Steward Edward George Henry Leach, ..... To be Apothecary, from the 24th August 1880, for the Augmentation.

Hospital Apprentice Michael Healy, ..... To be Assistant Apothecary, from the 24th August 1880, for the Augmentation.

Hospital Apprentice James Fagan, ..... To be Assistant Apothecary, from the 24th August 1880, for the Augmentation.

Assistant Apothecary Charles Ferguson, ..... To be Assistant Apothecary, from the 24th August 1880, for the Augmentation.

Hospital Apprentice James Fagan, ..... To be Assistant Apothecary, from the 24th August 1880, for the Augmentation.

Hospital Apprentice James Fagan, ..... To be Assistant Apothecary, from the 24th August 1880, for the Augmentation.

Hospital Apprentice Wm. Morris, ..... To be Assistant Steward, from the 24th Aug. 1880, vice Kew, promoted.

" From Buchanan, ..... To be Assistant Apothecary, from the 24th August 1880, vice Ferguson promoted Steward.

No. 155 of 1880.—Lieutenant E. R. Lyons, was assigned to the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 28th ultimo, Superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar, vice Major J. G. Barra, resigned.

Lieutenant Townsend Hungerford, of the Artillery, was appointed, in the General Department, under department, under date the 28th ultimo, successor of Lieutenant J. G. Barra, resigned.

Mr. J. Lamb, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Malda, obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 18th ultimo, leave of absence for two months, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th June last.

Fort William, 2d September, 1880.

No. 156 of 1880.—Assistant Surgeon Duncan McLean, at present attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency, is placed, at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as Assistant Surgeon at Thakur, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon K. Mackinnon.

Fort William, 2d September, 1880.

No. 157 of 1880.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons, on this Establishment, the Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of these Commissions for future adjustment.

Dates of arrival at Fort William.

Mr. Douglas Chas. Turing Baskin, ..... 4th Sept. 1880.

" Richard Charles Gorman, ..... 4th Sept. 1880.

" John Niblett, ..... 4th Sept. 1880.

" John Fowell, ..... 4th Sept. 1880.

" Drury Little Wake, ..... 4th Sept. 1880.

Medical Department.

Mr. William Graham, ..... 4th Sept. 1880.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

Dates of arrival at Fort William.

Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Martin Hay, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, ..... 6th Sept. 1880.

Brevet Captain Ireland Howe, 57th Regiment Native Infantry, ..... 6th Sept. 1880.

Lieutenant Charles Young Dudgeon, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, ..... 6th Sept. 1880.

Lieutenant James Rutherford-Lumley, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, ..... 6th Sept. 1880.

Major M. Nicolson, Executive Officer, Jubbulpore Division of Public Works, and Commandant of the Kerabada Subdivison Camp, has leave of absence for two months, from the 1st proximo, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the Service of the East India Company.

Captain A. H. R. Bollen, of Engineers, and Superintendent of the Chudwar and Eastern Canal, &c., is permitted to proceed to sea, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two months.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain J. Drummond of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders No. 80, of the 11th February, 1880, is, at his own request, cancelled on the 12th March following, the date of his appointment as second in Command of the Kenmore Local Battalion.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain B. W. Bellow, of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, in General Orders No. 20, of the 18th February, 1880, is, at his own request, cancelled from the 24th April last.

Sergeant Major Samuel Peake, of the 10th Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Riding Master to that Regiment, from 29th July last, during the absence, on leave, to New South Wales, of Riding Master Thomas Peake.

Assistant Apothecary John Horby, attached to the Garrison Dispensary, Fort William, is permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company.

Sergeant W. Bowring, who was transferred to the Pension Establishment, in General Orders No. 216, of the 30th October, 1877, is permitted to return to Europe, and draw his Stipend there instead of at the Presidency.

In consideration of the long and meritorious Services of Subedar Major Badli Khan, Bahadur, 68th Regiment Native Infantry, Government are pleased to mention the grant to him of the Brevet Pay of his rank from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Establishment.

W. CUBITT, Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, Calcutta, the 22d August, 1880.

The following appointment was made in the Political Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 19th instant:—

Lieutenant J. A. Herbert, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi, till further orders.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept. with the Rt. Hon. the Govt. Genl.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d August, 1880.

No.—His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments in the Regiments serving in India:—

4th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant George Garrick Shaw to be Captain without purchase, vice Gillespie, appointed to the 18th Dragoons, 21st May 1880.

General Grant Chas's promotion. Captain William Wellington Waterhouse to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fyfe deceased, 16th December 1880.

Cornet John Foster Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw, 31st May 1899.

3rd Foot.—Ensign Richard Herbert Gail to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Desborough appointed Adjutant, 7th December 1898. Ensign Kenneth Macdonald to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gail, whose promotion by purchase, has been cancelled, 31st May 1899.

4th Foot.—Ensign John Hope, gazetted to be Ensign without purchase, vice Macdonald, 31st May 1899. Lieutenant Lawrence Desborough to be Adjutant, vice White deceased 30th September 1898.

4th Foot.—Major William Badlier, from the 58th Foot, to be Major, vice Irvine, who exchanged, 31st May 1899.

3rd Foot.—Captain John Charles Campbell, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hind, who exchanged, 1st June 1899.

2nd Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Luard, from the half-pay, unattached, to be Major, vice Roche Meade, who exchanged, 31st May 1899.

Captain Arthur McEstrange, from the 8th Regiment of Foot to be Captain, vice Blair, who exchanged, 7th June 1899.

Brevet Major John Vale to be Quartermaster, vice Fairgrieve deceased, 31st May 1899.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant William Mauro to be Adjutant, vice Hixon promoted, 24th May 1899.

40th Foot.—Ensign Alfred John Hagney to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Morris deceased, 25th May 1899.

Gentleman Cadet John W. Thomas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hagney, 7th June 1899.

3rd Foot.—Captain Augustus H. A. Young, from the half-pay, unattached, to be Captain, vice John Forbes, who exchanged, receiving the difference, 31st June 1899.

Captain his promotion, vice Ensign Henry Hynoch Warren to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harris, whose promotion has been cancelled, 31st May 1899.

Ensign Timothy Crowe, from the Royal Newhundredth Veteran Company to be Ensign, vice Harris deceased, 31st May 1899.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3d Light Dragoons.—Corporal John Wyld to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lucas deceased, 17th April 1899.

The Order by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., appointing Assistant Surgeon Mount, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, to do duty with Her Majesty's 4th Foot at Bangalore, till further order is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., to Ensign French, II. M. 58th Regiment, and Lieutenants Smyth and Jones, 57th Regiment, to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account each, for 3 years from the date of embarkation, are confirmed.

And by the order Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Northover, 51st Fusiliers, also on Medical Certificate for the same period, is confirmed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
R. TORRENS, Major Genl. Adjt. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. At Ghazepore, by special licence, W. E. Wylie, Esq. of the Revenue Survey, to Miss Charlotte Matilda Chamberlain.

Sept. 3. At Caversham, by the Rev. R. P. Brooke, Captain Brown, 60th Regt. N. I. to Mary Ann, daughter of Lieut. Col. Dundas, 65th Regt. N. I.

7. At Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. J. X. Macdonald, Mr. John D'Arcy, to Miss Ellen Thomas.

13. At Calcutta, by the Rev. R. B. Bowtell, a. a., Mr. H. W. Robinson, to Brigitta, only daughter of the late Edmund Johnson, Esq. of Poonah.

## BIRTHS.

July 21. At Nominated, the Lady of Lieut. C. Davidson, of a son.

Aug. 10. At Quana, the Lady of J. D. Gled, Esq. of a son.

16. At Madras, the Lady of Captain W. B. Baker, 43d Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

16. At Bellary, the Lady of Captain R. Cotton, 10th Regt. N. I. of a son.

20. At Dapoolie, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon T. Waller, of a son.

25. At Agre, the wife of Mr. G. Daniel, of a son.

26. At Madras, at the Mount Road, Mrs. T. P. Waller, of a still-born child.

27. At Agre, the wife of Mr. D. Batavia, Oratorist Church Missionary Society, of a daughter.

Sept. 4. At Chanderpore, the wife of John Jackson, Esq. of a son.

6. At Chanderpore, the wife of Mr. W. Wilson, of a daughter.

8. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. R. Smart, of the H. C. A. Mission, of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. E. Rodriguez, of a son.

10. At Chanderpore, Mrs. E. Carville, of a son.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Barker, wife of Mr. E. F. Barker, Fort-st. and Missionary Press, of a son.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Henry, of a daughter.

13. At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain J. Handle, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Stephens, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, the wife of J. W. H. Barry, Esq. of a daughter.

16. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles Stevenson, of a daughter.

Sept. 14. At Calcutta, Mrs. William Fenton, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Gogo, of a son.

## DEATHS.

March 24th. At sea, on board the *Thomas Grenville*, J. T. Mollis, Esq. of the II. E. I. Co. Civil Service.

April 11. At sea, on board the *Thomas Grenville*, Wm. Roberts, boatswain of that vessel.

14. At sea, on board the *Thomas Grenville*, Dr. Grimes, of the H. E. I. Co. Medical Establishment.

Aug. 19. New Hyderabad, Francis Brooks, the infant son of Captain Litchfield, 6th Light Cavalry, aged 7 months and 10 days.

20. At Bellary, Lieut. Robert Dulluck, of the 44th Regt. N. I.

20. At Sukkur, in Upper Beland, in his 34th year, T. S. Post, Esq. commanding a Troop of Irregular Cavalry, with Ross Bell, Esq. the Commissioner in Upper Beland.

Mr. Post was recently a Valuer in the *Dellid Civil Courts*, and formerly a Lieutenant in the 40th Regt. Bengal Infantry; and was the eldest son of Major General Post, of the Bengal Army.

23. At Poonah, Neema Harsh Candy, the eldest child of the Rev. George Candy, aged 4 years and 3 months.

25. At Berhampore, Lieut. Col. A. McFarlane, of the 43d Regt. N. I.

Sept. 9. At Calcutta, George Graves Mollis, son of the late Mr. George Mollis, Teacher of the Hindoo College, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 10 days.

10. At Allpore, Mr. Henry Hatch Donata, aged 23 years, 1 month and 14 days.

10. At Calcutta, Master A. Bowers, son of Mr. J. P. Bowers, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 10 days.

11. At Garden Reach, John Moore, Esq. of the firm of Moore, Hickey and Co. aged 40 years.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Edward, of Sukka Salt Gola, aged 38 years.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. N. J. Jones, late of the Indian Navy, aged 34 years, 1 month and 27 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9. The English Barque *Will Watch*, J. D. Bristol, from Penang 14th August.

The H. M. Ship *Cowsey*, C. E. D. Bethune, from Garjam 28th September.

The English Barque *Victoria*, H. Smith, from Penang 26th July, and 28th August.

The English Ship *Sir William Wallace*, C. Edwards, from Singapore 14th, and Penang 24th August.

The American Ship *Sarah* used *Caroline*, B. E. Davison, from Boston 27th May.

12. The English Barque *Patric King*, J. Clarke, from Liverpool 14th May.

The English Schooner *John H. Thomas*, R. Robertson, from Moslemia 6th, and Hongkong 30th August.

13. The English Ship *Ranger*, J. Proudfoot, from the Cape of Good Hope 2d August.

The English Schooner *Tina*, J. Pybus, from Singapore 20th August.

The English Barque *Water Lily*, J. Shawball, from Moulinet 23d August.

The English Schooner *Frisco*, Z. Deland, from Moulinet 23d August.

14. The American Ship *Cartage*, A. Perry, from Salem 20th May.

The French Barque *Mercantile*, Dauguet, from Bourbon 14th, and the Mauritius 30th August.

16. The English Ship *Indian*, W. Frost, from Hull, 10th May.

The American Ship *Arab*, George Chase, from Boston 12th May and Liverpool 3d June.

18. The English Brig *Seymour*, J. Biddle, from the Mauritius 17th August.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Will Watch*.—Mrs. Bristol.

Per *Thomas*.—Mrs. Brown, from Penang and Singapore.—Mrs. Short, Captain Barry, 4th B. N. I.; Mr. W. Grant, and Captain J. Short, late commander of the *Orestes*, wrecked off Port Eslington on the 18th December, 1898.

Per *Sir William Wallace*.—Mrs. Edwards and two children; G. W. Duncan, Esq.; Master H. O. King.

Per *Sarah* and *Caroline*.—William A. Brown, Esq.; W. B. Sandford, Esq.; Benjamin Beville, Esq.

Per *John H. Thomas*.—H. Smith, Esq. Merchant.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13. The *Larkins*, J. Walter, for Madras.

The *Darid Melvins*, R. Malcolm, for the Mauritius.

The *John Shand*, L. Potter, for Liverpool.

### CURRENT VALUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sept. 14, 1899.	To Buy.	To Sell.
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to the numbers from 1890 to 18,300.		1 to 24 per Cent. Premium.	
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	2 0 0 Pm.	2 6 0 Pm.	
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1890-91.	10 6 0	11 0 0	
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4 12 0	5 0 0 Dis.	
Second Fifty.	6 0 0	6 0 0 Dis.	
Third and Fourth Fifty.	2400 0 0 Pm.	2500 0 0 Pm.	
Bank of Bengal shares.	300 0 0	305 0 0 Pm.	
Union Bank Shares.			



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.**—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India being desirous of effecting the introduction of *Foreign Seed Cane* into India, are prepared to receive and receive applications from any persons who may be desirous of procuring seed for trial in their lands; and will use their best endeavours to obtain the same from Europe, Africa, and America. It is requested that individuals who furnish a reference in Calcutta for the amount of their orders, which will be supplied at invoice cost price.

## EXHIBITION OF PRIZES.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society, in conjunction with Captain Jenkins, the Governor General's Agent in Assam, beg to call the attention of the public to the following notification:

1st.—To any person who may succeed in discovering an effective and cheap solvent for the adhesive material which attaches to the Cocoons of the *Eri-Silk-Worm*, so that the Silk can be made useful to commercial purposes.

2d.—For the best and most economical mode of preparing Floss, and also the manufacturing of a fine thread from the floss of the *Eri-Cocoon*.

3d.—For the best and most economical method of bleaching Cloth manufactured from the *Eri-Cocoon*, so as to take permanent and fugitive dyes well.

4th.—For the best and most economical method of bleaching Cloth manufactured from the *Eri-Cocoon*, so as to take permanent and fugitive dyes well.

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1898, not less than two years old,—a Premium of 180 Rs. and the Silver Medal.

The same for the year 1841.

3d.—For the best pair of Merino Kees to the number of six,—a Premium of 100 Rs. and the Silver Medal.

4th.—For the best thorough bred Merino Ewe Lamb, lambed in 1898,—the Gold Medal.

5th.—For the best thorough bred Merino Ewe Lamb, lambed in 1898,—the Silver Medal.

6th.—For the best Lamb, either Ram or Ewe, cross of a Merino Ram and an Indigenous Ewe, lambed in 1898,—the small Silver Medal.

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HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. Sec.

A. and H. Society's Room, Town Hall,  
Calcutta, Sept. 19th, 1898.

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First three insertions, per line, ..... 0 4

Repetitions above 3 times ditto, ..... 0 3

11th to above 6 times ditto, ..... 0 2

Columns, first insertion, ..... 16 0

Ditto, second ditto, ..... 12 0

Ditto, third and oftener ditto, ..... 8 0

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THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND THE PHRASEOLOGY OF THE LATE ACT.—The Schoolmaster, who has long been on his travels, has, at length, reached India, and taken up his abode with our metropolitan Editors. He has begun the exercise of his vocation by endeavouring to correct the irregularities of a certain Monthly Journalist, who has been employed for some time past, in waging war with the Queen's English; but as the Editor appears to be beyond the power of redemption, the Schoolmaster has turned his hand to the Acts of the Legislative Council; but, unfortunately, in his first essay has betrayed such hypercriticism in his censures, and inflicted chastisement so arbitrarily, that we fear it will be necessary to send him back to England to learn his art more perfectly before he again undertakes to teach.

The Schoolmaster takes the Legislative Council to task for having spelt the plural of attorney, 'attornies,' and attributes it to sheer ignorance of the rules of spelling; which, doubtless, teach all little boys, that y is not changed, when there is another vowel in the syllable, as key, keys; delay, delays; attorney, attorneys; but he appears to be ignorant what a host of authorities may be brought in support of the faulty practice. To begin with the most common, but not the least valuable. If we take up either of the *Calcutta Directories*, or the *East India Register*, published in London, we find the word 'attornies.' The notices of Probate in the *Supreme Court*, published in the *Calcutta Exchange Gazette*, have the same spelling in the two instances immediately before us. The same orthography occurs in the Charter of the Supreme Court, as printed in Calcutta, in 1819, and reprinted in 1826. It occurs also at page 101 of a well known practical commentary on the statutes relating to India, published in Calcutta, in 1830. But there is still higher authority for this orthography. Turn to the 55th George III. chap. lxxv., and it will be found that whenever the word occurs in the plural, it is spelt 'attornies.' Turn also to the late Indian Charter Statute, Sect. 113; turn to the Indian Insolvent Statute, Sect. 2; turn to the 6th and 7th William IV. chap. cxiv. sect. 1, of which the clause in the Act where the word occurs, is a literal transcript; and in every instance the plural of attorney is written 'attornies.' These authorities may suffice, without adducing others, in support of our assertion, that the balance of usage is in favour of the mode adopted by the Council; and that the charge of ignorance, founded upon the different practice of the spelling book may have prevailed, is little else than pedantry. If the authorities on either side, however, had been equal, we think the Legislative Council has done wisely in adhering to the Parliamentary model; partly because in all questions of legal orthography, the authority of the law makers should be considered decisive; and partly because this deference will show, from analogy, that the idea said to be entertained by our local Legislature of endeavouring to subvert the authority of Parliament, is totally groundless. When the Council is so anxious to uphold Parliamentary authority, it is so comparatively trivial a matter as that of spelling, it is unreasonable to suspect them of endeavouring to undermine it in graver questions.

The Schoolmaster next attacks the phraseology of the Act, and asks, with great simplicity, what benefit can arise to a prisoner in "a case of Summary Conviction," from being assisted by Counsel? This question is still more manifestly founded on ignorance. For it supposes that "all cases of sum-

mery conviction," means the same thing as "all cases in which a prisoner is summarily convicted." The fact, however, is, that the Magistrate's proceeding from the moment of his initiatory summons, and in all matters previous to the question of punishment or acquittal, has no other appellation in law, but that of "a Case of Summary Conviction;" a term by which that *form of trial* is distinguished from a proceeding by indictment. Thus in Paley's Treatise on "Summary Conviction," will be found the law respecting the allowance of costs to defendants acquitted before Magistrates, acting "in cases of Summary Conviction." But it is enough to say, in justification of the recent Act, that the matter which has been cavilled at, is copied verbatim from the Statute 6th. and 7th. Will. IV. chap. cxiv. sect. 2. So that the allowance of Counsel in "all cases of Summary Conviction," has, from the year 1836, to the date of the last Overland Mail, been extensively practised and perfectly understood by the lawyers and magistrates; and, for any thing that we know to the contrary, has not been cavilled at even by the Schoolmasters, of England.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MONT DE PIÉTÉ IN CALCUTTA. We learn that a plan has been formed for the establishment of a Mont de Piété in Calcutta, on the principle, somewhat modified, on which these benevolent Institutions have been established throughout Europe. Having been favoured with a sight of the Prospectus, we have much pleasure in offering it our humble tribute of support.

The object of these Institutions in Europe is to lower the rate of interest to the poor, and to turn the profits to the Hospitals. They are public Institutions, managed under the direction of public officers; and no private profit-making is allowed to interfere with their operations. "It is at the Mont de Piété only that money can be lent on pledge; to them the poor man resorts with perfect confidence, that he will receive a fair value on the article deposited; that no advantage will be taken of his ignorance or necessity; and that he is contributing to a fund which will comfort and relieve him in the day of distress and adversity." We quote from the same pamphlet, to which we are indebted for the foregoing observation, the following notice of the vast and beneficial results which have flowed from the constitution of Monts de Piété on the Continent.

"It may not be uninteresting to observe the effect of these Institutions. By them Frederick the Great reclaimed Silésia. Most of the great public buildings in Europe—Hospitals, Aqueducts, Bridges, &c., have been completed out of their surplus profits. In Tuscany and Bavaria their condition is most flourishing, and in the Low Countries they exist to the number of at least one hundred and sixteen. In a word, it is by the agency of such institutions that the Hospitals on the Continent are chiefly supported."

The regulations for the Mont de Piété at Bordeaux are particularly interesting, both from the fact that they were drawn up under the eye of Napoleon, and because of the vast amount of good which has flowed from them.

"The Capital of the Establishment is to be £24,000, to be raised by shares or loans; eight per cent. interest to be paid to lenders, and the property of the Hospitals to become security to them: this Capital to be divided into single shares of £100, which may be sub-divided into half shares. The Shareholder's certificate shall be transferable by endorsement, but all transfers must be registered at the *Mont de Piété*. Shareholders may at the end of three years withdraw the amount of their shares, on giving three months' notice. The profits are to be divided into two equal shares; one to be

long to the Hospitals, the other to the Shareholders. The portion belonging to the Hospitals to be applied first to the completing the necessary number of shares, until the subscribed sum shall thus have been made to amount to the above sum of £24,000; it is next to be applied to the payment of such Shareholders as may wish to withdraw; then to the purchase of the shares of the other holders, who shall be bound to receive back their subscribed principal sums, according to the order of their shares, which shall be determined by lot; thus eventually the whole of the shares will belong to the Hospitals.

"Trustees of Charities may lend the funds of their Establishments, and receive eight per cent. as above; but they shall be bound to receive back their principal, when all private Shareholders shall have been paid off.

"The same regulations applied to the Guardians of the Estates of Minors, the Committee of Lunatics, and the Treasurers of Municipal and other Corporations.

"This Institution had the effect of banishing pauperism from Bordeaux and its neighbourhood.

"Within a few years the shares of the subscribers of the original fund, (all of whom received eight per cent. per annum,) were bought up by the fructification of the funds, which, pending the whole of this period, supported all the necessary charities at Bordeaux.

"From the same fund, with the assistance of some donations, the Hospital in that city, said to be the finest in Europe, has been lately completed and endowed."

England alone is without a Mont de Piété. There, pawn-broking is a private trade; the poor are ground down by usury; and the funds which would be sufficient to maintain all the Hospitals in England, go to enrich the extortionate pawn-brokers. We use the word intentionally. We are accustomed to consider the condition of the poor in India, who are obliged to borrow, as in the last degree wretched; but is the reader prepared to believe, that on the system now practised in the city of Limerick, One Hundred Pounds a year lent by the pawn-brokers in shilling loans, redeemed in the week at compound interest, yields the almost incredible sum of £45,690-7-0½d. per annum, which is paid by the poorest and most wretched classes?

Mr. Barrington, of a family endeared to Ireland by its benevolence, was the first who attempted to turn this stream of profit to objects of public utility. He endeavoured to rouse his fellow countrymen to the importance of the object, and at length succeeded in obtaining the assembly of a public meeting, at which it was determined to open a Mont de Piété, or Charitable Pawn-office, in Limerick, for the support of Barrington's Hospital in that city. The success which has attended that experiment, has induced several gentlemen in Calcutta to project a similar Institution, and we are now enabled to state that the following plan has been thought of for the constitution of the Society:

"That a capital of 1,00,000 Rupees be formed by 500 shares of 200 Rs. each, to be increased as experience and expediency may suggest.

"That the Institution be managed by a Board of Directors, elected annually; each of whom must hold 5 shares of the capital stock.

"That the dealings of the Institution be at first limited to what are technically called *hard goods*, imperishable articles in which no loss can well occur, such as gold, silver, precious stones, brass, copper, furniture, &c.

"That the rate of interest charged be one pie in the Rupee per month, or Rupees 18-12 per cent. per annum.

"That from the yearly profits 8 per cent. on the capital be first paid to the Shareholders.

"That of the remaining profits, one-half go to the Shareholders; and the other half to form a Charity Fund, to be distributed as the Directors may think fit. As soon as the Prospectus has been circulated, and obtained general approval, I propose to call a public meeting, by which a Board or Committee can be appointed to carry the project into effect. Those, therefore, who may be inclined to take a favourable view of the design, are requested to append an ob-

servation to this effect, that general opinion on the matter may be thus ascertained previous to further proceedings in the matter."

We think that such an Institution is much wanted in the city of Palaces, which, like other capitals, contains a vast mass of poverty in the midst of all its splendour. In such a country as this, the establishment of Monts de Piété cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the poor, even though the profits should not be devoted to the establishment of Hospitals. The lowering of the interest on deposits to a piece a month for the Rupee, must be a great relief to those who now borrow under two pie, or thirty-six per cent., and are often obliged, when they can least afford it, to pay double that amount for temporary, but indispensable, accommodation. We are not prepared to say that the plan drawn up is the best that could be devised, or that it is susceptible of no improvement; neither, indeed, have its projectors any such idea. While we admire the feelings in which it originated, we must reserve to ourselves the privilege of examining its claims to adoption at a future period, after the subject shall have been canvassed by our contemporaries.

**OATHS.**—We have the pleasure this week, of adding another member of the Civil Service, to the number of our Correspondents on the important subject of oaths. He, too, is astonished at the extraordinary love of oath-taking exhibited in the English law, and at the gratuitous introduction of the monstrosity into this country. He is at a loss whether to attribute the swearing propensity to exuberance of religious feeling, or to the reverse of it. We believe it springs from neither, but rather from that slovenly mode of legislating to which we owe the crude mass of our patch-work statutes. If for the continual tinkering of the laws, which is indulged in, every Parliamentary Session, we had solemn periodical revisions of the whole legal system, we should have some likelihood of regard being paid to first principles, the dictates of reason and experience, instead of an unthinking adoption of ancient errors and prejudices, and a blind following of the old track of legal procedure. Our Legislative Council have no excuse for following the evil example of Parliament; and they ought more carefully to avoid it.

As *Judex* has brought the subject again before us, we may as well take the opportunity of putting the actual state of the law respecting oaths, before our readers. The following is, we believe, a sufficiently accurate enumeration of those enactments in the Regulations of Government, in which the law of oath-dispensing is embodied: Section 6. Reg. IV. of 1793; Section 7. Reg. III. of 1803; Clause 1. Section 25. Reg. VIII. of 1803; and Clause 6. Section 25. Reg. VIII. of 1808.

The first of these runs thus: "The Zillah and City Courts are to administer to parties consenting to be examined on oath, and to witnesses, such oaths as may be considered most binding on their consciences, according to their respective persuasions. But if a witness shall be of a rank or caste which, according to the prejudice of the country, would render it improper to take an oath, the Judge of the Court may dispense with his being sworn, provided he shall subscribe an oath of the undermentioned declarations, according as he may be of the Mahomedan or Hindoo persuasion."

The Declaration thus prescribed for a Hindoo witness, exempted from taking an oath, is this: "I will faithfully answer, according to the truth, each question as may be put to me by the Court, in the cause now before the Court. I will not declare any thing not warranted by the truth; if I declare any thing not warranted by the truth, I shall be deserving of punishment from Ishvur." And the Declaration to be signed by a Mahomedan witness in like circumstances

is: "I sincerely promise and swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully, and without partiality, answer, according to the questions that may be put to me by the Court, respecting the cause now before the Court." And after the witness has given his deposition, he is to add the following declaration: "I swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I have faithfully, and without partiality, answered, according to the truth, the questions put to me by the Court, respecting the cause now before the Court."

Here, then, we have it enacted, that Judges shall administer such oaths as may be considered most binding on the consciences of parties, with reference to their religious persuasions: and in consideration of Native prejudice or honour, authority is given to dispense with an oath altogether, and forms of declarations are prescribed, evidently understood to be of a nature so binding upon the conscience, that even in the way of simple declaration and subscription, they are to be held as good as any oath whatever. It is impossible, therefore, that they should not be held in their own nature perfectly binding on the conscience of every party, when, instead of being administered as mere declarations, their form is so far changed, that the sanctity of an oath is added to them. The form of adjuration for Mahomedans is unquestionable to any religionist whatever, who believes in the existence and government of God, and does not consider swearing in every form to be unlawful. And, indeed, the form for the Hindoos appears to be equally good.

According to the technical rules of English law, as may be seen in the 3rd chapter of *Phillips's Law of Evidence*, it is required for giving validity to the oath of a deponent, that he believe there is a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments; and that, by taking an oath with this acknowledgment, he imprecates the divine displeasure and judgement on himself, if his evidence be false. In this rule there is very little common sense: but it is law. And hereby law is satisfied with a man's own declaration, that he believes in God and stands in awe of his judgement, when the law he does either, the more unscrupulous he will be in asserting he does both. Had we assurance of his religious conviction and principle, good reason would have been given for paying regard to his testimony. But general repute amongst his neighbours for veracity and integrity would be a thousand times more satisfactory, than his own assertion of his sound creed and religious fear. The legal principle of oath-taking, however, is as we have given it: and the declaration for Hindoo witnesses, turned into an oath, we believe, perfectly satisfies its requirements. There can be no question about their belief in a Supreme Being, or in future retribution. At the same time, the term *Lahur*, by which they swear, is one which no Christian can hesitate to use. Indeed, it is the name by which Christian scholars, with universal consent, have thought it proper to render the sacred name of God, in the translation of the Scriptures into the languages of India. With the Hindoos, indeed, its application is not very precise. It may be given to any object of divine worship, and is conventionally used with most frequency for one particular deity of the Hindoo pantheon: but it is no more naturally applicable to any of them, than the English term *Lord* would be, with which it may, perhaps, be considered synonymous.

Section 7. of Reg. III. of 1803 enacts for the Coded Provinces, as before, that a Judge may dispense with the swearing of a witness, "provided he shall subscribe one of the undermentioned declarations, according as he may be of the Mahomedan or Hindoo persuasion: or such other declaration as the Judge, from local circumstances, may deem necessary." The form of declaration for Hindoos, given in the

present enactment, differs indeed materially from that before quoted, in ending with the clause—"And if I break this declaration, I acknowledge myself to be as guilty as if I had killed a bramhin, or slain a cow on the banks of the Gangra, at Causee," (Kaslee, Benares). Whatever may be thought of this clause, it must be remembered that the previous part of the enactment had given the Judge authority to put aside the whole declaration, and substitute any other for it which he might deem necessary. And if he could deal so with the whole, of course he could do the same with any part. But what value can be attached to the new clause, we are at a loss to conceive. It expresses a belief respecting the guilt of perjury; which it declares to be equal to the guilt of killing a bramhin or a cow. If a Hindoo has such a conviction, it must be because the *Shastras* say so. And if they say no such thing, the enactment compels a Hindoo to declare his belief in what is in fact no article of his faith. We believe it would be a vain task to search the *Shastras* for any such doctrine: and how, therefore, the recital of it is to bind a deponent's conscience we know not. We do know, that Hindoos deny that the clause can have any such power.

Regulation VIII. of 1803 respects the administration of criminal justice in the Coded Provinces; and in the 25th clause it is enacted, that the same rules prescribed for oaths and declarations in civil cases in Reg. III. of 1803, shall be followed in the Criminal Courts. To reconcile all parties to the practice of swearing, opinions are given respecting its legality by both the Mahomedan and the Hindoo Law Officers of the Sudder. The *Caree-ool-Cunat* and *Mooties* of the *Xizamut Adawlut* are said to have declared that there is no prohibition against an oath to the truth being taken by Musulmans in any case; (although it is not required by the Mahomedan law to give validity to evidence in judicial cases); and the *Pundits* of the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut* are said to have reported, "that the Hindoo law not only authorizes, but requires, the oaths of witnesses in civil and criminal cases; and prescribes the form in which oaths may be administered to persons of various tribes, regard being had to the importance of the matter in dispute," and so forth.

It is remarkable that the Mahomedan Law Officers say not a word about the oath on the Koran. And it is still more remarkable, that in no enactment or construction of the Regulations is that form of oath once mentioned or alluded to. It would, therefore, be absurd to talk of any Judge or Magistrate being under obligation to administer such an oath to Mahomedans. The opinion of the Hindoo *Pundits* is now generally admitted to be erroneous, in several of its most important clauses. Especially is it certain, that in some of the *Shastras*, he who swears by the water of the *Ganges* is said to consign his race for fourteen generations to future torments. It is cruel in the extreme, to compel people to do an act from which they apprehend such consequences: and, after all, nothing is gained by the compulsion. But the point especially worthy of observation respecting this Regulation is, that whilst the lawfulness of the usual oaths is maintained, witnesses are still allowed solemnly to establish the truth of their testimony in any of the previously prescribed forms, which may be practicable, and suitable to the occasion. Of those forms we have already said enough. In the 6th clause of this section it is expressly enacted, that "should a Hindoo party or witness state objections to the usual form of swearing by water of the *Ganges*, copper and tallow; and offer to take any other form of oath, which on enquiry may be found legal and binding on the conscience of such party or witness, and which it may be practicable and convenient to administer to him, he shall be sworn

accordingly." Hence we conclude, that the Regulations care little for rigid adherence to the ordinary forms of securing, and are perfectly satisfied with any form which can be shown to be binding on the conscience.

**THE COOLY TRADE.**—The *Englishman* has been so fortunate as to obtain a printed copy of the evidence taken by the Committee, appointed to investigate the subject of the Cooly Trade, from which he has furnished his readers with several extracts. They serve to shew the magnitude of the abuses which have crept into the system, in the first stage of its existence, in the teeth of legislative enactment and magisterial vigilance; and clearly establish the necessity of putting the Report into the hands of the house legislature, before any Act is passed for legalizing the Trade. We hope ourselves to obtain a copy of the Evidence, when we shall not fail to present our readers with an analysis of its contents.

Our Contemporary thinks it was hard in the public to censure the delay which had arisen in the publication of the Report and Evidence, because the labours of the Committee were gratuitous. As we have been among the foremost to chide the delay, we must be allowed to say in our own defence, that the mere circumstance of the services of the Committee not having been paid for in cash, does not appear to be any valid objection to our importunity. The Committees of the House of Commons, upon whose reports almost every legislative enactment at home is founded, are not paid in sterling money. But they are abundantly repaid by the importance and dignity of their office, and by the gratitude of their fellow citizens. And we take the case to be much the same in the present instance. To this Committee was confided the examination of evidence, which was to decide whether a trade, with the same inherent character, and the same nefarious tendencies, as the African Slave Trade, should be allowed to take root in India; whether our provinces should be overgrown with Native agents, alluring the innocent labourer from his field, his home, and his family, across the seas to a distant Colony, where the black man had always been held in a degrading subjection to the white man; whether our ports should be turned into slave marts, and our merchants be degraded to slave dealers. The importance of the question at issue, combined with the confidence and anxious expectations of India, constituted the reward of the Committee; and we are certain that they were felt to be far more valuable than any pecuniary reward which could have been given. To be privileged to act on great occasions; to be the instrument of enacting large benefits, or of arresting the progress of gigantic evils, is of itself a reward of no small value. Considering, therefore, that the Committee was fully and amply repaid, in a far higher sense than if gold had been given them, we used the freedom of animadverting on the delay which had arisen; not, however, out of any unfriendly feeling towards the members, but from a fear lest the report of their enquiries might lose its value by undue detention in this country. We are happy to hear that the delay has arisen solely from the difficulty of arranging so large a mass of papers, and carrying them through the Press. We are still more happy to find, from the latest intelligence, that the question, as to the renewal of the Trade, will not come on before the next Parliamentary Session; and we trust that before it opens, a copy of the Report and Evidence will be in the hands of every member of the two Houses.

**DUELLING.**—Through the kindness of a friend, to whom we must express our obligations, we were enabled last week to publish the Act which has recently passed the Congress of the United States, to prevent Duelling. It makes not only

the act of killing another in a duel, felony, but brands with the same infamy, the sending or accepting of a challenge, and punishes both principals and seconds with imprisonment and confinement to hard labour in the Penitentiary, for a period not exceeding ten, and not short of five years. It also punishes with imprisonment and hard labour, for a shorter term, any attempt to post, as a coward, a man who may have refused to fight a duel. If we are not mistaken, this is the first attempt at direct legislation against this detestable vice; and it reflects great credit on the American Government. It establishes, for once, the superiority of the American Congress, over the British Parliament; for it must be obvious to the most ordinary observer, that our Legislature is not sufficiently advanced in legislative courage, and is not sufficiently ahead of the vulgar prejudices of the day, to fix this brand of infamy on the duellist. If any member were to attempt to bring in such a Bill into Parliament, he would find himself in a miserable minority. It is true that duelling is forbidden; and that if a duel should appear likely to grow out of any proceeding in the House, the Speaker is bound, in courtesy, to order the parties into the custody of the Black Rod, until they engage that the affair shall go no farther. And instances have occurred, in which the two belligerent members have been shut up together for the night; but Parliament has not, as yet, the virtue to pass a law, for sending such men as Mr. Grattan and the Earl of Winchester to the tread-mill for five years; and here the great republic of modern times has the advantage of us. But why did she stop short in this career of benevolence, and condone this Act of Legislation in the district of Columbia? Why did she not make duelling felony throughout the Union, and abolish throughout the land the vile *duel* a practice, which, of all others, is the most disgraceful to the civilized world? Why did she exhibit to the world the weakness of her Federal form of Government, by this narrow and inefficient reform; and leave us still to look for the general establishment of this benevolent law as to a future blessing, which was contingent, on its passing successfully the gauntlet of twenty-five independent legislatures. Of this we were certain, that whenever the British Legislature shall be so far emancipated from the thrallism in which a false sense of honour binds it, as to make duelling felony, its determination will be exhibited in no partial measure, but will be made obligatory at once, and with equal force, on every Englishman in every part of the globe who lives under the protection of the British flag.

An attempt has recently been made, and with some success, to check this monstrous evil in France. The Courts have condemned, in several instances, the survivor in a duel to pay the debts of the man he had shot, and to maintain and educate his family. Appeals have been carried up against this decision to the higher tribunals, but they have invariably affirmed the judgement of the Lower Courts. This course of procedure has given some check to the murderous practice. Some who were urged into the field by high and chivalrous notions of honour, have found their ardour cool rapidly, when they came to calculate the consequences of shooting their adversary. Sordid considerations of pounds, shillings and pence, have been permitted to quench that thirst of satisfaction for insulted honour, which the duellist would find it more difficult to persuade us was stronger even than the love of life itself. We are thankful for any mitigation of this infamous code of honour, as it is called; and while waiting for the entire abolition of this practice, by the nations who call themselves, by way of pre-eminence, 'the civilized world,' are glad of even this little attempt to stop the effusion of blood. But when will Christendom rise to a level with its knowledge and its privileges? And when will the Christian Go-

government of India,—for Christian ought to be, if it is not,—pass an enactment similar to that of the American Congress, and relieve us, in the eyes of the Natives, from the degrading anomaly of pretending to a superiority of civilization, while we continue practices, of which the meanest savage ought to be ashamed? Would this be any violation of the laws of Parliament; or any infringement of those rights and liberties which Britons carry with them, wheresoever they go?

THE JULY MAIL.—Seldom has public expectation been raised higher, or experienced a more miserable disappointment, than in reference to the Mail which arrived at the beginning of this week. Detained long beyond the ordinary period, a variety of conjectures were formed as to the cause of its delay; the most probable of which was supposed to be the blockade of Alexandria, and the suspension of all communication through Egypt; but we find that the detention had no political origin, but arose from the usual obstacles by which intercourse is impeded during the monsoon. Then, it was expected, that the Ministry would again fall to pieces, when they came to pass through the ordeal of the Ballot, which had been made an open question; but the debate passed over, without exciting any other remark; than that its friends had been increased by sixteen, and its opponents, to the number of sixty-two, since the last struggle. And the Ministry stand fast; and are not likely to flud their base of office put in jeopardy for six or seven months to come, at the very least. Then, it was likewise expected, that Mr. Macmahon, on his first attempt to address the House, would be eluded by the 'equal and impartial despotism' declaration, which he had made in India; and falling down on the floor in convulsions, would have been carried out, never to return; but we find, on the contrary, that he made a brilliant speech in favour of that most radical of all measures, the Ballot, and stands higher than ever in the opinion of Liberals. We also looked for some account of the connexion, likely to arise from the report of the Othman crisis; but the intelligence had not reached England; and, finally, we looked for some demonstration of the views of Russia in the East of Europe; and expected to hear of the beginning of those great events, which are to grow out of the maturity of her plans for the establishment of a universal despotism; but the news of the Sultan's defeat had not arrived in London when the Mail left. Here is a string of disappointments fitted to subdue the most ardent spirit of curiosity; yet we look with equal eagerness for the next Mail, which must bring something.

If we look at the intelligence brought on the present occasion, we see nothing on which the mind can rest with complacency. The melancholy death of Lady Flora Hastings, whom some now living in India may remember plucking flowers, in the innocent gaiety of childhood, in the Park at Barrackpore, twenty-five years ago, leaves a bitter impression on the mind. The opposition to the Ministerial Bill for Education, has developed feelings of party and religious hostility to an extent, which leads us almost to despair of seeing the day when England will be able to boast of a well-educated population. When we remember what vast strides her jealous rival, Russia, whose civilization is but of yesterday, has already made in popular education, we feel a more keen sense of the degradation to which party animosities may reduce a noble country. The continued outrages of the Chartists, whose associations would be annihilated by cheap bread, gives cause for no small anxiety. The state of the Money Market, so clearly indicated by the precautionary measures of the Bank, is also a portentous omen; and cannot be viewed without feelings of alarm, more especially when

we consider that the intelligence from China will only serve to increase pecuniary embarrassment. The question of a Comprehensive Steam Communication seems also to be retrograding. The Court of Directors have not been conciliated in this measure. They obtain their despatches in good time from Bombay, and care for nothing else; and Her Majesty's Ministers have, evidently, cooled, if, indeed, they ever were warm upon it. The formation of a British India Society gives, it is true, a gleam of hope for this country; but before we can repose any confidence in that body, it must adopt some wiser course than that of assembling to pass such redundant resolutions, as 'that it is established by undoubted authority, that there is much misery and ignorance in India, and that famines are of frequent occurrence;' as though these were grand discoveries, reserved for the year 1839, and unknown to the world till this Society came into existence.

RAILROADS.—Our Correspondent, *Publícola*, asks, whether stone-roads, consisting of oblong shafts of stone, flattened on the upper surfaces, would not serve instead of railroads. We think not. In portions, at least, of the Madras Presidency, stone may be had, perhaps, for the quarrying, and at small cost for carriage. But in Bengal it is far otherwise. We imagine that in carrying a road from Calcutta to Delhi, iron rails could be laid down cheaper throughout, than blocks of any stone fit for the purpose. And were such a work as an extensive railroad to be entered on, it would be inexhaustible not to take the opportunity of establishing blast furnaces and forges in the country, which being called into existence by the demand for rails, might continue afterwards, for supplying us with every thing that is wanted from them for a great and busy population.

But our Correspondent seems to forget, that the great object of modern railroads is to obtain the rapidity and economy of steam carriage; which two important benefits are inseparable. Now the stone-road he proposes is altogether inapplicable for the locomotive engines and their trains. The greater friction of even the best stone surface would be an enormous hindrance; and what is to keep the locomotive upon the stone blocks? Such a road as *Publícola* proposes is sometimes used in England. One may be seen in going from London to the West India Docks; and on the turnpike road from Birmingham to London, (which while the parallel railroad was going forward, was undergoing improvements that would cost, it was said, about £70,000) the ascent of some of the hills is facilitated by two rows of stone blocks laid down at one side of the road. But in these cases the only advantage sought, is the slow draught of heavy weights with small force. Between them and railroads there can be no competition.

THE TINNEVELLY GERMAN MISSION.—In January last we gave a statement of the affairs of the Tinniveilly Mission, which we imagined would be a final one. But there had been some reckoning without the host. The Mission, after the death of the excellent Rheims, had been divided into two parts; the one including the congregations and schools to the west and north of Palanacottah; and the other, those to the south and east; and Mr. Schaffter had taken the superintendence of the former division, and Mr. Muller that of the latter. At the date of our last notice, Mr. Schaffter, with his division, had been reunited to the Church Missionary Society, through its Madras Corresponding Committee; and Mr. Muller, with his portion of the Mission, was said to have been received by the London Missionary Society. But his reception was only the act of the Travancore District Corresponding Committee of that Society, and was subject to a reference

to the Directors at home: by whom it was not confirmed. The Directors had no objection to receive Mr. Muller into the number of their Missionaries, if he would leave Timnevelly. But they considered it would be unfair to the Church Missionary Society, for them to receive into their connection any part of the Mission that had belonged to that body. And their decision is in accordance with certain principles of mutual non-interference which have recently been adopted by the great Missionary Societies both of England and America. The arrangement is better adapted, we fear, for securing impunity to the offences of the Societies, than for removing real obstructions to their success. But, be that as it may, it throws Mr. Muller, and his portion of the Timnevelly Mission, again upon the general support of Christian people: and we, therefore, beg to renew our recommendation of his case to our friends, and again offer to be the medium of transmitting their donations to Timnevelly.

Mr. Muller has printed a statement, which will be found in another page. We beg to solicit attention to it. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Muller, the Mission includes 65 catechists, and 21 schoolmasters. By their means, Christian worship is conducted in 60 chapels; and 43 schools are taught. Worship is attended by 1,574 families, or 5,039 individuals, in 100 different villages; and 1,100 children are receiving Christian instruction, of whom 100 are girls under the particular superintendence of Mrs. Muller. The monthly expenditure for all this work is 800 Rupees: which we earnestly hope will be supplied with generous promptitude. Mr. Muller's statement is accompanied by a tabular return of all the details of the Mission, which however satisfactory, it does not seem necessary we should reprint.

It will be seen from Mr. Muller's statement, that when his removal from his people was mentioned, as the necessary condition of his joining the London Missionary Society, the Catechists protested that rather than he should do so, they would be content with the humble support the people could render them. This generous offer, however, Mr. Muller could not think of accepting. Now, although the people may be too poor wholly to support their own ministers, we think Mr. Muller ought not to lose the opportunity of making a beginning at least, in that wholesome course, which must be universally adopted, if ever the gospel is truly naturalized in the country. At Timnevelly there is every thing to facilitate such success. The people are possessed of a willing mind; and their preachers have been called to the exercise of their ministerial functions in so natural and wise a manner, that they have not been raised to a scale of living, which would make their support by their fellow Christians a thing of any great difficulty. Let the people do what they can; they will be the happier for the effort; and Christian principle and zeal will soon lead them to tax their strength and industry to do more. In a year or two, their success may be a surprise to themselves, and shew a more excellent way to others than has yet been exemplified in Indian Missions. This is a subject of the last importance, to which we shall soon have occasion again to return. In the meantime, we beg Mr. Muller's careful attention to it. Is it so, that Hindoos can support itself, and Mahomedanism can support itself, but Christianity must lean on extraneous support?

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The papers state, with some degree of confidence, that Lord Auckland will be in Calcutta in February next, and that His Lordship will return to England in the early part of 1851.—Rumours are afloat that Mr John Keane had thrown up the command of the Army of the Indus, in consequence of Lord Auckland having

expressed dissatisfaction at his taking on the Bombay troops with him; in consequence of which, the troops of both Presidencies were put on short allowances for nearly two months.—The assertion of Mr. Bruce, the Superintendent of the Tan Colonies in Assam, that the black and green tea are produced from the same tree, has brought on a discussion in the papers, and a Correspondent brings a long array of authorities to prove that this notion ought to be placed among the "Vulgar Errors." There is the present Vicer Apostolic of Bengal, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Isoropolis, who, having resided for many years in Cochin China, and cultivated tea in his own garden, for the use of his own household, can at once decide the question. His opinion, we think, entirely coincides with that of Mr. Bruce. We are happy to learn from the Correspondent's letter, that the quantity of tea now exported from Batavia, where it has been only recently domesticated, is a hundred and fifty thousand pounds weight a year.—Mr. George Clerk, and the other gentlemen who formed the deputation from Lord Auckland, to the present ruler of the Punjab, had reached Lahore.—Letters from Cabul mention the death of Brigadier Arnold, Colonel of the 10th Lancers. He had been suffering from a complication of internal disorders, arising from the wounds he received at the battle of Quatre Bras.—The same letters state, that Prince Agneta had been formed, to take charge of the plunder obtained at Ghilani; which, it is supposed, will be equal to about a month's income of each officer. Fifteen hundred of the finest horses fell to the captors.—*Gleaner's* *Agra Journal* states, that from information fortunately discovered from the documents of an adherent to the deposed Rajah of Bhurpoor, thirteen acres of the Rajah's property will shortly fall to the lot of the conquerors. Thirteen acres! The news is too good to be true. Where has this immense property been concealed? We fear our worthy contemporary has allowed himself to be gulled.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

The July Mail is not yet in. Bombay papers have been received to the 4th instant, but there was no sign of the Mail. Last night the equinoctial gale of the season came on with great violence; and during the whole night, and throughout this day, the deluge of rain has been truly astonishing. If the storm had any range, it cannot but cut up the roads, and still farther impede the post. Changed by the ordinary Mail, it is not till after five days making the trip. (The Directors promised it should be done in ten, some years ago.) When heading under the weight of the London Mail, and dragged through roads cut up by recent torrents of rain, it can scarcely be expected to arrive under eighteen days.—Orders have been issued to the effect, that the ninth, or additional company, ordered to be added to each Regiment, shall, in the case of thirty-seven Regiments now on foreign service, or at a distance from recruiting ground, be formed into four depots.—The August number of the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* contains an original article on the statistics of Deyra Dhoon, which, among a mass of interesting facts, states that Mr. Balle has succeeded in brewing beer, which is sold at four Rupees and a half, per dozen, and that a great many people prefer his beer to English.—Loodianah papers state, that Capt. Nuttall has been deputed to the Sheikh capital, to obtain permission for the British army to return from Cabul through the Punjab. The Rajah Kuruck Sing is said to have granted this on three conditions; first, that on the line of march the crops should not be damaged; secondly, that oxen should not be slaughtered; and, thirdly, that no such request should ever be made again.—Sir Edward Ryan is expected to pass through Agra on his way to Simla.—We regret much to announce the death, at the Cape, of Dr. Benister, of the Madras Medical Establishment, a man greatly esteemed for his benevolent and evangelical exertions.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

This is the last day for transmitting letters to England by the Mail, which leaves Bombay early next month; so that our infinite mercification, the long over-sea July Mail has not arrived.—Maritime papers state, that Sir William Nicholas has strongly recommended to Her Majesty's Ministers to allow the importation of our Coolies into the Mauritius; and pending their decision, has allowed free labourers to be introduced from Madagascar, where every labourer is the slave of some Chief. We regret that whether he will not have done enough in this step to merit his place. The Governor describes the Colony, as one whole, but flourishing; but the consanguineous brigandage, which, as they were expected to do; and they have become immediately attached to drink; and hence they have greater power nor inclination to put deposits into the Savings' Bank.—The first Brigade of Infantry, under Brigadier Sale, the 2nd Cavalry, the Camel Battery, and Timing's troop of Horse Artillery, are, it is settled, to remain at Cabul; the rest of the Bengal troops start, on their return, in the beginning of October; the second Brigade will also not return to Hindoostan this year; the Bombay troops will return via Candahar and Khelat, and bring Mehrab Khan to reason. Sir John Keane comes on to Ferozepore, and drops down the Indus to Tatta, and thence proceeds to Bombay.—A vessel of 376 tons, belonging to Baboo Shroemah Mulik, is to be launched at Howrah next Wednesday, the 15th.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

The long expected July Mail has, at length, reached Calcutta, and letters and papers to the 14th of that month have been received.—The *Patriot King* which left Liverpool on the 21st of June, is announced as having reached Kedgee yesterday; so that if the July Mail had not come in at the nick of time, we should have had five days later intelligence by a sailing vessel than by steam.—Letters from Arracan state, that the Burmese were advancing and making defence as they came on; that all communications of a friendly nature had been suspended, and that the pillars, who had crossed the boundary, had returned from the Burmese territories in fear and trembling. The port of Arracan, which some few days before contained only three or four vessels, was beginning to be crowded with shipping, all laden with Madras cloths, bullion, coconuts and coconut oil.—The Officers sent in pursuit of Dost Mahomed Khan, have returned without having accomplished their object. Meer Hadjee, the Commandant of the Afghans, who accompanied them, is suspected of having acted a double part. He declared, on the line of march, that if his troops were to come up with Dost Mahomed, they would be more likely to join than to fight him.—The Alliance sent to Herat, under Major Todd, was not expected to reach that place before the 26th of July. It is said that Capt. Pottinger has advised the pursuit of Dost Mahomed to be continued to Balk, as he apprehends the junction of some Russian and Persian troops at that place.—At the meeting of the Proprietors of the Bengal Bank held last week, it was resolved that all farther realization by the Bank of Interest on public securities, on behalf of contributors, should cease under the idea that it would be exceeding the powers granted by the Charter.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

The papers of this day are occupied with the intelligence brought by the Mail, to the almost entire exclusion of local news.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Up to last evening, the second instalment of the Overland Mail had not reached Calcutta. We are, therefore, still in total ignorance of the progress of events in the East of Europe; nor have we yet learned the cause of the delay in the arrival of the Mail.—The *Water Witch*, which took the Calcutta Mails to Aden, made a glorious passage from the Sand Heads to that port, in thirty-six days; and this in the very height of the monsoon. The sailing vessel which took the Bombay packets to Aden was forty-one days from port to port. The successful voyage which have been made by the *Ariel* and the *Water Witch*, not lead to the full conviction, that the monsoon may not only be stemmed, but overcome, by a Steamer starting from Calcutta.—The *Seringapatam* has arrived at Madras in seventy-three days from England, and has thus put that Presidency in possession of eleven days later intelligence than had been received by steam.—The arrangements respecting the *Army of the Indus*, now at Cabul, are this day given in the *Englishman*. A very considerable portion of the troops will remain at Cabul, Candahar, and in the Valley of Shawl, while the rest return to the Western Provinces or Bombay.—A regular post having now been established from Afghanistan to Hindostan, letters have been received at Agra in twenty-one days, direct from Cabul; but letters from Cabul have been received in Calcutta in twenty-seven days.

#### LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The long expected July Mail, with intelligence to the 15th of that month, reached Calcutta on Sunday evening last. The Ministry still continued in their seats, notwithstanding the oft-repeated prophecies of their downfall; and there appears to be no hope for their opponents before the next Session of Parliament.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has been gazetted Governor of Jamaica; and Sir Lionel Smith goes out as Governor to the Mauritius. The Bill for the future government of Jamaica, after having passed the Commons, was severely treated by the Lords, who sent it back with considerable mutilations; and in this state it passed into law. Sir Charles will find no little difference between the Governor Generalship of India, and the government of Jamaica.

The Government Bill for the appropriation of £30,000 to the purposes of national education, on a broad and liberal

basis, was fiercely contested in the Commons. The division upon it in one stage gave them a majority of only five; and it finally passed by a majority of only two. Being a money bill, the Lords could not interfere with it; but a motion for an Address to the Queen was made, requesting her not to apply the money to the objects contemplated. In the debate which ensued, much intemperate feeling was displayed, but the vote was carried by a large majority of 275 to 273; and it was also ordered that the House should go up with it in a body to Her Majesty. Her Majesty rebuked them for their officiousness, and declared that she would lay out the funds voted by the Commons for public education, under the direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the Established Church.

The Ministry have determined to give the Universal Penny Post Plan a fair trial, on Parliament guaranteeing to make good any deficiency of revenue which may arise from its operation.

Lady Flora Hastings died on the 6th of July, of a complaint in the liver; but there can be no doubt that her death was hastened by the slanders in which she had been exposed. The Queen showed the most affectionate solicitude in her case, postponed the entertainment she had intended to give on the anniversary of her Coronation, and was most deeply affected when her death was announced. Her remains were conveyed to Scotland in a Steamer, to be carried from Edinburgh to London Castle.

The Comprehensive Steam Communication Plan appears to be in *statis quo*. Sir John Hobhouse is lukewarm, and the Directors are hostile; though that hostility is varied over with a coating of political prudence. The Company to be formed in London will not, it appears, proceed to action till the Court of Directors guarantee a hundred thousand a year; and the Court wish to see the plan in operation before they make any promise. There can, however, be no doubt, that the *Queen of the East* will not be allowed to lie idle at Calcutta, but be assuredly sent to look the monsoon in the face next season.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep has been nominated Provisional Member of the Council of India.

Indian subjects are beginning to occupy an increasing share of attention. Lord Brougham has moved for certain papers connected with the resurrections now in progress. The British India Society is less stirring itself, and passed certain resolutions, from which we gather that India will no longer be treated with that neglect which she has so long experienced. One part of the resolutions is somewhat amusing. We find it moved by Sir Charles Forbes at the Society, that the revenue is decreasing; while at the same time in his place at the India House, he has been reproaching Government with having a surplus revenue of nine or ten millions in its Indian coffers.

In respect of the collision between the House of Commons and the Court of Queen's Bench; the members of the former seem determined to maintain their privileges. On the motion of Lord John Russell, the House resolved not to take any steps to impede the execution of the order of the Queen's Bench; but to take effectual measures for protecting their own franchises and privileges, among the most valuable of which is the liberty of publishing the reports of their Committees, and the Debates.

No account of the defeat of the Turkish troops, by Mahomed Ali, had reached England, when the Mail came away; but we learn that the Sultan had declared Mahomed Ali and his son deposed from the government of Egypt and Syria; and ordered them to be duly excommunicated in all the Mosques in his dominions.

Marshal Ruit, the Prime Minister of France, has declared that there appears nothing in the political horizon likely to disturb the cordial amity which exists between France and England.

As it regards the relations between Russia and England, every thing appears to be calm and smooth; the affairs of Egypt and Turkey will, however, bring the question to an issue. Viekovitch, the Russian Envoy, who was sent to stir up Dost Mahomed in quarrel with us, after an interview with Prince Kosselrod, went home and shot himself, having first destroyed all his papers.

The Court of Directors have taken a decisive step to re-



move the grievances under which Indian commerce suffers, by inequality of duties; and have drawn up a petition to Parliament, requesting that the trade of this country may have the same common chance of improvement with that of other Colonies, by equalizing them. We shall give the petition next week.

The Money Market appears to be in a very unsatisfactory state. The accounts up to the latest date, are of an alarming nature. The Bank of England had been obliged to raise its discounts to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; and after that to sell out some of its dead stock to the extent of half a million sterling. We shall, therefore, look for the August Mail with some anxiety.

An American Schooner has been seized by an English Colonel, the Governor of Bruckville; but was immediately after restored. This little circumstance led to much political negotiation, but was not likely to lead to hostilities.

Mr. Oswald has been returned for Glasgow.

The Ballot, though made an open question, was lost on Mr. Grote's annual debate, by a majority of 117. It appears that the Ballot has gained sixteen additional supporters in the last twelve months; but that the opponents of that measure have gained more than three times that number of adherents.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sum for the Friend of India:—

Co's Rs. As.  
Baboo Bhalanath Mallick, ... .. to July 1840, 20 0

#### TEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION IN TINSKVELLY, AT THE END OF JUNE, 1839.

Our friends are acquainted with the changes which have taken place in the Mission since the removal of our much lamented brother Rheuvius. Mr. Schaffter rejoined the Church Missionary Society, with the Catechists, Converts, and Schools to the west and north of Palamattah. As this step rendered it difficult for me to carry on the remaining part of the G. E. M. being alone, I thought it advisable to apply to the Travancore District Committee of the London Missionary Society to be received with the Catechists, Congregations, and Schools south and east of Palamattah, into connexion with that Society. The Committee unanimously complied with my request, sending a reference to the Directors of the L. M. S. in England. The Directors, not concurring in the proceedings of the T. D. Committee, I was brought into great perplexities, not so much regarding myself, but more as respects the poor people. The Directors of the L. M. S. indeed had no objection to receive me into their connexion, provided I left Tinskvelly; but in this case, what was to become of the poor people? This question gave me a great deal of anxiety; however I was enabled to rest my hopes upon the Lord, and wait patiently for his direction. I called the Catechists and others together to acquaint them with the Director's answer. But before I did so, they having already heard of what had happened, came in a body, requesting me to stay with them, at the same time promising to go on in their work as before, even if I should not be able to give them any salary. As they expressed the same mind the following day when I met them, I proceeded to speak freely and faithfully to them about the trials and difficulties which might befall me, and told them, that this month they would receive their salary as usual, but as for the next month I knew of no cash either for them or for me. However, they thought we had better venture on the Lord in humble faith and reliance on his promises. I then dismissed them to their stations, telling them to consider well and prayerfully with their congregations, what we had been talking about to-day; and at the end of the month we would then come to a final conclusion. When they assembled at the end of the month I found them still of the same mind. Although I had strong reasons to apprehend that the confidence of many of our former friends was shaken by the unexpected changes which had taken place in the Mission, yet the catechists having come forward in this manner, I felt it to be my imperative duty to comply with their request and remain in my post. We cast ourselves fresh upon the Lord, looking to him and his people for support; and praised be his holy Name he has put it into the hearts of his children to encourage and strengthen our feeble hands up to this moment; and shall we not also trust him for the future? To Him be glory for ever!

I now proceed to give a brief account of the present state of the Mission, and in so doing I shall follow the same order as has been usual in the half yearly Reports of the German Evangelical Mission. I therefore begin with:

1. *Missionaries.* In respect to this point I can only express my regret that various circumstances prevented Mr. Lechler from rejoining me. As it will appear from No. 2, this Mission requires at least two more efficient labourers, in order that the ca-

techists, congregations, and schools may be properly superintended. I say this, as it is my full conviction, that if a Missionary has more than about 30 catechists, as many congregations and schools, he cannot do justice to his work; and he has hardly any time left for the preaching of the gospel to the heathen around him. Situated as I at present am, I can only make known my want of one or two fellow-labourers to the Lord of the harvest. May he speedily send faithful labourers into his vineyard! I have written however to Germany about the subject, but of course do not yet know with what success my application for a helper may meet. The Lord is able also in this respect to do more and better than we are able to ask or to think.

2. *Congregations.* According to the list made up at the end of last month, and which is annexed to this Report, there are 25 present in connexion with the Mission 1374 families or 5699 souls. The Total at the end of last year was 1349 Ditto or 4447 ditto, being an increase during the last six months of 225 families or 502 souls. These 1374 families are living in 100 villages. Upon the whole I am thankful to say that there is peace among the congregations, and I earnestly hope and pray it may continue so. The above mentioned total of souls consists of

1. Baptized Men, ... ..	255
Do. Women, ... ..	184
Do. Children, ... ..	194
	617
2. Candidates for baptism, Via.	
Men, ... ..	1268
Women, ... ..	1219
Children, ... ..	1940
	4427
Total, ... ..	5099

Comparing with this, the list of December last, there has been increase of baptized men 36, women 13, children 21; in all 69 persons. The Lord's Supper is administered every month at Sarsasapuram, at which not only most of the catechists, but also members of the congregations attend. My journeys among the congregations have, I humbly trust, been beneficial to the people as well as to myself. Though one sees and finds many things which are not according to the gospel, and justly grieved about it, yet it would be wrong not to mention that on the whole they are desirous of being fed with the word of God, and of laying aside their sinful habits. It is my daily prayer to the Lord to pour down his holy spirit on them, that they may all grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is not in man's power to convert a soul, we can only direct them to Jesus, and place the motion of grace, as heild out to us in the Gospel, before them. It is our duty and our privilege to plant and to water, but the Lord must give the increase.

3. *Catechists.* At the end of last year there were 62 catechists; now there are 65, including inspecting catechists and assistants; being an increase of 3. The reason why more catechists were required, there being an increase of 563 souls among the congregations, is simply this, that the increase has principally taken place in old congregations; the number of new villages being not more than about 5 or 6. From one or two villages I was obliged to remove the catechists to other stations, as the people had either left the place to settle somewhere else, or I am sorry to say, had returned to heathenism. I regret to state that I was under the necessity of dismissing two catechists on account of improper conduct, and one because he was not qualified for his office. The rest are going on as well as can be expected from poor sinful creatures as we are. The grace of God is no doubt sufficient for us all, but how backward and indolent we sometimes are to apply for that grace. They have had their exercises as formerly; they learn every month a part of 4 chapters by heart, which is explained to them at the monthly meeting; besides which, I have lately commenced instructing catechists near Sarsasapuram two or three times a month, and there in the end once or twice for a couple of hours, to edify and build ourselves up in our most holy faith, by reading the word of God and meditating upon it. I have commenced the Epistle to the Romans with them, and though we have only met a few times we have found that it is good thus to commune with, and draw nigh unto our reconciled Father in Jesus our Saviour.

4. *Schools.* At the end of last year there were 16 school and industrial masters, 18 regular schools by catechists with masters; now there are 21 schoolmaster's schools, and 23 catechist schools, in all therefore 43. In these schools about 1100 children are receiving christian instruction; 100 of whom are girls under the particular superintendence of Mrs. Muller. For their encouragement to attend school, as stated in the last Report, they receive monthly a quantity of cotton to spin into thread. This employment will prepare them to support themselves in future life, while the small portion of their labour is at present given to their parents as some compensation for the loss of their children's services while attending the school. Mrs. Muller is very desirous of having a boarding school for girls under her own inspection in the mission compound; any number of children could be accommodated, if funds only were provided. The attention of the friends and promoters of female education in India is respectfully called

to this important object, and their aid most earnestly solicited. The support of one child, including tuition, books, &c. &c. is about 24 Rupees per annum. Of the 81 schoolmasters and 10 others, 14 are Christians, the rest are heathen, but they are generally well instructed in the principles of christianity, and most of them are also well inclined towards it. The inspecting schoolmaster is a christian, and discharges his duties to my satisfaction. Like the catechists, they learn every month a portion of scripture by heart, which is explained to them at the monthly meeting. They are at present learning the Acts of the Apostles. With many of them it is only case which hinders them from embracing the truth openly.

5. *Preparandi.* In this class there have been during the last half year from 8 to 12 persons, partly christian, preparing for immediate services among the congregations, and partly heathen, preparing to be schoolmasters. The latter are usually but one or two. They are all on the premises, and are daily instructed, chiefly in the word of God and in doctrinal and historical catechisms. They have also had some exercises in Chronology and Geography, as also in Tamil Grammar. They learn daily a portion of scripture by heart, which is explained to them. They are at present going through the Epistles to the Corinthians. At the evening meetings for prayer the harmony of the Gospels is read and explained to them. Sarkunan, the principal teacher of our late seminary, renders me great assistance in this department.

6. *Pianotes.* The monthly expenditure for the Pianotes, myself and finally included, amounts to about 800 Rupees, a small sum indeed in proportion to the work; but not so, when it is considered that we, not being connected with any Society have to look to individuals for it; and therefore we would earnestly solicit the kind assistance of such of the Lord's people whom he has blessed with means so to do. But it has been remarked, "Why do you write for money, when your catechists promised you to go on in their work as before, whether you could give them salary or not?" But I would ask whether it is right to leave the laborer, who is worthy of his hire, to suffer want? as I know that the circumstances of the people are too poor to support their teachers. Or should he be necessitated to spend his time and strength, which he otherwise would spend in the Lord's service in providing for the support of himself and family, while it is the privilege and duty of the children of God to promote their Redeemer's cause? It must also be remembered, that exclusive of our personal support, we want aid for erecting prayer-houses, procuring books for the schools, catechists, preparandi, &c. &c., not forgetting the desirableness of having a girl's school in the Missions compound, as was mentioned to No. 4. I would therefore say, what thy hand findeth to do, do it quickly, cheerfully, liberally, for it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Conclusion. At the end of the year, if the Lord please, I intend to give an account of the income and expenditure for this Mission, as also of the working of the Native Societies mentioned in last Report. I now conclude with commending myself, catechists, congregations, schools, preparandi, &c. &c., to the prayers and sympathy of the christian church. May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ dwell in us richly, and may we all be enabled to live in his glory. Amen and Amen.

J. J. MULLER.

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# ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT PATNA NEW CITY DISPENSARY.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—Having witnessed the efficient medical aid now afforded to the sick poor at the Government Patna New City Dispensary, I have been induced to bring it to the notice of the public, through your valuable journal, should you think it worth insertion. Doubtless, the public has been, and will be, greatly benefited from the establishment of such an excellent and benevolent Institution; and there is no question, but many lives are prolonged hereby. Seeing that on the one hand the Native Hakeems and Vaidas are, in general, ignorant of their profession; and on the other, that very many of the people are so poor, as not to be able to pay for medical advice, &c.

I should not omit to state a fact, which shows, as well the high esteem in which the establishment is generally held, as the great good conferred on the public; that the Native Hakeems and Vaidas have nearly lost all their practice, with the exception of some of the rich and more prejudiced Natives.

In the Dispensary, the sick may be daily seen in crowds; and the daily average of attendance is three hundred patients, more or less. Nor do the sick of the city only attend, but of the villages around; and some come from great distances, having heard of the great skill and success of the Native Medical Officer in charge of the Institution, from those who have been under his

judicious treatment. I think it justice to Ram Eshwer Awasthee, (Native Medical Officer in charge,) to state that he is punctual and diligent in his attendance on the sick, and kind in his manner towards them; a perseverance in which will not fail to obtain for him general respect and confidence.

I have been a resident in Patna for 60 years, but have never known the sick poor so cared for, or benefited, as at present; and it does great credit to the individuals who, with great zeal, watch over its interest.

To our liberal Government of India we can make no better return, than by thus publicly acknowledging our hearty thanks for the great blessings conferred on the sick of their subjects, from the establishment of this highly valuable Institution.

R. M.

Patna, the 13th September, 1839.

## NOTES.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—I am one of your constant readers; and, moreover, one who professionally administers oaths; and witness every day, with pain and disgust, the sacred principle of truth trampled with, and profaned by poor wretches, who know nothing of its Divine origin or inherent beauty of truth—nor yet of the conventional brand of infamy that men have attached to falsehood. How can such do otherwise than lie?

I am an anti-oath-taker, and would be glad to see the custom totally abolished. The communication of your Correspondent T. in your paper of the 5th instant, led me to turn to Sect. 23, Regulation VIII. of 1803. There it is seen that the Court of Nizamut Adsul-huk having consulted the Cawad-ul-Usul and Muftees, were told that an oath "was not required to give validity to evidence in judicial cases." The inquiry of another of your Correspondents, *Index*, therefore, forcibly recurs. "What strange passion for oaths could have made the first legislators for British India, graft this novelty upon the Mahomedan law, which they adopted as their system of Criminal Justice?" The love of oath-taking, perceptible in English law and English institutions, is most extraordinary. Whence did it arise? Was it from exuberance of religious feeling, or the total absence of it? It seems difficult to say. I think it may be rather traced to *profundeness*, and want of due reverence for the holy name of God, than to an habitual solemn impression of His presence and omniscience. Truly, it is most irreverent practice, this ordinary swearing in Courts of Justice, and highly offensive it must be to God, whether it be the sacredness of the Bible, or the supposititious sanctity of the *Tamhu Tordhee* that is violated. Is it not admirable that the Almighty should be obeyed, and His Holy name appealed to, on occasions of the sordid and paltry affairs of interest and crime, that, for the most part, occupy human tribunals? If, through your exertions, or those of any lover of truth and duty, this profane practice can be put out of use, it must be hailed with joy by all right-thinking persons. It is difficult to amplify the feeling that makes the Natives of this country shrink from taking an oath. Oath to see their manner and expression, when the oath is tendered to them, might almost think that it was a sense of *tangential shame* at being thought capable of telling a lie, or to need the bond of an oath, in order to their declaring the truth; but we know this cannot be the case, as falsehood and delusion are the element they have breathed in from their infancy. We are rather, I think, to look for the cause, in the little value they set upon truth, which is utterly *de vil pris* amongst them. Any evidence is thought good enough to sustain a cause by, and the act of giving testimony has come to be considered a disgraceful and creditable one. It is impossible to conceive a more stupid and degraded state of moral feeling among any set of people, not actually on the level of savage life.

Having contributed my mite of protest against this evil custom,

I remain, Sirs, your very obedient servant,

JUDEx.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—*An old Healer*, in one of your late numbers, hints that you should occasionally repeat one of your suggestions to the effect, that Natural Theology should be taught in the Government

Schools; and I beg to express my humble concurrence in the suggestion. Natural Theology may be taught indirectly, and even directly, without alarming the religious principles of the people; for in shewing, through the medium of science, the benevolent and beautiful adaptation of God's works; as we may, without even mentioning the divine name, exalt, until it becomes an unconscious worship, the idea of Him who is the fountain of all science; and thus we may at one and the same time promote, apart from particular avowed and formularies of worship, a more exalted sentiment, and an acquirement of that science, in which the perfections of the Deity are best and most obviously mirrored forth.

As to the Sanskrit College, to which your Correspondent particularly refers, I fear that it is becoming more and more a mere hot-bed for pedantry, and for the perpetuation of monstrous mythology, and the demoralizing tenets therein inculcated. It truly grieves the heart to think what might be done instead of this.

Your Correspondent also suggests, that by extracting, in the original Sanskrit, for the pupils, the few passages of truth therein to be found, we might thereby prove to them, the corresponding truths which we would teach them; but I venture to think that the proposed object and means are rather trivial; but I heartily concur in his general idea of enabling the pupils to scrutinize the Purāṇa, when the question is one of more moral or intellectual importance; and I think that this idea may be amplified and extended to a very great degree. I humbly think, that in all cases, the doctrine of the Master and the Pupil (nay, even of the Editor,) will be much influenced by the intelligence of those to whom his doctrine is addressed; and that (has even the religion of a country depends more on the intelligence of the lower, than that of the higher orders. Lord Bacon has said, that "the master of superstition is the people." Indeed, nothing that they will not believe, will generally be preached. And does not this point out the absolute and immediate necessity for our parading, with means and motives of primary education, the common people on whose consent the spread of good doctrine is thus to depend? Let this be done, and higher education will be a spontaneous growth. The mere desire of the higher, to be distinguished from the common people, will effect it.

Why is not the above done? I will undertake to answer my own question—because primary education to the many is not so abhorred in its first effects, as fine and transcendental education to the few. Truly, Yorick's gift of a mazarine to the starving was, in the idea suggested by the Education Committee and the Government, who give the luxuries of education to the few, and withhold the substantials of education from the many. They are not diffusing permanent, and all-pervading light, but are gratifying themselves with the avancement of ornate decorations of lightning, which will be "magnificently lost" and swallowed up in the universal darkness which is around.

Your Correspondent is also an advocate for teaching through the English language; but by giving a page of Adam Smith to translate, he may convince himself that the Natives only acquire bastard English; and that they are many years in acquiring even that; and the English language is thence a foul, narrow, difficult, and tedious channel for the diffusion of knowledge; and as to the Natives reading, reciting, and doing all but understanding Shakespeare, which some of them say is "too much fine," such parrotting is nothing, more or less, than what old Cobbett used to call "intense humbug;" and the Government should really interfere.

Yours,  
CASSAGRA.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your recent article on Rail-roads, induces me to suggest, whether the object in view might not be attained by stone-roads, consisting of oblong shafts of stone, not grooved, but flat.

\* To illustrate in how small a degree intelligence descends, and how it can be choked by the ignorance of the multitude, observe how little Oxford and Cambridge did to dispel the general darkness of the age; and how little the intelligence of even the Archbishop of Canterbury did to illuminate the wretches who, at Canterbury, lately believed that *Thom* was Jesus Christ. Even Lord Bacon believed in witchcraft; so choked was his own intelligence, by the under growth of ignorance which surrounded him.

tended at the upper surface, whereas the wheels of the various vehicles are to revolve.

Such roads would not require any particular formation of wheels; and, therefore, the stones might be prearranged at such parts of the line as might be particularly unfavourable to the work; and on these parts the vehicles might travel as heretofore. Thus also a disarrangement in one part of the line need not, as in iron rail-roads, affect the whole undertaking.

The work would also be much cheaper than iron rail-roads; and in regard to this I may mention, that stone cutting seems a particularly suitable work for convicts; as in this work their labour can be accurately measured; and their employment in this would not interfere, as at present, with the general industry of the place.

Furthermore; if the head quarters of the work be at one or more quarries in the line, such part of the line as was completed, would facilitate the conveyance of stone to the other parts.

Yours,  
PUBLISHED.

P. S. One obvious objection to all such projects, is the extreme depth to which the monies would suffer the soil; and another objection to the undertaking is, that it will not, in a special degree, benefit, what one of your correspondents emphatically calls, "the favoured caste."

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—*Review of the 25th Annual Report of the Board, for the year ending April 15, 1880.*—Missionary have been established by the Board, among twelve of the Indian tribes; in France, Germany, and Greece; in Liberia, among the Boas; in Burmah, among the Burmese, Kachins, and Peguans; in Arracan, Siam, and China, among the Annamese and Khamtis, or Silyans, and the Telugues.—Total, twenty-five.

Connected with the missions, are sixty-six stations, including twenty-nine out-stations. Fifteen stations are among the Indian tribes, sixteen in Europe, two in Africa, and thirty-two in Asia. One mission, the Omaha, is suspended, and several stations, including those among the Cherokees, are temporarily vacated, or transferred.

The number of missionaries and assistants is one hundred and six; forty-three of whom are preachers, five preachers and printers, one a printer, three school teachers, one a farmer, and thirty-three female assistants. Of native preachers and assistants there are 85. Total, 191, viz.

	Mis. and As.	Nat. Pre. and As.
In the Indian missions,	38	10
" missions in Europe,	8	10
" mission in West Africa,	5	—
" missions in Asia,	65	59
	106	85

Three preachers, nine assistants and fifteen native assistants, have entered the service of the Board during the past year; one preacher, two female assistants, and one native assistant have retired from their connection; one female assistant missionary has died. The aggregate increase of laborers is 22.

The number of churches is forty-five, embracing about 2,000 members; and of baptisms reported during the year, 570.

There are sixty-eight schools, (reported,) containing from 1,200 to 1,500 pupils.

Printing has been executed in fourteen languages, amounting, in the years 1876 and 1877, to \$4,000,000 pp. Two founts of type and a printing-press have been added to the printing department in Siam, and a fount of type prepared for printing in Siam. Other founts are in course of preparation.

The receipts of the Board during the year ending April 15, 1880, were dollars 88,340-73, and the expenditures for the same period, dollars 110,190-74—deficiency of receipts, dollars 21,849-10. On the other hand, the receipts, compared with those of the previous year, have increased by about dollars 25,000, and the comparative deficiency decreased by dollars 21,000.

Conclusion.—In the events of the year which has just passed under review, the Board recognize abundant cause of grateful acknowledgement, and of cheerful trust in God. Our beloved brethren abroad, notwithstanding the distress and embarrassment resulting from political commotion and persecution, and from sickness and bereavement, have been enabled to prosecute their labours with a good degree of constancy, and with decided marks of progress. At some stations recently established, important advances have been made in preparations for future usefulness. At others, while provision for future enlargement has

been a subject of universal effort, delightful occasion has frequently presented for gathering up the fruits of former years; so that they who planted and they who reap have rejoiced together.

At home, though all has not been accomplished which was desired, enough has been done to preclude despondency and excite to more vigorous endeavours. Information respecting the state of the leathers and the necessities of the missions, has been more extensively diffused than in former years, and a wider and deeper sympathy awakened among the churches. More fervent prayer has been offered to God, and more liberal contributions made to the treasury. On the other hand, it should be remembered that, for the necessities of the year to come, the lowest adequate sum is an increase of dollars 20,000 upon the income of last year. Our receipts must be greatly enlarged, not merely to continue our operations at their present stage of efficiency, but to preserve the faith of the Board inviolate, and maintain its credit unimpaired. To the present moment the Board are unembarrassed with debt. Let them not be compelled to give back from this just and honourable position. Superadded to this consideration, is the importance of reinforcing the missions. Additional funds are urgently needed at several of the stations among the Indians. To each of the missions to France, Greece, and West Africa, one or more mission families might be immediately joined, to the great encouragement of the brethren now labouring in those fields, and the increase of their efficiency. The necessities of the missions in Asia, especially of those to Assam and the Teloupoos, make yet stronger appeals to the sympathies of the churches, and urge to whatever sacrifices are requisite for their speedy relief and enlargement. For all the millions of Assam and the Teloupoos, there are now labouring, in connection with the Board, but four mission families. In the missions of earlier date, where preparations are more ripe for effective labour, and the openings for new stations innumerable, the necessity for speedy reinforcement is scarcely less imperative. The fields are white unto the harvest, and the labourers are exceedingly few. But there are labourers qualified and seeking to enter those fields. Several are waiting to be sent, but are detained for the want of pecuniary means. How long shall be the period of their detention? The churches are not unimpaired, nor has the time yet come to restrict our operations. *Pray for the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth more labourers into his harvest*; and let prayer lead to effort, earnest, united, determined effort, that the treasury of the Lord may be full.

Summary Account of Receipts and Expenditures.

Dr.			
Paid on account of missions in Asia, ... ..	72,314	29	
" " " African mission, ... ..	2,187	61	
" " " French mission, ... ..	5,537	84	
" " " Greek mission, ... ..	1,061	48	
" " " German mission, ... ..	4,904	60	
" " " Indian missions in North America, ... ..	8,636	16	
Paid incidental expenses to the foregoing missions, salaries, rent of rooms, postage, fuel, travelling agents, insurance, freight, &c., ... ..	0,099	88	
Paid on account of Baptist Missionary Magazine, ... ..	1,114	30	
Paid premium for bills of exchange on London, and specie sent to Clients, and for collecting certificates of deposits and drafts, &c., ... ..	5,075	13	
Balance on hand, ... ..	374	37	
Dollars, 110,763		11	

Cr.			
By balance on hand April 18, 1838, ... ..	1,629	90	
Received for missions in Asia, from churches, societies, legations, &c., ... ..	48,702	76	
" " " missions from the American and Foreign Bible Society, ... ..	20,000	00	
" " " mission from the American Tract Society, ... ..	2,000	00	
" " " missions from the American Bible Society, ... ..	500	00	
" " " African mission, ... ..	1,526	77	
" " " German mission, ... ..	00	00	
" " " Indian missions, from U. S. Government, ... ..	9,215	87	
" " " from sundry sources, ... ..	188	84	
" " " from Agent of Baptist Missionary Magazine, ... ..	309	12	
" " " interest, ... ..	2,166	30	
" " " premium on U. S. bank stock and dividend on bank stock, ... ..	2,579	97	
" " " the principal on loans, ... ..	20,894	48	
Dollars, 110,763		11	

H. LINCOLN, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**✶ FORTUNE TELLER.**—Yesterday afternoon, a very pretty young woman, named Louise Kraft, was brought before Justice Merritt, charged with the crime of fortune telling on a large scale. She resides at No. 8, Chryslie Street, and has issued cards, in which she styles herself a professed fortune teller, and one of these having fallen into the hands of a gentleman connected with the Police, he went thither, and having first rubbed some silver in the palm of her hand, he had his fortune told, and was promised more even than he wished to have. He made the necessary affidavit, on which a warrant was granted, and she was arrested. She did not pretend to deny the charge; and added, that she did not, of course, pretend to foretell events, but if any person believed she could, and was willing and foolish enough to pay their money for what she knew, she was willing to take it. She was convicted as being a disorderly person, and was required to give bail for good behavior for one year, in dollars 500, which she did, and was discharged. Two others, of the same stamp, named Maguin and Crelinger, were also brought up, and similarly disposed. This is a good more in Justice Merritt, as these women are regular nuisances, and do more mischief among the young females in this city, than is readily imagined; and some of them are even bold, so to issue cards which they give to boys to hand to respectable ladies in the street.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

**APRIL.**—This fickle month (April) has just shown us her face, lit up with a bewitching smile, and despite of her past caprices, many have already been smitten with love. How many have had their wits quickened by being made 'April Fools,' according to old usage, we do not know. We have heard of quick ones upon the credulous, by one of our people, which came out on Monday morning, with so account of a wild man, nine feet high, to be exhibited somewhere gratuitously for that day, which sent crowds to the place to peep at the new wonder.

But the first day of the present April, opens a rare era to our State. By the statute of 1838, all dram-selling is to cease from that day forth. And we have now cheering hope that this all-important principle in the policy of our State legislation on the subject of licenses, will be preserved, since the first of April has passed, and our legislators have not yet been taken in the snare which have been so thickly set for them. We have been told about the impossibility of enforcing the law, the necessity of bayonets and various other things, but we have yet been mercifully preserved.

Propositions in abundance have been made to 'compromise' away all that is essential to the law of 1838, and what is passing strange, that law has been assailed with the utmost violence, and no one seems ready to step forward in its defence. The friends of reform in this matter, must stand by that law, and vindicate its wholesome provisions if they are not willing to see all which legislation has done frittered away. It is doubtful whether they could make a better one, and the people have expressed their decided approbation of this. What we have witnessed at exceedingly, is, that no one in the legislature has come out and decidedly advocated that law, just as it stands. The retailers hate it most cordially, as we should expect, but we believe the community will sustain it, if members of the House themselves do not set the example of violation. It must be distressing to every friend of morality, temperance, and law, to hear these men, at the fountain of legislative authority, boldly assert that the present law must be obeyed. If legislators take such a course, what are we to expect of lawless, interested retailers?—*Christian Watchman.*

EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to the report made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as published in the National Intelligencer, appropriations were made during the late session of Congress to the amount of dollars 26,692, 242-78, for the following objects, viz.—		Dollars.
Civil and diplomatic, ... ..	9,010,081-87	
Army, Fortifications and Military Academy, ... ..	16,536,328-37	
Navy, ... ..	5,120,781-64	
Revolutionary and other pensioners, ... ..	2,499,020-15	
Current expenses of the Indian department, ... ..	1,755,007-28	
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, ... ..	1,836, 774-00	
To promote the progress of the useful arts, ... ..	9,359-22	
Private claims, ... ..	45,065-27	
		26,692,242-78

—*Christ. Watch.*

**THE VILLAGE OF KLENNIG.**—All our readers probably are aware that there exists about three miles from North Adams a German village named Klennig; but we have reason to think that this interesting life settlement is not so well known among us as it deserves to be. Klennig is situated on the northern side of the Terrors, on the estate of George Fife Angus, Esq. Like Adelaide, it is surrounded with noble trees, and from many points commands near views of our magnificent range of mountains. The river winds past it, and conveys for the season a considerable depth of water. An air of severity pervades the spot, which is exactly such an one as the imagination would portray as the retreat of persecuted piety.

The industry and quiet perseverance of the German character have been fully developed in Kilnisch. Four or five months only have elapsed since the hand of man began there to efface the features of the wilderness, yet nearly thirty houses have already been erected—and good and spacious houses some of them are. All are neat, clean, and comfortable. They are built mostly of pine, or of unhewn bricks which have been hardened by the sun. The more humble cottages consist of hewnwood and thatch.

The sloping bank of the river is covered with gardens. These consist of small unfenced plots of ground separated by narrow paths. Considering that the season most favourable for gardening has not yet commenced, the number of vegetables which the Germans have at the present moment under culture affords strong proof of their industry. Among these are lettuce, potatoes, cucumbers, French, broad, and scarlet beans, carrots, turnips, onions, radishes, spinach, brocoli, cabbage, and green peas; also, melons, maize, mangel wurzel, mustard and cress, and a few flowers.

The inhabitants themselves are not the least interesting subjects for contemplation. The visitor will find them, one and all, as busy and cheerful as English bees in the spring season. Out of doors they are weeding, or watering, or building, or fishing, milking, washing, cutting wood, or carrying water. Within doors the housewife piles her domestic toil with equal assiduity. She is engaged in bread making, butter making, cooking, cleaning, or some such occupation. Not a man is idle. Even the children who are too small to work, yet large enough to learn, will be found, in ordinary school hours, receiving the tuition of their excellent and indefatigable pastor.

The visitor will be struck by the obliging dispositions and courteous manners of the people. The most peasant raises his hat as he passes you, and bows with an air equally removed from coarseness and servility. The female, although perhaps bending under a load of wood, has a smile, and some other expression of respectful courtesy to offer the passing stranger. Even the few natives who assist them in some of their labours, appear to have imbibed their spirit, being retiring and unobtrusive. We do not disparage our labouring fellow countrymen in Adelaide when we say that they may learn one or two valuable lessons from our German brethren in Kilnisch.

We trust these observations will be thought out of place. We do think our neighbours are entitled to much consideration from us. Driven from their native country, because they would not yield to that worst kind of tyranny which seeks to rivet chains on men's minds, and delects to them their faith, they came hither, erected their altar among us, and are now presenting us with a model of practical idealization well worthy of our individual imitation.

We understand that his Excellency has appointed the 24th inst. (the Queen's birth-day), as the day on which the Germans in the colony shall be naturalized by taking the usual oath of allegiance, &c. This is a very highly praiseworthy act on the part of the Governor, and we shall rejoice to greet our German neighbours in the character—"friends not aliens."—*Southern Australian, May 1.*

By taking the map of the disputed territory, it will be seen, that all that part of it, on which trespasses have been committed, might have been indisputably ours, if we had accepted the award of the Dutch king, and that the small corner which would have been left to England, north of the 47th degree of latitude, and as far as Zembla, would have been very nearly compensated for by Route's Point and the strip of land, three miles wide, extending from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, which was awarded to us, as an equivalent. If it be true, as the Maine people say—but which, by the way, I do not believe—that a million of dollars worth of furs have been stolen from these lands, while we have been quarrelling about them, and which we could have had the undisputed right to recover—please to accept the award, then, certainly Maine has been a great loser, by not accepting it long ago. It always appeared to me that the award should have been at once accepted, and I verily thought that our good people of Maine were playing a sort of Yankee trick, in pretending that they would reject the award, for fear their over-generous would prevent Great Britain from doing so. I happen to know, as the reviewer said, that our ex-governor of Maine thought it advisable to accept, with the expectation that what we should get from the general government for Route's Point, and the fort built on it, at an expense, I believe, of dollars 300,000, and from the sale of the land as arid as joining the north border of the State of New York, would be more than an equivalent for the small part of the disputed territory to be ceded to Great Britain. The difficulty was with us,—for I am a Maine man myself, but of neither party in politics, and run no risk of being mobbed when I get home, by both parties; but I must do my duty, regardless of consequences; and if the loss of one life will save my country from war, she is welcome to mine. The difficulty is, that both political parties made the boundary question a highly lucrative and powerful power, and those who talked biggest about white rights, and the glory of Maine, and her ability to engage single handed with Great Britain, got the votes, and so we have got ourselves worked up into the delirium of a war fever, and as usual in all such cases, consider moderate men

as traitors and enemies to the State, and the same spirit seems to have run through the country, and that man is esteemed the greatest patriot who is most ready to involve his country in war for any cause or for no cause, and it is the same in all other countries, christian or pagan.—*New York Observer.*

THE LATE MR. ALDERNETHY AND SPIRITS.—The late Mr. Aldernethy was once consulted by a gentleman whose habits had greatly impaired his digestive powers. After receiving the advice of the celebrated medical man he had named, the patient said, "But, Sir, what spirits will you recommend me to drink?" Mr. Aldernethy, in disgust, replied, "Why, Sir, you may take tincture of rhubarb, that is a spirit; or you may take tincture of jalap, that is a spirit; and they have this advantage above other spirits, that you may take them into your body yourself, but they will take themselves out of your body as fast as they can."—*Chist Watchman.*

LAWYERS.—In a late paper, headed a "Lecture for the Lawyers," I ventured a few philosophical reflections on that intelligent and useful class of our fellow-citizens, and I took the liberty to show how one of their body would act, supposing Owen's "Moral View" to be true. Several other ideas have occurred to me upon the subject, to which, as I do not mean to be very prolix, I invite the reader's attention; nor do I deem it necessary to make any apology to the fraternity, as I know that, skilful as they are in discerning reasons on either side, they will find arguments in my favour a plenty—if they wish to do so.

The nominal purpose of a court of justice is to give the truth; but I question whether the truth is ever in other places less attacked, assailed at, brow-beaten, ridiculed, and put out of countenance. It is the truth which every man in his turn finds it his interest to conceal. It is truth that every one is afraid of. Even the party must unequivocally in the right is anxious to exclude the truth from the other side, lest it may seem to contradict his own; and all the lawyers, and even the judge, seem as much on the watch to stop the witness' mouth every ten minutes, as they have been to make him come every ten minutes. To me one of the most ridiculous things in the world is a witness upon the stand trying (poor fellow) to give in his testimony. He is, we will suppose, not in the slightest degree interested in either of the parties, and, doubtless, wishes them both tied together by the neck, and dropped off the stern of one of the north river steamboats. He comes into court, unvoluntarily, but dragged, if he resists, by two or three seeling ministers of the law, who, from the mere fact of his being presumed to know something about the pending suit, think themselves entitled to treat him as if he had been convicted of robbing a hen-roost. He is forced from his business or his amusements for the purpose of speaking the truth, and he inwardly resolves to tell the whole story as soon as possible, and get rid of the thing. He thinks he knows the worst. He thinks the less of time, and the awkwardness of speaking for the first time of his life in public, are the extent of his sufferings. Unsuspecting victim! He is sooner mouned the stand than he thinks himself as once the centre of a circle of enemies, and holding a position not greatly unlike that of a prisoner in an Indian war-dance. He tries to tell his story.

Witness. I was going down Maiden lane—

First Lawyer. Stop, Sir.

Second Lawyer. Don't interrupt the witness.

Third Lawyer. The witness is ours.

Fourth Lawyer. (Fiercely and indignantly.) We want the fact.

Judge. Let the witness tell his story.

Witness. I was going down Maiden lane, where I live—

First Lawyer. We don't want to know where you live, Sir.

Second Lawyer. That is a part of his testimony.

Third Lawyer. You can take the witness into your hands when we are done with him; at present he is ours.

Witness takes pale.

Fourth Lawyer. (Sarcastically.) Very well, Sir.

Judge. Gentlemen, I beg you will sit down.

One of the Aldermen. Officer, keep order.

Officer. (In a tone of thunder, and with a scroll of more than oriental despotism upon the spectators, who almost making any noise they know of.) Silence.

Witness. I was going down Maiden lane where I reside, and I said before, when—

First Lawyer. You don't come here to repeat what you said before, Sir.

Second Lawyer. I beg.

Third Lawyer. (Starting to his feet.) I demand.

Fourth Lawyer. I appeal to his honour the judge to protect me from the impertinence of this witness.

First, Second, Third and Fourth Lawyer, and Judge together.

"The witness must!"

Officer. (Looking at the audience again, in a voice of thunder.) Silence.

Judge. Gentlemen, it seems to me that the best way to come at the truth is to let the witness go on, and I will call him to order if he wanders from his duty. Witness!

Witness. Your honour.

Judge. Tell the plain fact of this assault—tell the jury what you know about it—remember you are to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—raise your voice—turn your face to the jury. What do you know of this affair?

The poor wretch commences again. The first, second, third, and fourth lawyers continue to skirmish around him all the while, like a parcel of wild cats fighting for the skin of some unhappy prisoner. So far from getting a chance to say the truth, the poor man can't get a chance to say any thing. At length, bewildered out of his recollection, frightened, insulted and indignant, however really desirous of telling the truth, he stumbles upon some inconsistency—some trifling or not trifling paradox—accounted for at once, and to every one's entire satisfaction, by the idea, that he has forgotten. But then comes the cross-examination. Then the scientific artillery of a cool, side lawyer, sharpened by thirty years of similar practices, is brought to bear upon the trembling and already nervous stranger; perhaps ignorant, perhaps a boy. Then comes the laugh of judge and jury, the murmur of contempt from the crowd, that a person could be found degraded and base enough to say that "the defendant wore a little rimmed hat," when he acknowledged subsequently, off his guard, that he had had a "certainly large rim." Then the poor fellow, worn all over and not quite sure that he will not himself be sent to the State's prison, at ten years' hard labour, for perjury, before the week has rolled away, although he is the only person in court who does not, in a greater or less degree, merit that punishment, is dismissed to a bench a few yards off, where he is obliged to remain to hear the lawyers, in their address to the jury, tear his character to pieces with fine turns of rhetoric, and yet draw gendulations.

"What, gentlemen of the jury," says the first lawyer, summing up in a tone of the deepest contempt, "what does the next witness, this Mr. Boggs, say? Gentlemen, he comes forward under the most peculiar circumstances. A dark mystery shrouds his motives, which I shall not endeavour to altogether dissolve. But he comes forward and takes his place upon the witness stand, with the open, the avowed, the undisguised, the unaffected, the determined resolution to fix upon my client, the injured Mr. Swipes, this foul and unnatural assault and battery. You saw him, gentlemen, when I cross-examined him, tremble under my eye; you saw him hesitate and turn pale at my voice." (The first lawyer very probably, has a voice that would intimidate a bear.) "You heard him stammer and take back his words, and say he did not recollect." Is this, gentlemen of the jury, an honest witness? The language of truth is plain and simple—it requires no previous calculation. If I ask you if you saw the sun set to-day, you answer you or no—you do not hesitate, you say the truth. You do not say, 'yes, I did,' and in the very next breath, 'no, I did not.' You do not at first tell me, 'I walked ten miles yesterday,' and afterwards say, 'yesterday I was all day ill in bed.' (Here one of the juries puts his nose by that of another, and sniffs something in approbation of this argument, and the other madd his head and looks at the speaker, as much as to say, "there is to be no use in trying to elude the sagacity of this keen-sighted lawyer. The witness had much better have told the truth.")

"Now, gentlemen, what does this witness say? He commences by telling you, gentlemen, that he lived in Maiden Lane; that he was going home on the day when this ridiculous and unnatural assault is said to have taken place; that he saw a crowd; that he approached; that he saw Mr. Swipes, my client, the defendant in this action, come up to the plaintiff, J. R. Wilkins, and give him, Wilkins, the said plaintiff, a blow with a hudgeon. But, gentlemen, when I come to sit this plausible story, you heard him equivocate and contradict himself. 'What sort of a hat had Mr. Swipes on?' A black one. 'Of what breadth was the rim?' About an inch. He thought, doubtless, he was to have every thing his own way, till I brought upon the stand, to confront him, the latter who made and sold the hat, who proves to you that the rim was broad. You cannot morally doubt that the hat worn on that day by Swipes was a broad rimmed hat; all the witnesses for the defendant swear it, and even Mr. Boggs himself, when asked questioned, acknowledged that it might have been a broad rimmed hat. Next, gentlemen, the plaintiff says: "What color were Mr. Swipes's pantaloons?" "Black," said Mr. Boggs. Gentlemen, I have produced these pantaloons in court. They have been identified beyond the possibility of a doubt. What was the result? You saw yourselves, gentlemen. The pantaloons were *pepper and salt*."

A cry of admiration throughout the court-room. The officer cries "order!" The poor witness unfortunately occupies a conspicuous seat, and all eyes are fixed upon him with the most virtuous indignation. He is calculating at what sacrifice he can wind up his business and go and settle in Kentucky. The lawyer waxes triumphant, and, after a withering look at Boggs, goes on:

"Furthermore, gentlemen, I asked this witness to describe the hudgeon. He could not. Had it ivory or gold on the handle? He could not tell. Was a female upon the end? Did not know. Was it heavy? Yes. Had he ever handled it? No.

(How could he tell the weight of a thing he had never handled? A dumb box of admiration.) Was he personally acquainted with Mr. Swipes? No. Had he ever seen him before? No. Since? Could he tell whether he had an aquiline nose or not? No. Was he not a friend to Mr. Wilkins? Yes. Had he not expressed an opinion upon this cause? Yes, he had said the secondly ought to have been ashamed of himself. Was Mr. Wilkins' hat knuckled off? No. But before he left the stand, he said he saw the blood on the top of the plaintiff's head. How could he see the top of the head, unless the hat had been knocked off?

Another huzz. The witness here rose and said, "Mr. Wilkins took it off to show me."

Officer. Silence, there!

Judge. Witness, you must not interrupt the counsel. You have had your turn on the stand; you then had the opportunity to say whatever you pleased. If you are again guilty of so great an indecency, I shall be obliged to commit you."

Witness stands stupid.

Officer. Sit down! (In a tone of indignant command. Witness sits down. Officer scowls at him as if he would snap his head off.)

I shall not follow the learned gentleman farther. I only appear to every witness that has ever been brought into a court of justice, whether he has not found it often the most difficult place in the world to tell the truth in, and whether, when the truth was at length told, there ever were so many attempts made to mystify it? Whether so much of what every one present knew in his heart to be the truth, could any where else be so deliberately rejected, and whether, when this poor deluded, mutilated, unhappy truth, so much demanded, was at length produced, it did not have such an aspect, as displayed that its own mother might not have known it?—N. Y. Mirror.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER BY THE HONORABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 11th September, 1839.

Mr. A. Noid, of the Civil Service, embarked on board the "Mahomed Shah," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 26th instant, Mr. C. A. Tharabaw reported his arrival, as a Writer on this Establishment, at Kedgee, on the 26th instant.

The following Rules for the supply of Government Stationery, prepared by the Military Board, have been approved and passed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal, and are published for general information.

1st. Every officer entitled to be supplied with Stationery from the Public Store, shall send to the superintendent of Stationery, a yearly Indent according to the subjoined list.

2d. Each officer forwarding a yearly Indent shall state the quantity of Stationery required during the previous year, the quantity on hand, and the quantity required.

3d. The number of Assistants, Clerks and Section Writers by whom the Stationery is to be used shall be separately and distinctly stated in each Indent.

4th. All Indents must be dispatched so as to reach the Stationery office by the 15th October.

5th. There shall be no deliveries on mere receipts except for quarterly issues according to Article 6.

6th. All Government Offices in Calcutta are to send quarterly on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October for their supplies of Stationery in part of the Annual Indent, and for other deliveries will be made.

7th. The present Rule which directs that certain Articles of a durable nature shall be supplied only once in three years, will continue in force, the following Articles being included in its provisions, viz. Saddles, Round and Flat Holets, Chest and Round Inkstands, Boxes, Compasses, Slices or Folders, Water seals and Lead Weights.

8th. All Public offices immediately receiving a supply of Stationery are to forward receipts in duplicate for the same.

9th. All Officers intending for Force Boards are to specify in the Indent, the size of the boards required.

10th. All Indents for Miscellaneous Instruments will be made on the Annual or Up-country Magazines and not on the Stationery Department, as has heretofore occasionally been the case.

11th. Separate cakes of Colours, and Drawing Pencils will be supplied by the Stationery Department as heretofore.

12th. In order to reduce the number of Indents, and thus to simplify the Clerical business of the Stationery Office, persons holding the situations below enumerated will include in their own Annual Indents, the Stationery required for the use of the subordinate officers under their control, and for the separate offices dependent on them for their supply, viz.

- Judges.
- Magistrates.
- Collectors of Land Revenue.
- Collectors of Customs.
- Controller of Government Steam Vessels.
- Master Attendant.
- Commissioners Officers.
- Governor General's Agents.
- Left Agents.
- Opium Agents.

13th. Indents for Stationery and Correspondence on the subject of such Indents will, in all cases, be addressed to the superintendent of Stationery, and not to the Military Board.

H. T. FRINKER, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDER BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Madras, the 20th August, 1839.

Captain D. A. Micklethwait, Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, has ob-

tained six weeks leave of absence, from the 15th instant, to proceed to Madras on his urgent private affairs.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,  
T. H. MADDOCK, *Offg. Sec. to Govt. of India*  
with the Govt. Genl.

#### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, the 20th August, 1889.*

Mr. W. Strachey (who was appointed on the 8th June last to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Merut District) arrived at Merut on the 21st ultimo, and has been posted by the officiating Commissioner under the orders of the Magistrate and Collector of Merut.

*The 23d August, 1889.*

Mr. C. F. Thompson to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Jounpore, during the absence of Mr. Morrison on deputation to the Zillah of Allypore, or till further orders. Mr. Thompson has been desired to make over charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Merut to Mr. E. C. Glynn.

Mr. T. Caird to be a Deputy Collector in Zillah Allahabad, under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1883.

*The 25d August, 1889.*

Monjeeb Raja Ram to be a Deputy Collector in Zillah Rawah, under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1883.

Mr. H. Swetsham, Civil and Sessions Judge of Furruckabad, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs for one month, from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may quit his Station. Mr. Swetsham has been authorized to make over charge of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen, who will conduct the current duties of the Civil Court during his absence.

Mr. W. Wynyard, Assistant to the Magistrate of Muttra, has been invested with the special powers detailed in Clause 3, section II. Regulation III. of 1881.

F. CURRIE, *Secy. to the G. G. in the N. W. P.*

#### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Simla, the 25th August, 1889.*

Rodrig H. Young, Adjutant of Infantry of the Bundelkand Legion, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for three months, from the date of his quitting his Corps, to visit Calcutta for the benefit of his health.

T. H. MADDOCK, *Offg. Sec. to Govt. N. W. P.*  
with the Govt. Genl.

### MILITARY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 26th September, 1889.*

No. 126 of 1889.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain Philip Macleod, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commandant of the Submarine Corps of Upper Assam.

Mr. Edwin Thomas having notified Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry (to be considered, actually in instruction from the Honourable the Court of Directors. Mr. Thomas is promoted to the rank of Knight, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 126 of 1889.—In continuation of General Order No. 126, dated 26th July last, the President in Council is pleased to direct, that, on the 6th proximo, the Army List of each of the Presidencies shall be considered as closed at Army Head Quarters, with reference to the posting of officers to the new European Regiments of Infantry, that being the date appointed for conducting these Regiments, respectively, an integral part of the Army of each Presidency.

The operation of all Commissions as affecting the selections for the new Regiments will accordingly be precluded, the report of which shall not have been received at the respective Army Head Quarters on that date.

No. 126 of 1889.—With a view to correct present misapprehension on the subject of the supply of straw for the use of Native Hospitals, straw being one of the Articles for the Provision of which Regimental Quarter Masters receive a monthly allowance, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the re-publication of the following General Orders:

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 21st August, 1889.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Setaehs be heretofore supplied in the first instance with all and every description of Camp Equipage issued to the Army, and that these Setaehs be kept in constant good repair, and replaced by new ones as often as necessary by the officers drawing the allowance granted for straw, Tent Pins, Mallets, Gunny Bags, Camp Lines, Camp Colours, &c., which allowance is heretofore to be considered as providing not only for the supply of the Articles above-mentioned, but likewise for the repair and replacing the Setaehs for the Camp Equipage, which issue in first instance are to be furnished by Government.

Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments will be held responsible for the due performance of this duty and will be made to defray any expense which shall appear to have been rendered necessary by the want of Quarter Masters, or those receiving the Allowance from want of a proper exercise of authority on their part.

(Signed) T. BELL, *Captain, Ady. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

*Fort William, 26th September, 1889.*

No. 161 of 1889.—The President in Council is pleased to direct an interchange of Magazines between Captain Dallas and Private Captain Buckley, the former officer in accordingly posted to the Bangalore and the latter to the Bangalore Magazine.

Captain Buckley will make over charge of the Bangalore Magazine to any Artillery officer whom the Major General Commanding the Division may name for that duty, and proceed at once to join and assume charge of the Bangalore Magazine at Dum Duan and Captain Dallas, when relieved by Captain Buckley, will proceed to join his new appointment.

No. 162 of 1889.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Deputy Assistant Commissary Christopher McDonald to be Assistant

Commissary, to complete the Establishment, from the 12th ultimo, the date of Deputy Commissary Christopher Brown's death.  
Conductor William Hunt, Senior, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, vice McDonald promoted.

*Fort William, 16th September, 1889.*

No. 163 of 1889.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Lieutenant Douglas Truscott Caddy, 70th, 10th Sept. 1889.  
Lieutenant N. L. ....  
Lieutenant Henry Ford Tucker, 83d Regt. ....

Ditto.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain G. H. Dyke, of the Regiment of Artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance, to officiate as Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance at the Arsenal, during the absence, on leave, of Major E. P. Gowan.

Captain E. Brind, of the Regiment of Artillery, to act in the above appointment, until the arrival of Captain Dyke.

Lieutenant G. J. Montgomery, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the two Companies of Rifles at Bangalore.

The leave of absence to Captain H. E. Osborne, Assistant Commissary General, announced in General Order No. 12, of the 21st January, 1889, on Medical Certificate, is extended for three months, from this is proximo. The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Madras has been pleased, on the 8th instant, to confirm the appointment of Corporal P. J. of the 24 Company 4th Battalion Artillery, to the situation of Quarter Master Sergeant of the Calcutta Native Militia; the same to have effect from the 21st instant.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. Gilmore, of Engineers, and Executive Engineer at Bangalore, in General Order No. 102, of the 24th June last, is cancelled, at his own request, from the 14th instant.

Ensign P. H. Brindley, of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company, from this date.

W. M. CURRIE, *Major, Offg. Sec. to the Government of India.*  
Military Department.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Simla, the 27th August, 1889.*

Lieutenant George Powell Thomas, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner at Bangalore, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department North Western Provinces, under date the 16th ultimo, leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for one year, from the 12th June last, to visit the Hills.

J. STUART, *Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.*  
with the Govt. Genl.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCE.

*Head Quarters, Merut, 16th August, 1889.*

Brigadier G. Reid is appointed to the command of the station at Bangalore.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, Lieutenant Colonel C. Graham, C. B., of Artillery, is directed to proceed by dark to Ajmer, for the purpose of superintending the equipment of the ordnance about to be employed on service in Rawal.

Lieutenant W. A. Young, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, will move with the force assembled for field service, under the command of Major General H. Hampton, making over the charge of the Ajmer magazine, to the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance during the period of his absence.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

8th Battalion Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. J. Frith, from 14 April to 10th April, to enable him to join his battalion.  
11th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. Chamberlain, from 14 November 1889 to 7th November 1890, to enable him to join his corps at Bangalore.

*Head Quarters, Merut, 17th August, 1889.*

The Presidency division order of the 2d instant, directing the following medical officers, and subordinate medical servants, to do duty with a detachment of Her Majesty's troops, about to proceed to the upper provinces by water, under the command of Major Mountain, is confirmed:

Assistant Surgeon W. Pitt.  
" E. Haro.  
" Apothecary J. B. Bole.  
" Apprentice J. J. McLaughlin, as Assistant Steward.

" W. Barker.  
The Merut division order of the 14th instant, directing Hospital Apprentice B. W. Roy, who arrived at Merut with Major Debenham's detachment, to do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 2d Division, is confirmed.

The Rajpootana District order of the 9th instant, appointing Sergeant Ford and Gunner Powell, of the 1st company 2d Battalion of Artillery, to act as extra labourers in the Ajmer magazine, is confirmed.

The numbered station order of the 9th instant, directing Surgeon A. M. E. Clark, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, and in medical charge of the station, that station to afford medical aid to the G. G. company of ordnance drivers, from the 20th ultimo, the date of their arrival at Bangalore, is confirmed.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, granted to Lieutenant Colonel D. Crispin, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, in General Order of the 10th May last, is commuted to leave to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service, and extended to the 1st of February 1890.

The numbered station order of the 19th ultimo, directing Lieutenant W. G. Campbell, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, to accompany Major General R. Hampton towards Bangalore, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. M. Drake, of the 46th Regiment of Native Infantry, at present attached to the 4th Artillery, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to his own corps, until further orders, vice Lieutenant Herbert, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the report to the Right Honourable the Governor General, in the Delhi Territory.

Assistant Stewards W. H. Crawford and A. W. Walker, who were directed to proceed to the Presidency, without delay, for General Order of the 7th instant, are to be detained at Merut, by the purpose of accompanying the invalids of the season to Calcutta.





- Aug. 31. At Mussoorie, the Lady of Captain Free, 10th Regt. L. C. of a son.
- 21. At Negapatam, the Lady of Captain Deviniere, 30th Regt. E. I. of a son.
- Sept. 1. At Mussoorie, the Right Hon. Lady Henry Gordon, of a son.
- 4. At Channepore, the Lady of Dr. J. Jackson, of a son.
- 6. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. Roberts, of the Belchal, of a son.
- 6. At Sylhet, the Lady of H. Stainforth, Esq. C. S. of a son.
- 6. At Agra, the wife of Mr. W. H. Stainforth, of a daughter.
- 6. At Jessor, Mrs. A. T. Smith, of a daughter.
- 9. At Cutback, the Lady of Lieut. Ralph Smyth, Artillery, of a daughter.
- 10. At Onihlaw, in the district of Midnapore, the wife of Mr. T. C. Pennington, of a daughter.
- 11. At Baranassia, Mrs. Cuckburn, of a daughter.
- 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. B. Forester, of a daughter.
- 14. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Gill, of a daughter.
- 14. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Wray, of a son.
- 14. At Noocilly, Mrs. William Jackson, of a daughter.
- 15. At Burdwan, the Lady of H. C. Metcalf, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.
- 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. D. Bellow, of a son.
- 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Silver, of a still-born son.
- 16. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John W. Cross, Junior, of a son.
- 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Michel, wife of Conductor H. Michel, of a son.
- 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Wallace, of a daughter.
- 17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Rodriguez, of a daughter.
- 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Dormieux, Junior, of a son.

## DEATHS.

- Aug. 15. At Mussoorie, Captain E. C. Miall, H. M's. 44th Regt.
- 27. At Belgium, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of Colonel R. England, a. m. H. M's. 4th Regt. commanding the Madras Troops, in the Southern Marhatta Country.
- 31. At Jhansi, Catherine Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Captain Sandeman, 53d Regt. E. I. aged 3 months.
- Sept. 4. At Delhi, Ellen Balton Girdlestone, youngest daughter of Major W. B. Girdlestone, 48th Regt.
- 6. At Agra, Mansel Onslow Inge, the infant son of Robert Barclay Duncan, Esq. Civil Surgeon, aged 11 months and 11 days.
- 7. At Allahabad, of lunging cough, Ellen, third daughter of William Monckton, Esq. C. S. aged 11 months and 10 days.
- 13. At Calcutta, Mary, the infant daughter of Captain Jas. Macnook, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.
- 14. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Gill, aged 54 years, 3 months, and 23 days.
- 14. At Koderge, Major Gen. Proby, 2d Regt. N. I.
- 16. At Calcutta, Mr. Marrow MacKintosh, late Clerk at the office of Messrs. Ballie and Motley, aged 40 years.
- 16. At Calcutta, Mr. John York, aged 35 years.
- 16. At Allahabad, Henrietta Julia Odell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bower, aged 3 years and 2 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 16. The English Barque *Argus*, T. A. Carr, from the Mauritius 14th August.
- The English Barque *Caribbean*, A. Fleming, from the Mauritius 15th August.
- The French Barque *Robert Sereuf*, P. Lemoine, from Bourbon 18th August.
- 17. The English Ship *Royal Sovereign*, A. H. Hopton, from London 18th February, and St. Helena 10th July.
- The English Ship *Melita*, S. Ogilvie, from the Mauritius 10th August.
- 18. The English Barque *Solna*, L. Luckie, from London 14th May.
- The French Barque *Edith*, T. Rivy, from Bourbon 30th August.
- The French Barque *De Drez*, Belre, Cornuier, from Pondicherry 8th September.
- 19. The English Ship *Isabella Cooper*, J. Salmon, from Greenwich 25th May.
- 20. The Arab Ship *Hammam Shaw*, Nacola, from Muscat 21st August.
- The Arab Ship *Shaw-in-Shaw*, Nacola, from Jeddah 1st and Mecca 6th August.
- The English Ship *Emerald Isle*, R. Saunders, from Rangoon 9th September.
- 23. The English Ship *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, from Liverpool 21st June.

## ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Isabella Cooper*.—James Smith and William Even, Esqrs. Merchants.

## DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 15. The *Vergina*, C. Walker, for Bombay.
- The *William Lee*, J. Shepherd, for Hull.
- The *Crescent*, H. Hutchings, for the Mauritius.
- 16. The *Uxbridge*, P. Le Maquet, for London.
- The *Henry Shaw*, J. G. G. for Liverpool.
- The *William*, J. M. Hamlin, for ditto.
- 17. The *Hollyhock*, J. Brown, for Liverpool.
- The *Thetis*, J. Hodge, for Moulmein.
- The *Portaine*, C. Corbin, for the Cape.
- 18. The *Maryland*, W. Cleveland, for the Mauritius.
- 19. The *Swat*, J. H. Lee, for Moulmein and Rangoon.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

- The *Sorena*, in tow of the *Thames*, arrived on the evening of the 18th instant, with the following passengers:—
- From *Allahabad*.—Mrs. Gorton, G. J. Gordon, Esq. and Captain Young.
- From *Mirzapore*.—Mr. Evans.
- From *Bennore*.—Messrs. J. Gordon and Demas.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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**THE MAILS OF THE BENGAL.**—The patience of the long-suffering community of Calcutta, on which the Bombay Government has tried so many experiments, has fairly broken down under a new disappointment. After the intercourse with England by steam had been suspended, as usual, for three months, it was announced that, as the violence of the monsoon had subsided, the communication would be resumed, and that the first Steamer of the season would be dispatched from Bombay on the 12th September. The Post Master in Calcutta informed the public that the 27th of August would be the last safe day for the despatch of the Mails; and the "pent up" correspondence of three months, to the extent of between four and five thousand letters, was duly despatched by the appointed day. Last Saturday brought intelligence that the *Berenice* had sailed without our Mails, which had been detained on the road by their extraordinary weight. The injury thus inflicted on the largest commercial body in India, is intolerable; and the feelings of the community have found vent in one universal burst of indignation. A meeting is to be forthwith convened, to give expression to the general sentiment. Never have we had a more just occasion for remonstrance. It is said that extraordinary efforts were made on the Bombay side to accelerate the arrival of the Mail; and we can easily believe such a report; but this only serves to prove more clearly the incurable defects of the present system of communication, and the indispensable necessity of adopting the comprehensive scheme to prevent a constant recurrence of these disappointments. Our remedy lies in an appeal to Parliament. The Court of Directors are utterly indifferent to the grievance under which we suffer. It does not affect them. The intelligence of the occupation of Cabul, and of the termination of the campaign, reached Bombay, through Lord Auckland's despatches, in time to be sent by the *Berenice*. All the exclusive advantages which the Directors propose to themselves in the establishment of steamers, is secured. What matters it then if the general interests of the community in the metropolis of the empire are sacrificed? There is a cold selfishness in the policy of maintaining the present arrangements, which nothing but the interposition of Parliament, and the energy of the President of the Board of Control, can correct. Any further appeal to the Court of Directors for a system which should embrace the interests of all the Presidencies, would be only a waste of time and words. It would be in vain to tell them that the present arrangement is unjust in the highest degree; that although the different Presidencies form but one empire, yet it is a fact that while Madras just covers the charges of its government, the revenues of Bombay invariably fall short of its expenditure; and the whole expense of this steam communication is borne by the Presidency, which has been so repeatedly deprived of the benefit of it. It would be in vain to tell them that their boasted promise, put forth to still the complaints of Bengal, that the Mails should be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta in ten days, has never been accomplished; that the *Mails* are eighteen, nineteen, twenty days in their transit; that with good Steamers they might be conveyed from Suez to Calcutta in less time than is now passed in crossing the country. The answer of the Directors would be plain, cold and intelligible. The Mail is a Government Mail, and exists only for the benefit of Londonhall Street. We receive our dispatches in due time; to other interests beyond our own, we never lift

our eyes. We must, therefore, go up to Parliament with an energetic remonstrance. We have a strong case. We can state that the loss and injury inflicted by the present imperfect arrangement on the Presidency which bears the whole expense, is now become regular and systematic; that we require steam communication for passengers, letters and packets, to be made equally the privilege of all India, and not of a section of the empire; that the same expense which must be incurred in keeping up a monthly communication between Bombay and Suez, would be sufficient, with a little addition, to keep up a communication which should embrace not only Bombay, but Bengal, Madras and Ceylon; and that the additional charge would be fully compensated by the increase of postage and passage money. We can assert that the Steamers cannot stem the monsoon from Bombay during three or four months in the year; that an experiment has been made of sending a sailing vessel with the Mails from Calcutta to Aden in the height of the monsoon; and that she performed the voyage in thirty-six days; while a vessel from Bombay sent about the same time to the same port, was forty-one days in making the voyage, though the distance is not more than a third; and that it is physically certain that Steamers would make their way with speed from Calcutta to the Red Sea at all seasons of the year. Our petition may succeed; it may fail; but in this case we shall have the satisfactory reflection of having done all in our power to obtain the comprehensive scheme.

The inconvenience which we suffer from the detention of papers in crossing the country may be a matter of amusement to our contemporaries at Bombay; but we can assure them that it is so great as to justify much more severe language than we choose to adopt. Our own newspapers, which were landed at Bombay on the 6th September, reached Calcutta on the 1st of October; that is to say in TWENTY-FIVE DAYS. The last intelligence from England states, that under the new arrangements, letters will be only THIRTY-FIVE DAYS in travelling from London to Bombay. Is it to be borne that after this they should be TWENTY-FIVE DAYS in reaching Calcutta?

**POWER OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT TO VARY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED BEFORE THE CHARTER.**—This subject has been brought under the consideration of the Indian community, by various Acts of the Legislative Council, and has been urged on public notice by those who consider the Council to have exceeded its powers on several occasions. It is a subject of large importance, and is worthy of more dispassionate examination than it has yet received. We shall, therefore, offer no apology for bringing it prominently before our readers, and stating the reasons which lead us to conclude, that the modifications which have been made of the statute law of England, by the Legislative Council, are not repugnant to the wishes of Parliament. The great question upon which the controversy turns, is simply this: When Parliament thought it advisable to establish, for the first time, a Local Legislature in India, with powers which had never been granted to the Governor General in Council before; was it, or was it not the intention of that body to vest this Local Legislature with power to vary and alter Acts of Parliament, to suit the peculiar circumstances of the country?

We conceive that when Parliament on this occasion thought

fit to place certain statutes and laws beyond the reach of the newly-created Legislative Council, it was to be considered to have placed all others within its reach; and that the only object proposed by Parliament in adopting the use of the word "saving," was to allow the Local Legislature a power to modify all that was not included in the saving clause. The words of that clause are these:

"Save and except that the said Governor General in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend or affect any of the provisions of this Act, or any of the provisions of the Acts for Punishing Mutiny and Disobedience of Officers, &c., or any provisions of any Act heretofore in being, in any wise affecting the said Company, or the said territories, or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any Prerogative of the Crown, or the Authority of Parliament, or the Constitution or Rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, wherein may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person in the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the Sovereignty or Dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said Territories."

It has been contended that the words, *Authority of Parliament* in this clause, must be taken to signify that it is not within the province of the Legislative Council to repeal, vary, suspend or affect any Act of Parliament whatever; but were this interpretation admitted, it would fix on Parliament the absurdity of a most glaring tautology. It would make the Legislature say—You, the Governor General, shall not vary this Act of ours; nor the Act for the Punishment of Mutiny; nor any Act which we may hereafter pass for the government of India; nor any Act of Parliament whatsoever: which would be a ridiculous enactment, unworthy of the wisdom of Parliament. The presumption arising from the fact, that some Acts passed before the Charter were specifically saved, is, therefore, that the Acts over which Parliament has not cast its broad shield, are consigned to the wisdom of the Local Legislature to be varied, repealed or suspended, as may appear necessary.

It must also be remembered, that the Governor General in Council, before the passing of this Act, had no right whatever to vary, repeal or suspend an Act of Parliament; and that if it had been the intention of the Home Legislature to confer so new powers on the Indian Legislature in the New Charter, but to leave it in the same weak and humble position in which it stood before the passing of the Act, the most plain and common sense mode of procedure would have been to have preserved the same total silence regarding the authority of the Governor General in Council over Acts of Parliament, which was observed in preceding Charters; and the only motive which can be supposed to have led to the enumeration of certain Acts which were not to be touched, was, that Acts not enumerated were open to repeal and modification by the Local Legislature.

It is, moreover, difficult to account for the peculiar phraseology by which any Act hereafter passed is exempted from the control of the Indian Legislature, except on the supposition that previous Acts were not intended to be placed in the same category. The words, *Authority of Parliament*, in their natural signification, are very different from Acts of Parliament which are to be known from their companions, according to the established rule of construction, as well in this instance, as in cases of ordinary life. We find in this Charter Act, that the subject of Acts of Parliament is first dealt with, and dismissed, and then the clause proceeds to the subjects of Prerogative, Authority of Parliament, Constitution of the Company, Allegiance and Sovereignty.

So much for the technical construction of words and sentences. But may it not be further asked, could the Legis-

lature be supposed to have acted with such inconsistency, as to have surrendered nearly the whole of the Common Law, by far the most extensive and most important of the laws of England, and to have temerously reserved every statutory provision since the time of legal memory? Of those statutes; of the complicated and superannuated statutes of the Law of England, we have seen that Parliamentary Commissions have been employed, year after year, under Tory, as well as under Whig administrations, in brushing away, scrap upon scrap; and in making some small progress in the great design of reducing our laws to a consistency with the principles of common sense and equity. It is difficult to suppose, that Parliament should consider its authority impugned, if the Local Legislature performed a similar kind of office for India, and undertook duties which the Home Legislature had not leisure to execute? Must our Criminal Code remain a Code of blood; our conveyances be rendered more intricate and expensive than those of England, and our commerce be shackled by the restrictions of a barbarous age, until the English Legislature repeals for India, what since the Charter it has repealed for England only? To us, indeed, it appears plain, that it was the distinct intention of Parliament,—which never willingly listens to Indian subjects,—to constitute a Local Legislature, and to invest it with authority to vary, modify, repeal or suspend those antecedent Acts of Parliament which were not specially exempted from its jurisdiction in the New Charter.

It seems difficult upon any other supposition to account for the concurrence of all the Home Authorities in the proceedings of the Legislative Council, by which Acts of Parliament have been repealed or modified. It seems still more difficult to account for the apathy of Parliament itself on the subject. In the case of the Act, facetiously called Black, a clause in an English statute was distinctly repealed. The community of Calcutta appealed to Parliament on that occasion, and sent home the first man of the Bar to sustain the appeal. The question was brought before Parliament; it was distinctly stated that the Indian Legislature had repealed a part of the statute law of England; but the case excited no indignation; it was virtually consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. If it had not been the intention of Parliament to confer on the Local Legislature the power which it had exercised: surely the occasion would not have been allowed to pass without an Act, declaratory of the original design of Parliament, and limiting the authority of the Legislative Council. Is it illogical, therefore, to infer, that the power which has been exercised in this country by the Governor General in Council, is considered to be in strict accordance with the intentions of the Home Legislature, and that it has received the distinct approbation of Parliament on the only occasion on which the subject was brought under the notice of the House?

MANUAL OF MEDICINE FOR THE NATIVES.—A Gentleman in the Upper Provinces, who takes a lively interest in Native education, suggests that a simple family medicine book in Oordoo would be a very popular and useful addition to the class books already in use. He would have it contain a couple of plates of the human skeleton and frame, a general description of the several parts of the body and their uses, the particular diseases to which they are commonly liable, with their symptoms, and the best simple bazar remedies and their way of being used. He would have a chapter also on general health, and the means of its preservation; and a table of diseases and prescriptions, including as many good Native recipes as possible—the whole being as written as to be intelligible to common respectable Natives, who would thus get some notion of their own structure, and what is necessary to keep it in repair. "In this district," says our Cor-

respondent, "the best Hukoom (physician) is one of my Thannadars: people who cannot get to him, content themselves with taking whatever the ignorant people near them may recommend."

The suggestion is exceedingly good; and from what we hear, there seems to be a probability that the wish of our Correspondent will be gratified before long. A Manual is to be prepared, we believe, for the Native Medical School connected with the Medical College in Calcutta, and no time will be lost in putting it into the principal Native languages. When such a work is in contemplation, it would seem presumptuous for any other party to undertake one of similar character. At the same time we cannot but think, that much good might be done, by the extensive circulation of a much more simple tract than that suggested by our Correspondent. Dispensing with all anatomy and physiology, it should merely describe the most prevalent diseases of the country, as the most common forms of fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, spleen, and cholera, with the remedies most easily to be had. We have a most intense dislike of all books of "Domestic Medicine," and although we have the best of them, they stand upon our shelves unopened from year's end to year's end. But had we not medical advice at hand, the case would be different. We should then make friends with Thomas, Cooper and Graham very gladly. Now the poor people of India have no medical advice, but great plenty of sickness; and very many lives might be saved by a few easy instructions—certainly more than enough to compensate for the occasional mischief done by misapplying the prescriptions of the book. We wish, therefore, some benevolent physician of experience would condescend to become the poor man's doctor, and put as much as possible of the healing art into a tract of four and twenty pages.

**PETITION FOR THE EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES.**—We have placed among our selections, the Petition to the British Parliament, for an equalization of duties on Indian produce, brought forward by Mr. Martin, in the Court of Proprietors, and which the Directors propose to adopt with some modifications. We are happy to perceive that the Directors are anxious to repel the charge of indifference to the commercial welfare of India, which it appears Mr. Martin had endeavoured to fix on them. It is, however, a matter of historical record, that of all bodies, the Court of Directors have hitherto appeared to be the least anxious to remove existing impediments to the trade and agricultural prosperity of India. Almost every amelioration in the commercial relations of this country may be traced to the unaided importunity and zeal of other classes of society. The vast influence of the East India Corporation has never been adequately employed for the benefit of this distant empire. Down to the period of the last Charter, the idea still lingered in Leadenhall Street, that Europeans in India were no better than interlopers; and every measure brought by them under the notice of Parliament, however beneficial, was regarded with a jaundiced eye, and refused that co-operation which India had reason to expect from its constituted guardians. It is gratifying to observe that the Directors have turned over a new leaf; and have, with the relinquishment of their exclusive privileges, abjured those narrow jealousies which grew out of them; and that they are prepared to make common cause with India for Parliamentary relief from the burdens which still shackle its industry.

Much as has been done for India of late years, much remains to be done, before it can be said to enjoy the same common chance of improvement with other colonies and other nations. The manufactures of England are forced on it by

low duties; its manufactures and agricultural industry are repressed by those heavy and unequal duties, which are laid on its productions on their importation into England. In this respect it has been treated with more severity and injustice than foreign nations in alliance with England. Had any foreign country agreed to receive English manufactures at the same favourable rate of duty at which they are imported into India, England would never have imposed such heavy duties on the reception of its produce. To India alone is denied all participation in the benefit of the reciprocity system. Not only, however, has India been regarded as a colony and not as a nation, but has been less favoured than the other colonies of Great Britain. This injustice requires to be redressed.

In many other respects has India been treated with a severity ill calculated to promote the growth of any attachment to the country which rules it. Millions are annually sent home, as one of the Directors very justly observed, for which there is at present no return; and for which no compensation can be made, except by the admission of our produce into England on the most favourable terms. This ought to be regarded rather as a question of justice, than one of fiscal regulation, considering that India sends in direct contribution to England two millions and a half sterling a year. Since the New Charter Act, India has been required to indemnify the Proprietors of India Stock for the loss of their China trade, by the payment, in annual instalments, of thirteen millions sterling. Of this arrangement, the whole benefit accrues to England, while the whole charge falls on India. Since the passing of the previous Charter in 1813, British manufactures have been introduced into this country to the extent, in one article alone, of nearly a million and a half sterling; and the Indian manufacturers have been driven out of the home and foreign markets. A change has thus been made unfavourable to the interests of the Indian manufacturers, to the extent of two millions and a half sterling a year. This is to be attributed, it is true, to the unrivalled skill and ingenuity of English manufacturers; and under the strict rules of political economy ought not, perhaps, to be ranked among injuries; yet it is impossible for those who reside in the country not to deplore the poverty and desolation which it has spread among a very numerous class of its industrious inhabitants. Manchester has impoverished and depopulated Dacca. We do not ask for prohibitory duties on English cottons; but India has, at least, a right to expect that its produce shall be received on the footing of the most favoured nations and colonies.

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY: VOL. II.**—We beg to return our thanks for the courtesy to which we are indebted, for the possession of this volume. The members of the medical profession in the Bombay Presidency appear to be duly sensible of their obligation, to contribute the results of their observation and practice to the world, and are fulfilling their duty in a manner highly creditable to themselves. It has always appeared to us that there was no profession besides, the members of which were so generally imbued with a generous spirit. The extent of their gratuitous attendance upon the poor, their frequent liberality in supplying both medicines and comforts to necessitous patients, and their ready sacrifice of rest and comfort at every call of suffering humanity, have endeared them to all ranks of modern society. But there is another sense in which the profession appears to be peculiarly generous in its character. There is a frankness of spirit in their professional writings exceedingly remarkable. They chronicle with equal minuteness their successful and their unsuccess-

cessful practice; appearing justly to consider, that to prevent recurrence to worthless remedies, even by the exposure of their own failures, is scarcely less useful than to establish new and more effective means of cure. Were their papers to be read only by the profession, their disregard of personal considerations would be less remarkable; for in that case they would have reason to confide in the knowledge and experience of their readers, for a candid construction of their proceedings. But now-a-days what is written for the profession, goes abroad into the world, and finds readers of many sorts. The medical profession, therefore, in adopting the course they now universally pursue, seem to say, more emphatically than words could express it, that they disclaim professional secrets and nostrums, and found their medical practice upon scientific fact, patiently ascertained by laborious and intelligent observation; and whilst they are honestly pursuing their researches, and following, as they best can, the high vocation of doing good, it matters little to them what judgement may be passed upon their conduct. The generous character of the medical profession is intellectual as well as moral. Their science is not a narrow professional thing. Anatomy and physiology are, indeed, its great foundations. But in order that they may be laid safely, and built upon with accuracy, the modern physician requires a universal education. Hence medical men, without number, are found to turn aside from their own peculiar walk, become the most successful cultivators of every department of natural science, and again bring back to their professional studies and labours the most important contributions. With the higher branches of pure mathematics, physicians have seldom interfered; but none have furnished us more richly with beautiful illustrations of natural mechanics, or made better use of mechanical resources. In the philosophy of mind, we are indebted to the medical profession for many of our best and soundest writers. Indeed, considering the intimate connection between mind and physical organization, both in the healthy and disordered state, there is no person has such opportunity of observing and appreciating mental phenomena as the physician. In zoology, botany, geology and mineralogy, and meteorology, nearly all our great names belong to the medical profession. In fact they are the most industrious and efficient labourers in the wide field of natural science, and are so by a sort of necessary extension of their mere professional studies. Even the new *Sedices* of Political Economy and Statistics (if they can be separated) can make no satisfactory progress without them.\*

The liberal character of medical science is very apparent in the papers which compose the volume before us. Their great theme is, of course, the description and treatment of disease—but of disease under local peculiarities. Hence they are largely interspersed with information of general interest. The first paper in the volume is a Report by Assistant Surgeon F. Forbes, of the Diseases at Palce; which the author considers identical with the plague of Egypt and the Levant, and with the Kuteh and Kattivar epidemics of 1817-20, and Marwar in 1836-7. He also concludes that it has at intervals prevailed epidemically throughout Marwar, from a very remote period, and is as likely to be indigenous there as in Egypt. We have been particularly interested by a Report on the Mubabulshwur, Convalescent Station for 1837-8, from J. Murray, Esq., the resident Surgeon. This Sanatorium stands on the Western Ghats, 4,500 feet above the level of the sea: and from 1st Oct. 1837 to 30th Sept. 1838, its mean temperature was 66. 20, the average minimum temperature 61. 37, the extreme minimum 48. 6; and the fall of rain for the year 180. 17 inches, which nearly all fell in November, June, July, August and September. The number

of rainy days was 132. The present Report is the second that Mr. Murray has made, and is the more valuable, as containing the result of prolonged observation. It is at once favourable and discriminating. Whether a resort to the Sanatorium be of any value or not, it is evidently increasing greatly in popular estimation. The number of visitors is increasing every year: in 1836-37, they amounted to 232, and in 1837-38 to 313. But it is the object of the Report to establish the character of the Sanatorium upon a surer foundation than popular opinion. The author observes that the investigation of the influence of climate on disease, is one of peculiar difficulty, and beset with numerous sources of uncertainty and error, and our Indian hill-climates have one element of great importance to which he thinks too little attention has been paid: it is the stimulus created by diminished atmospheric pressure on the vascular system. It is the presence of this element, he thinks, in the constitution of inter-tropical mountain-climates, which emphatically distinguishes them from, and will ever render them inferior in therapeutic efficacy, to isothermal climates, whose temperature is the effect of latitude. The combination of this stimulus, with the tonic operation of reduced temperature, has unquestionably a beneficial effect, in various forms of non-organic disease; but at the same time, Mr. Murray is convinced, that it is this stimulus which renders the Indian hill-climates inapplicable, if not positively injurious, in inflammatory or organic visceral diseases. His Report is chiefly a review of the principal cases of disease, that the visitors at the Sanatorium presented. They appear fairly to support his general views, and particularly establish the great value of the hill-climate, in invigorating constitutions that have been simply debilitated by the heat of the plains, in warding off many of the acute diseases incident to childhood, and supporting the energies of the constitution during the first years of children's growth, and so lessening their liability to future disease.

The volume before us contains several Hospital Reports of much value, and as many as forty-five cases illustrative of the pathology of the diseases of Bombay, by C. Murdoch, Esq., M. D.; but these are matters not exactly within our cognizance. We could notice with greater satisfaction the papers on the Topography of Ahmednugur, Mr. Gibson's Remarks on the vegetation, people and diseases of the Deccan, and the paper on the climate of Sattara: but this our limits prevent.

It is stated in the Appendix, that, at the request of Government, a Committee of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay had presented a Report on the Medical Education of the Natives of the Bombay Presidency; but whether any practical good has resulted from it is unknown. The Committee collected much valuable information; but their Report has not been printed. The success of the Calcutta Medical College ought certainly to lead to the establishment of a similar institution at Bombay. The need is there as great as in Bengal; and it would be absurd to suppose that the inhabitants of Bombay could avail themselves of the Calcutta College. We hope yet to hear, that the Government of Bombay has been authorized to provide medical instruction for its people. Were the Medical Society to publish, at least a selection from the documents in their hands, we should think the object would be likely to receive more favourable attention.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE REFORM OF THE MAGISTRACY.—Two Correspondents of the *Commercial Advertiser* have come forward to upbraid us with having advocated the employment of European, rather than Native agency, in the reformation of the Police. They both build

their argument upon the assumption, that we are unfriendly to the employment of Natives in public situations of responsibility, than which nothing can be more unfounded. It does not follow, that because one branch of the public service appears to require qualifications, which are to be found in a higher degree among Europeans, than among Natives, any one who advises the preference of European functionaries in this particular department, is to be considered an enemy to the employment of Natives generally. It does not follow that because Sir John Keane sent European troops to storm the citadel of Ghizul, he is, therefore, anxious to dispense with the services of our brave Native army. There are situations in which the brighter peculiarities of the Native character may be employed to the great benefit of the public interests. There are others in which the objectionable propensities of the Natives, would be found an obstacle to the prosecution of public measures. In the former, we include the department of civil jurisprudence, in which Native shrewdness, penetration and industry, is most beneficially employed in promoting the ends of justice. In the latter case, we refer chiefly to the department of the Police, which holds out temptations, so difficult to be resisted, of putting in practice the ancient and inveterate habit of turning power into money. In the former case, whatever errors may be committed by the Native Judge, may be corrected by appeal to a higher Court. In the latter, the injury is irreparable. When the Native finds himself oppressed by an officer of the Police, he rarely complains, lest greater evils should befall him. His only remedy is carefully to conceal in future all cases of robbery and murder, of which the publication might bring down the Darogah upon the village with his endless train of extortions. The consequence is, that robbers are emboldened by the conviction that their victims are quite as anxious as themselves to conceal crimes; and the country is desolated. While, therefore, we advocate the employment of subordinate Native Police Officers on salaries which shall remove the necessity of extortion, we still cling to the notion, that the superintendence of the reform which is so much desired, should be committed, for the present, to Europeans; that is, we would place a European Magistrate in every case within reach of the complaints of the Natives; this, and this alone, can give them that confidence which will induce them to aid, instead of thwarting, the Police of the country.

Our Native friends must not forget that strict official integrity, in the sense in which the British Government understands the term, has never been deemed necessary in this country, under any former administration. It is, therefore, a virtue of modern introduction. Whether it existed under the Hindoo economy, we have not historical data sufficient to decide. Judging from the character of Hindoo legislation, we should think it did not. During the six centuries in which the Mahomedans held India, the universal law of the East, that of leaving every man in office to pay himself out of his situation, was in full operation. The same rule is in force to this day in Burmah, Siam, Cochin China and China. It is impossible that this long continued habit should not have begotten an idea, that the exactions of power are, in themselves, legitimate; and this idea, so pleasing in itself, is likely to be cherished and acted on, even after the necessity of illegal gain has been removed, by the gift of suitable salaries. That the British Government has not, as yet, established a scale of allowances sufficiently liberal to warrant its expecting that Native Officers will lay aside the habit of abusing their power, we fully admit; and we trust that every year will witness an improvement of liberality. But the habit has been so long domesticated, that many years of just

and equitable administration must elapse, before it is eradicated; or before the bulk of the people can be brought to believe that their own best paid countrymen are impervious to a bribe. It is on this account chiefly that we are anxious to see the reform of the Police entrusted to European energy and integrity, in which the Natives have so much more confidence.

We are fully aware, that habits of official integrity are of recent growth in our native land. The Justices of the Peace in England, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, were as oppressive and venal as the Darogahs of Bengal; and they were paid with equal parsimony. But in the lapse of time, by the gradual ascendancy of the principles of justice; by the influence of a more elevating faith, the seat of power, supreme and subordinate, has been purified. We have little doubt that the same happy results will gradually follow the adoption of a wise, liberal, and vigilant system of Government in this country.

We entreat our Native friends not to imagine, that because we prefer European to Native agency, in the present emergency, when firmness and incorruptible integrity can alone save the country from the desolation of general pillage, that we shall cease to advocate the elevation of Natives to high situations in their own country. We believe there can be no error in government more fatal, than that of excluding Natives of the soil from all hope of distinction and wealth in the discharge of public duties. Every new office that is thrown open to the competition of Native talent, forms a new political tie, and becomes a new stimulus to national regeneration. Our advice in regard to the Natives of India would be, Educate them well; trust them well; pay them well; watch them well; and we shall, in the end, have no reason to complain of Native functionaries.

MALDA.—We are happy to hear of a revival of the spirit of benevolence at Malda. Perhaps no place in Bengal participated so early in the benefits bestowed by British piety. When Carey and Thomas, in the commencement of their Mission, in 1794, took charge of Indigo factories in the neighbouring district of Dinagore, they found a little group of Christian friends in Malda, (then, as a Commercial Residency, of much greater importance than it is now) amongst whom they conducted divine worship every alternate Sabbath. The Grants, Udry's, Crightons and Ellertons of those days were never men to be forgotten in retracing the introduction of the gospel into this country. They not only strengthened the hands of the Missionaries, but partook of their labours in establishing schools, and communicating the word of God to the Natives. Their example found imitators in Malda for a long series of years; and now, we trust, it will be again revived. There is a wealthy Mulajun, it seems, in the town, who maintains an old man as a schoolmaster; and, through the zeal of the Magistrate, another teacher is to be added, and a supply of school books obtained, in the hope that the school may be enlarged and made fully effective. As soon as that object is gained, and the people appear to be sufficiently interested in the education of their children, it is intended that an English school shall be opened. As an accompaniment to this good work, the Acting Surgeon of the Station has determined to open an Hospital, for all who choose to have recourse to it. Both these undertakings will prove rather costly; but we trust they will obtain support from all the wealthy people in the district; and, though we have no authority for saying so, we imagine that any donations sent to the Magistrate for either object would be seasonable and acceptable. We shall be happy to hear of the successful progress made by our friends.

**KURNOUL AND THE COMPANY'S GOVERNMENT.**—Having received an accession of Native subscribers within the last month, we cannot, perhaps, testify our gratitude more effectually, than by endeavouring to disabuse them of the notion which some of their English friends would fain instil into their minds, regarding the Government and the institutions under which they live. One of their friends publicly declared some time back, that the British Government was infinitely worse than the despotism of the Mahomedans. We seize the opportunity afforded by the recent events at Kurnoul, to put this assertion to the test of facts. Kurnoul is an independent Mahomedan principality in the south of India, connected by ties and treaties with the paramount power of the empire. What were the causes which constrained the British Government to determine on dispatching a military force into this territory, we have yet to learn; we simply know that a respectable body of troops is about to march thither. The Nabob is the last remaining Patian Prince in Southern India, described by those who know him, as prodigal, headstrong, ignorant and tyrannical; much given to cock-fighting and strong waters, and leaving public affairs to his Dewan, Nundar Khan. On the 13th of August, the whole of his horsemen, who were ten months in arrears, came forward, and the fort gates being shut, plumed themselves on the outside of the gate, and declared they would not move till they got their money. The Rohillas next day followed their example, but no one dared to inform the Nabob of these movements. On the 17th, his Minister declared that the troops were very mutinous, on which the Nabob fell into a rage, and ordered their arrears to be discharged. On the 18th, he made the same report regarding the horsemen, and the Nabob ordered them to be beaten away. Their chief officer, on hearing this, said, Very good, but we will not stir till we have got our money. The Nabob was obliged to yield, and gave them an order on the *Talooks*; that is, directed them to collect the rents from the land themselves. On the 21st, the town duties were less than 300 Rupees, which was the minimum fixed by the Nabob, and he ordered the Cutwal to receive personal chastisement, and the next day levied a contribution from all the petty dealers, according to their means.

Contrast the conduct of the British Government in withholding the town duties, with that of the Mahomedan Prince, ordering the city officers to be whipt, because the duties fell short a single day, and levying fresh and arbitrary contributions on the inhabitants. Let the individual who so patriotically described the British Government, and any Natives who may have credited him, picture to themselves the scenes which would inevitably occur, if Calcutta, with its immense wealth, were placed for one twelvemonth under the uncontrolled dominion of a Mahomedan power. They would then find to their cost, that a Mahomedan Government is like rotten wood, on which, according to the Chinese aphorism, nothing good or useful can be carved. The British Government, under which Bengal has now flourished for more than eighty years, is, like all other governments, susceptible of improvement; and from the constant changes for the better which have been made during the last ten years, we should think that no men are more convinced of this fact, than the members of Government themselves. Our administration in this country is more equitable, more discriminative, and far more national, than it was fifty years ago. It is becoming daily more and more accommodated to the wants of the Natives; and except, perhaps, in the matter of resurrections, we think it may be affirmed, that there has not been a single measure of Government during the last quarter of a century, in the contemplation of which the Natives have not had reason to congratulate themselves that

there was so little chance of the substitution of a Mahomedan for a British administration.

**LOSS OF RECORDS.**—Little has been heard of the losses sustained by the late gale. One of the most serious disasters, we believe, was the entire destruction of the fleet of the Commissioner of Police. Pinnaces, hulkbarges, and country-boats, (with the exception of one small cook-boat quickly drawn up on shore,) were all dashed to pieces in little more than a quarter of an hour, at Baulrah. Happily the catastrophe occurred in the middle of the day, and no lives were lost. Much property, however, was destroyed, and all the office records, except a portion which one of the clerks had in use in his boat, and took care to bring on shore. What may be the value of such records, and whether they can be replaced from other sources, we cannot tell: but it does seem strange, that all the records of an office should be carried about the country, exposed to the well known risks of our river navigation, in the rainy season.

**THE ALIF LAILA.**—We have been favoured by Messrs. Thacker and Co., with a copy of the Second Volume of the "Alif Laila, or Arabian Night's Entertainment," printed in the original Arabic from the authentic copy of the work discovered by the late Major Macan, in Egypt. This spirited undertaking will, we trust, continue to experience the patronage of the public, in an unabated degree, that the publishers may be enabled to complete a work so precious to every lover of Oriental Literature.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The second instalment of the Overland Mail came in yesterday evening, and we now learn that the delay in its arrival at Jeddah, arose from the detention, on the voyage, of the sailing vessel, the *Orizoa*, by which it was sent on. The astounding intelligence is received by this opportunity, that the Captain Pasha, the Admiral of the Turkish fleet, by an act of unparalleled treachery, had delivered up the whole of the vessels under his charge, twenty-five in number, (two or three that sailed away excepted,) to Mahomed Ali; and that the Egyptian ruler had declared that he would never restore it, except the Sultan would concede to its terms, and grant him the hereditary independent sovereignty of Egypt, Syria and Arabia!! Seldom has such fortune attended the footsteps of our man. Between the 25th of June and 15th of July, Mahomed Ali has defeated, if not annihilated, the Turkish army, and obtained possession of the whole of the Turkish fleet. The Turkish empire is at his feet, and but for the interposition of the European powers, a new dynasty would ascend the throne of Constantinople.—The *Helen*, one of the best of the vessels employed in the China trade, is to take her departure with passengers for Aden, on the 15th of next month; the first of the vessels of the season; for we expect that an increasing number will be laid on the Red Sea line this year.—Mr. Macauley remains another twelvemonth at Calcutta. Mrs. Macauley still pressed immediately to join him; and will be accompanied by nearly all the ladies of the officers belonging to the Regiments which remain there. Races are already announced. Who could have predicted two years ago, that in the summer of 1840, Calcutta would be the scene of English galloping?—It is said that Mr. B. N. C. Hamilton will be selected as Governor of the North West Provinces. The appointment is, we believe, entirely in the gift of the Governor General, and may be legally bestowed on any Esquire or Advocate Surgeon who has served the Company faithfully for ten years; but it has hitherto been usual to make the selection from the members of Council, who have naturally a priority of claim.—Mr. Greenway throws no additional light on the three

of Rupees of *treasure trove* at Bhurpore, which is to send so many Majors and Colonels home, and to give an unexpected impulse to promotion. The intelligence came, it seems, from a Correspondent.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

The *Plantagenet* is in from England, the 25th June, after an extraordinary passage of three months, and a day or two over. She brings a large accession of Missionary strength, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Baptist.—Sir John Keane's Recollections of the storm of Ghazal, have begun to be published in General Orders. Four days after the event, His Excellency remembers that he had forgotten how that Major Traill commanded H. M. 18th on that occasion; and in a Supplementary Order, publicly acknowledges the Major's services at the head of his Regiment.—A very singular case has been decided in the Court of Requests, in which it is difficult to discover whether the wisdom of the Bench, or the honesty of Ditch Reporters, is most to be admired. It appears that Mr. F. Palmer was compelled, through unfortunates, to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. He requested Mr. R. F. Smith and Mr. Grogg, who are practitioners in the latter Court, and also reporters, not to report his case, as it would do him a serious injury; and he offered to give them twenty Rupees in cash money. They agreed to his terms, and held their peace. Mr. Smith now sues Mr. Palmer for the amount, and it was decreed.—The Madras papers have it, that Mr. E. F. Elliott, the absent Chief Magistrate of Madras, is reported to have come on to Calcutta, to introduce the same reform into the Police of these provinces, which has been so successful in introducing into Madras. Our contemporaries are out in their calculation; for if general and uncontradicted report be correct, Mr. Dampier succeeds to the charge of the Police, on the retirement of Mr. F. C. Smith.—The *Madagascar Steamer*, we learn, has not yet been dispatched of at the Isle of France; but it seems more than probable that the Bengal Government will have her.—Letters have been received from the Mauritius. The political complexion of that Island have taken the Bakers in hand; and it is proposed to place them under the surveillance of the Police. No one is to sail broad without special permission from the Chief Commissary; no permission is to be given, except to Bakers of acknowledged morality; and no bread is to be sold at a higher rate than that fixed by Proclamation. Why not adopt the more simple plan pursued at Constantinople; where, when the Bakers are refractory, the Sultan takes off the heads of two or three ass sticks fixed on the gates of the palace; and the price of bread instantly falls?—This seems to be the year of short passages; the *Jeune Lucie* is just in from the Cape in thirty nine days.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

The young Rajah, Kunwar Kishan Roy, who will come of age in three or four months, proceeded a day or two ago, apparently in consequence of some dispute with his mother, to the family mansion with Mr. Strettel, the Attorney, Mr. McCann, of the Police, and several others; and having first warned the females out of the room, proceeded to cord and seal up sundry chests which were then conveyed to the house of his guardian, Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland. The chests were said to contain thirty lakhs of Rupees. The case has been brought before the Police, where several barriers appeared for the parties. A great desire exists to bring the affair into the Supreme Court, where there has not been so fat a case for many a long year.—The thirteen crates of Rupees said to have been discovered at Bhurpore is now said to have found his way to Joudhpore.—Further intelligence has been received from Egypt, as the instalments of the last Mail drop in. It is now affirmed that the Turkish fleet was not given up to Mahomed Ali by act of treachery, but was sent to Alexandria, with the full consent of the new Sultan, there to be kept in safety from the grasp of Russia. The only fact we can, therefore, glean on this subject from the Mail, is, that the Turkish fleet is in the hands of Mahomed Ali, but under what arrangement we cannot tell.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

The Rajah of Sattara has been dethroned by orders of Sir James Rivett Carnac, for plotting, as it is said, against the British Government; and his brother has been raised to the vacant seat. In this deposition, and that of Dost Mahomed, which has

been already communicated, two other Rajas are, it is supposed, to come to reign before the close of this year, the Rajah of Joudhpore and the Nabob of Kurum.—The Bombay Mail of the 14th of September has arrived; those of the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th are still missing.—Intelligence has been received that the *Ureca* left Bombay for England without the *Calcutta Mails*. The indignation which is felt by all classes of the community, is intense; but does not exceed the provocation. There is every reason to suppose that the packets which left Calcutta on the 20th and 21st will also be too late for the next Mail.—Letters from Nagpore state, that the letters of the Overland Mail which reached Bombay on the 6th, did not reach Nagpore till the morning of the 17th, eleven days between Bombay and the half way house at Nagpore, though the Directors promised India that the Mails should reach Calcutta in eight days.—The *Berenice* left Bombay with 14,176 covers. Had the Calcutta Mail been received, the number of letters and papers would have been close upon twenty thousand. This is the largest number of covers ever despatched from India to England in a single month.—Mr. Tassin has just laid the community under a fresh obligation, by the publication of a map of the Tea country of Upper Assam. The map is on a large scale, and is executed with the utmost neatness.—The Bombay papers state, that the sum drawn from India by the Court of Directors, between the 1st of May, 1838, and the 30th April, 1839, amounted to 2,344,000*l*. The *Delhi Gazette* contains an account of a half effaced epiphany which has been discovered at Calcut, over the tomb of some European, who was buried there in 1668.—Mr. Robertson, the Deputy Governor of Calcutta, left town on Saturday, on account of his health, to cruise for eight or ten days in H. M. Ship *Canary*.—Notwithstanding the gloomy accounts of the *Opium market*, the *Lady Grant* has left Bombay for Canton with 356 chests on board, belonging to Native speculators.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

This is the auspicious day in which the New Post Office Regulations, one of the greatest boons ever conferred on India, comes into operation. Its importance may be judged of from the following notice of the reduction it will effect, which we have taken from the *Englishman*.

Present rate.

New rate.

To Haverhill, 6 s.	To Haverhill, 1 s.
To Canton, 11 s.	To Canton, 4 s.
To Szechuen, 16 s.	To Szechuen, 7 s.
To Dacca, 8 s.	To Dacca, 1 s.
To Dacca, 8 s.	To Dacca, 1 s.
To Kalgere, 3 s.	To Kalgere, 2 s.
To Bombay, 13 s.	To Bombay, 7 s.

The funeral obsequies of the mother of Asudh Deb, one of the most wealthy Natives in Calcutta, has just been celebrated with extraordinary pomp; but, happily, without the usual assemblage of paupers.—The Bombay Mail of the 14th has arrived, but those of the 9th and 10th, and intervening days, are yet absent.—The disappointment which has been experienced by the departure of the *Berenice*, without the Calcutta Mails, will, we learn, be shared by Government, which is only as it should be. All the despatches regarding the present state of affairs with the Burmese and Nepauls, which the young civilians in Calcutta were appointed to copy, that their contents might not get wind, were in the packets which arrived too late. For once the Directors will suffer from their own narrow policy.—The Church built for the Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee, in Cornwallis Square, was consecrated by the Bishop last week. It is called Christ Church. The Native preacher, for whom it is intended, preached his first sermon there on Sunday last, the 29th September.—The *Harbours* of this morning renew the report, that twelve new regiments are to be raised immediately, six at the Deval Presidency, four at Bombay, and two at Madras.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sum for the Friend of India:—

C. Beidon, Esq. ... ..	to Jan. 1840, 24 4
The Secretary to the Abstinence Society, H. M's. 20th	
Food ... ..	to May, 1840, 20 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### CONVERSION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The little church, which has been built in Cornwallis Square, for the use of native converts to, and enquires after, Christianity, was consecrated yesterday morning by the Lord Bishop and his clergy, in presence of a crowded congregation of all classes of society, but principally of Hindoos. Every seat was occupied, and numbers of people were standing in the aisles, as well as at the doors and windows.

The church is in the Gothic style, with painted windows, and



has a row of shuted columns on each side. The east window is of neat stained glass, and the several doors are also similarly ornamented. The altar, pulpit, reading desk, and the accommodations for the congregation, are all of teak, plain, but very neat. About one-half of the church is partitioned off into pews, containing not chairs as is usual in this country, but long cane-bottomed seats. The remainder of the church is unenclosed, and furnished with seats similar to those in the pews.

The regular morning service was then read by the Rev. Kistomohun Bonnerjee. Interspersed with the usual prayers, were several, appropriate to the occasion, which were read by the Bishop himself.

After the service, an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon.—*Bengal Herald*, Sept. 29.

#### THE NEW CHURCH AT AGUAPARAN.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the above intended Building, was performed on Thursday evening after sunset by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who, in company with Mrs. Wilson and some other ladies, as well as his domestic Chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. Wybrow, repaired to the spot conducted by Mr. Vos, the Architect. The place appropriated for the edifice, is in the centre of the school compound, and on the bank of the river not far from the Personage. His Lordship commenced the ceremony with a Hymn sung in Bengallee by a group of the female wards of that Institution or Asylum, headed by the Rev. Mr. Wybrow and some assistant female teachers. The Rev. Mr. Frost, the Bishop's domestic Chaplain, then read one of the Psalms of David, suited to the occasion, and His Lordship prayed *estemore* in a solemn and becoming manner for a blessing on the undertaking—then addressed the assembly composed chiefly of natives, men and women, on the utility of having such a place, where a school and a parsonage were not wanting. The address was interpreted in Bengallee by the Rev. Mr. Wybrow. The Bishop then laid the foundation stone in a solemn manner, using the same form as that used in the act of baptising. The ceremony concluded with a doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessing's flow," &c.

It is a pity the Bishop and others were not there sooner, for it was after sun-set and dark when the ceremony was being performed.

There were those mentioned above present on the interesting occasion, and Messrs. Uday and Molloy, and a few others.

The cleanly, healthy, and apparently happy condition of the orphan girls (about 200 in number) who are refueged and educated at Mrs. Wilson's asylum, and the progress of those poor creatures, once labouring in mental darkness and destitute of the means of support, have made and are making, both in learning and refinement, *sanct* but lay claim to notice being taken of that truly charitable Lady's laudable exertions and acts, and these speak volumes in her favour. May the Heavenly Blessing ever rest on such Institutions, and endeavours so highly praiseworthy. How many an ignorant and benighted Hindoo female has been plucked up and brought to a home where knowledge is imparted and every comfort afforded!—*Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser*, Sept. 29.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—From a perusal of your paper of the 29th ultimo, which was handed to me yesterday by a friend of mine, I find that your Correspondent, "D. C. under Regulation IX. of 1833," has, in reply to the query of "U. D. C.," stated that he has occasionally exercised the powers described in Clause 2, Section 24, Regulation VII. of 1829, and that his proceedings have always been approved of by the Commissioner of his Division. But the Unconscientious Deputy Collectors are not so generally allowed to exercise the above powers, as your Correspondent may be led to suppose. I can just inform him, that the Commissioner of the Division in which I have been posted, has lately issued a Circular to all the Collectors subordinate to him, to the following effect:—That a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833,

is not authorized to fine a person for disobedience to his order—and that if any person be found guilty of such offence, the case should be submitted to the Collector for his sentence. Your Correspondent is, perhaps, placed under a Commissioner who is favourably disposed towards the Revenue Officers, contemptuously called Regulation IX. Deputy Collectors.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

ANOTHER D. C.

Under Reg. IX. of 1833,  
145 Miles from Calcutta, the 23d. Sept. 1839.

#### To Correspondents.

The Letter from A. B. has been received, and will appear next week.

#### EUROPE.

##### RELIGIOUS.

EMBARCATION OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.—We learn from the *Salem Register*, that Rev. Oso French and lady—Rev. David W. Hume and lady—Rev. Ebenezer Briggs and lady, and Miss Cynthia Farrar, were to embark from Salem on Monday, in the brig *Waverly*, Capt. Ward, for Bombay. They go out under the direction of the American Board, as a reinforcement to the Bombay Mission. At the Tabernacle, on Friday evening, instructions of the Prudential Committee were delivered to the missionaries, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the Board, and they were affectionately addressed by the Rev. Mr. Worcester.—*Christ. Watchman*.

IDOLATRY OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.—The following is a letter from the late R. Cathcart, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, who was cut off by cholera in May, 1834. It appears in his Memoirs lately published. The system it exhibits is even worse than the endowment of temples, and is more widely diffused. "August 23, 1832.—Among the first official letters I received on coming to Salem, was one sanctioning fifty rupees to be expended, in each of the three Talooks or districts under me, for the invocation of rain. Rain is indeed, much required; the first crops have been almost lost in consequence of the deficiency. I called the Talook servants, to give a report of what was to be done. Some Brahmins were to engage in prayer to one of their gods for ten or twelve days, standing up to their necks in water, that their devotions might, I suppose, be instant. Others were to be employed to avert the anger of certain planets; and some to propitiate other gods. The whole to be fed at the expense of Government; to be superintended by government servants; and to be, in every respect, on the part of Government, seeking for the attainment of its revenue by these means. I could not order it. It does seem to me most gratuitous to engage in such an unprovoked violation of the laws of God. While the money belonging to the Government is regularly paid to them, and not appropriated to any other object, which would be esteemed robbery; while no obstruction is offered to the natives in worshipping what they choose—it seems almost without a cause when we thus uphold other gods. The Revenue Board sanctions disbursements to be made on this account in every collectorate when required. Well may we rather look for the withholding of the rain we seek. How long-suffering is God in ever again granting rain after such idolatry and worshipping of gods, to whom the subsequent goodness of the Lord will be attributed! I have written to the Collector privately, that I could not issue such orders. O Lord, forgive our national sins, and turn our hearts unto thee. The orders were subsequently issued by my three Talooks by the Collector, as well as in his own. There are fourteen Talooks in the district; each received fifty rupees for it; so that 700 rupees were thus expended in the dishonouring of God, and giving his glory to another. O Lord, forgive our iniquity!"

BOMBAY.—Native opinions in connection with the *Parsee conversions*.—In fulfillment of our promise of last month, we here submit a translation of the prospectus of a "Society for the protection of Hindoos." Very few remarks of ours need be made; the paper will suggest its own comment. It is evidently an elaborate document, and bears very decided testimony to the pains which Christianity has struck into the high places of Hindoos, as well as the fire temples of Zoroaster.

Those who have little time can read what is written in the margin.

Through the reign of the Moosulmans, Portuguese, and English, the Hindoo religion has gone on suffering degradation. Therefore, as this religion is the cause

is the sustainer of all welfare. And men are naturally so anxious to preserve their own religion, that for it, some are even sacrificed their lives; but this appeared during the time of the wicked and cruel Mussulmans and Portuguese, who were formerly; the present is not such time. Now the Padrees have adopted measures to sink the Hindoo religion. To annihilate those (measures) abundance of wealth and labour must be expended, for if they are allowed to go on, the Hindoo religion is most sorely in danger. Doubtless calamities happened to the Hindoo religion from the sword of the Mussulmans, but greater calamities than those will occur from the books and schools of the Padrees.

This whole country is filled with Padrees, their schools, and their books. In these schools, and books and in the speaking of these Padrees, there is nothing great or useful; but only such matters as tend to draw the hearts of the people from Hindooism, and make them relish Christianity: and in those places where the Hindoo religion is not much attended to, hundreds of people have forsaken the Hindoo religion; and here, too, several persons, even of high caste, have become apostates.

The impressions received by the mind in childhood, are not easily erased. The thousands of children who are in the Padrees' schools, where they do not hear a single word about the Hindoo religion, but the tenets of Christianity only, having received those tenets as their first impressions, will readily disregard Hindooism, and will grow up without restraint. Should the Padrees see *Shri Ganes* upon any of the writing boards, they call it the name of Ganes, and rub it out with their shoes; should they see a book of *shlokas* or *abhangas*, burn it in the presence of the children. Thus those children see the Hindoo religion disgraced, and Christianity honoured. And these are the children, out of Brahmans and Kshatrias, but of poor people; consequently, they never have an opportunity of learning such things as the *ashwas* and *paranas*, and they do not see in their persons an excellent example of walking according to the Hindoo religion.

Such children cannot attend the Society's schools, because they are few and scant; and though they should be sent to these schools, it is not likely that their respect for Hindooism would cease to be displaced by it. In those subjects necessary to business only are taught, and not a single word respecting Hindooism; so that, in every way, the Hindoo religion is endangered. An exactly similar circumstance has befallen them at Calcutta, in Bengal; through which those of the Hindoos of that place who are wise, zealous for their own religion, and wealthy, have omitted and have become diligent to render of non-effect the labours of the Padrees: several new schools and books to confute the Christian tenets and commend Hindooism are in progress, and their excellent effects are being experienced.

Now the seal, for the preservation of their own religion, of the intelligent and noble worthies of this place who are zealous for their own religion, nay, of the whole Hindoo community also, evinces itself like that of a dutiful and affectionate son, zealous to support his parents. And these worthies expend thousands of rupees on the Society, as the gentlemen do on other institutions, and in several instances, many persons for the sake of respect acquire away very much wealth; most gladly therefore will they contribute a trifling portion of their wealth for the support of the Hindoo religion, by means of which all blessings are obtained. Knowing this, we entreat all persons that they would not send their children to the Padrees' schools, but that they would according to their ability contribute something for the accomplishing of this object. The rules are—

1st. Schools are to be established, and books in support of the Hindoo religion to be printed for the use of the children, in proportion to the amount

of all the well-being of the Hindoos. It is incumbent upon them to strain every nerve for its preservation.

The Padrees have used most strenuous endeavours to sink the Hindoo religion, and many have begun to apostatise.

The children who attended the Padrees' schools, see and hear nothing from the Padrees, but contempt of Hindooism and commendation of Christianity. Consequently the Hindoos should not send their children to the Padrees' schools, lest in the course of time they should apostatise.

They either tear it up or burn it in the presence of the children. Thus those children see the Hindoo religion disgraced, and Christianity honoured. And these are the children, out of Brahmans and Kshatrias, but of poor people; consequently, they never have an opportunity of learning such things as the *ashwas* and *paranas*, and they do not see in their persons an excellent example of walking according to the Hindoo religion.

Knowledge necessary for the transactions of business is obtained from the Society's schools, but it is not likely that their minds will cease to be drawn from Hindooism by this Society.

The great men among the Hindoos of Calcutta in Bengal, have adopted measures to destroy the labours of the Padrees.

The great Hindoos of Bombay have seal like that of a dutiful son for the preservation of their own religion, and they expend thousands of rupees on things of less import; it is not likely, therefore, that they will object to giving a trifle, for the support of their own religion.

Of the methods by which the labours of the Padrees are to be destroyed.

2nd. Each school is to contain about a hundred children; it is to be good and public, and is to be committed to the charge of a wise and excellently qualified teacher. The teachers are to receive nothing from the children, but are to subsist on their salary.

3rd. The branches necessary for transacting business, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, and letter-writing; also good subjects from the Hindoo religion, such as, *Bhakti Vigya*, and other books of worship, victory, &c., or the new books that are to be printed in support of Hindooism, are to be taught.

4th. There will be a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly examination of the schools, an account of which will be given to the great worthies by those who may be the superintendents of the schools; or if practicable, the great nobles may examine, and whatever methods may seem best to them are to be adopted. The system of teaching will be communicated to all. According to that, money will some way or other be expended on the instruction of the children, an account of which, accompanied with the signature of some respectable worthy, will be communicated to all.

5th. The progress of institutions of On the accomplishment this nature is a work of expense; for the purpose of the destruction this purpose let a subscription be raised of the Padrees' labours, according to every one's ability from two annas to a thousand rupees. First of all, money must be collected to meet the present expenditure; and in order that there may be no difficulty in making collections, and giving donations, a quarterly collection will be made, and from whom a donation may be received shall have a receipt given to him, and his signature shall be taken in a book; and from him who may not be able to give in this manner, any thing may be received, at such time as may be most convenient for him to give; thus, money is to be collected quarterly and incidentally.

6th. The humble teachers are to receive a salary of from ten to twelve rupees; there are to be two teachers employed on this salary at present, and one superintendent on the same salary. And if a place cannot be procured gratis, a monthly allowance of three rupees is to be made. Out of this money being accumulated, new books are to be made according to the amount received; and after all these things are settled, the remainder is to be deposited at interest, in the hands of some respectable banker; and this work having succeeded by the truth of God, and a sufficient number of schools having been established in the district of Bombay, they are to be established in other places also.

7th. The work of the superintendents The way to discount it is to visit the schools once every two or three days; and so to conduct themselves towards the teachers, that their desire to instruct the children and do their work diligently, may be increased; to inform the great worthies how many children attend, what they learn, and how the teachers spend to their duties; to pay rent; collect all subscriptions; keep the accounts; and to attend to all matters which concern the money or the schools. These rules appear good at present; but if any one should see a better method of accomplishing the object, and would kindly communicate the same, it would be adopted.

Names of the superintendents and teachers, their caste, residence, age, attainments and their former occupation.—*Oriental Christ. Spect.*

# LITTLE EDUARD.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

"Be good, little Edmund," your mother will say;  
"Will whisper it soft in your ear,  
And oftentimes repeat it, by night and by day,  
That you need not forget it my dear."

And the ant at its work, and the flower-loving bee,  
And the sweet little bird in the wood,  
As it warbles a song from its nest on the tree,  
Seems to say, "Little Eddy, be good."

"Be good," says the Bible—that volume of love—  
And the wisest are bound to obey;  
For the truths that it teaches will lead us above,  
When death falls the spirit away.

For as sure as the brook to the river doth run,  
And the river to ocean's broad wave,  
This rule, if we'll learn'd from your cradle, my son,  
Will prove your best wealth at the grave.

—*Sabbath School Messenger.*

## EDUCATION.

### EDUCATION IN PRÆSIA, RUSSIA, AND NORTH AMERICA.

—In connection with this subject may be mentioned, as a sort of curiosity, a Report on Elementary Public Instruction in Europe, made to the State of Ohio, last year, by Prof. Stowe. This gentleman has just made the tour of Europe under a commission from the legislature above named. He says that, in some of the old countries, and where he was uniformly treated in the handsomest manner, much surprise was expressed at his coming abroad with such an errand on behalf of a State just as old as himself;

and that only some thirty-six years. He seems to have been impressed deeply with a late "change in the policy of monarchical governments in respect to the education of the people." This he considers to indicate a new era in civilisation. He traces it to the American Revolution. But be that as it may, the old principle of the necessity of popular ignorance, he says, is abandoned. He mentions especially the Prussian, Bavarian, and Russian monarchs, representatives of the three great divisions of Christendom, as taking the lead in this work, and that so efficiently as to have devised better plans of instruction and more thoroughly applied them than the world has ever before witnessed." The object of the movement, he considers, in general terms, to be the prevention of an unbridled democracy, like that, for example, of Revolutionary France; to discipline and civilize the people; to give them, in the safest way, enough of the good of free institutions to satisfy the thirst of the age, without exciting it to demand the destruction of their old forms of government. This education, accordingly, has been accompanied, especially in Prussia and Bavaria, with great improvements in the condition and comforts of the people. At the same time, what was needlessly despotic has been mitigated. The Professor, after remarking that "Frederic William in his dress appearance, and whole deportment, is as unostentatious as an Ohio farmer," acknowledges that he was astounded at the "rigid simplicity of the great military despotism of central Europe," and contrasts it with what he calls the "pageantry, pomp, and ostentation of the limited monarchy of England." Such are the impressions of an intelligent American visiting Europe as a commissioner of education. You will know how to rate these at their real value without comment of mine.

In regard to what is doing in Russia, I am not aware that any so ample or fresh an account as the Professor's has appeared in England. The system, it seems, has gone so far, that the whole empire is divided into educational provinces, each having its own university—these into academic districts, having corresponding institutions—and these again into circles, each with its own elementary school; and, as an inset of the whole, there is a grand model-school, for teachers, at St. Petersburg. In 1835 six of the universities had come into operation. At the date of the last Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, there were 12,000 elementary schools, 430 private ones, and 57 gymnasia. This minister publishes a monthly educational journal, of great value, and circulates it throughout the empire. School directors and examiners are rigidly required to send him reports of their offices. To secure good buildings, an architect has been appointed for each academic district. Liberal provision is made for the support of teachers. Young men, too, are sent abroad: in 1835 there were eighteen at Berlin and several in Vienna. Foreign teachers are welcomed with eagerness. This machinery extends far Siberia, and beyond the Caspian, to the distant Siberian harbours. There is a gymnasium at Tiflis, and fifteen schools in the neighbouring region. Numerous cases are given to show that the mobility and the wealthy take great interest in the system, many of them having contributed large sums to help on rising institutions. A merchant gave 10,000 roubles to found a school, besides offering his own house for the purpose, and free school for three years. This is pure zeal for the cause, since the government makes regular provision for the institutions above named. Much attention is given also to school libraries, &c. These facts are stated by the Professor with evident surprise, and he appeals to the citizens of Ohio, not to be outdone by the Russians.

From the Reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools in New York, just published, I am happy to be able to show that in that State; at least, the exertions of leading intelligent citizens, have not been in vain. On the 1st of July last, 98,300 schools were reported. The average term of instruction was eight months. The number of children in them was 329,113. The whole number of children between five and sixteen years of age, in the same districts, exceeding this number only by 10,034! This may be considered as a fair indication of public sentiment regarding popular education in the Atlantic State: the new ones at the west show symptoms of the same feeling, but they could not be expected to regular their educational measures till the first rough work, which belongs to such communities, is completed. Internal improvements supersede everything else, and the spirit with which these are now carried on astonishes even us, who are used to such spectacles of energy. Michigan did not become a State till 1836, for want of sufficient population, and now they are engaged in the construction of lines of intercourse, chiefly railroads, to the extent of more than 1,100 miles, and have expended out of eight millions of dollars; not to mention twenty-four private companies engaged in smaller thousand miles, at the expense of seven millions more!—*American Correspondent of the Athenaeum.*

## SCIENTIFIC.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, June 25.—Professor Owen read "Some Notes on the Birth of a Male Giraffe at the Zoological Gardens," which took place on the 19th. The period of gestation has been, as nearly as possible, ascertained to be fourteen

months and eighteen days, or fifteen lunar months. The young animal, when born, was perfectly motionless, and apparently dead, or strangled, its lips and nose being tinged with blood; but after gentle friction had been used for a short time, breathing and motion quickly followed. The mother was in no way depressed or debilitated. It came into the world like any mammal, with the eyes open, but the horns were distinctly very large, and very soft and white at their expanded extremities; the skin was marked as distinctly as in the adult; the horns were represented by stiff and long black hairs, and the mane was well developed. It made many vigorous efforts to stand, raising itself on the four knees, and was able to support itself on outstretched legs two hours after birth; in ten hours, it had gained sufficient strength to walk. It suckled with avidity warm cow's milk from a bottle, and once or twice attracted low, gentle grunts or bleats, like a fawn or calf. The mother has not hitherto shown signs of affection or parental care, nor are there any symptoms of her nourishing her offspring; yet once having pushed down the young one when hastily moving away from it, she stood still, and gazed on the prostrate animal with an expression of maternal feeling. An anecdote is told by the keeper of the male giraffe, that whilst one loked on the mother and her young one with listless indifference, the other, the sire, showed great restlessness and impatience to approach them, and when allowed to do so, licked and caressed the young stranger. The length of the young Camaleopard, from the unusual to the setting of the tail, is six feet ten inches; and when standing he can reach with his snouts six feet. The Secretary stated, that though at first it had been deemed advisable not to expose it to the public, it now appeared so lively and healthy that visitors were freely admitted.—*Athenaeum.*

THE WHITE NILE.—Extract of a Letter from Mr. Timbuctoo to Lord Pringle, dated Alexandria, May 25.—The fleet which the Pasha of Egypt had assembled at Khartoum, for the purpose of exploring the Bahir-el-Ahyal, or White Nile, has just returned from its experimental trip up that river, during which it was about thirty-five days, and reached the country where the Shilluk without encountering any opposition. It consisted of six boats, having each 50 armed men; and, after having lived in a year's provisions, it will start again as soon as the waters begin to rise.—*Athenaeum.*

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Among the maps and donations of the table of the Geographical Society on the 24th June, was a map of Turkey, in four sheets, on a scale of five miles to an inch, from a trigonometrical survey, by Fairbairn, Esq., of the Survey of India, at Florence, and by him presented to the Society; a map of northern Africa, by Segna, presented by Count Ghering of Hohenhausen; a large map of the N. E. frontier of India, by Captain Boleau Pemberton; the original chart of the Gulf of Cambay, in India, by Lieut. Kitchener, of the Indian Navy, exhibiting the nature and form of the shoals which occasion the remarkable, or sudden rise of tide in that gulf; as well as the eastern extension, to the dangerous Malacca banks, also surveyed by that officer during the past year.

The President announced, that in accordance with the recommendation of Major Jervis, now on the eve of his departure for India, as Surveyor General, the Council had that day resolved that a complete set of the London Geographical Journal should be presented to the public libraries of ten of the chief naval and military stations in India, namely,—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Mhow, Daulatpore, Khanpur, Meerut, and Delhi.—*Athenaeum.*

STATE AND PRODUCTS OF THE IRON TRADE.—We learn from a very elaborate paper read by Mr. J. Johnson, before the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, that there are at this time in Scotland fifty furnaces in blast, five out, seven building, and twenty-six contemplated. In South Wales, 122 furnaces in blast, seven out, thirty-one building, and ninety-one contemplated. In 1740 the annual produce of the kingdom was 17,350 tons of cast iron. Mr. Johnson thinks it probable, from the above data, that in 1853 Scotland alone will produce upwards of 360,000 tons, and that within five years 1,000,000 tons will be produced annually in South Wales.—*Athenaeum.*

AMERICAN GEOLOGY AND MINERAL WEALTH.—Among the selections to which Europe may reasonably expect interesting additions from this country, even in its present unscientific era, is geology. The reason is obvious enough. It is eminently a practical science,—one from the pursuit of which immense economical benefits may be derived. Great attention has accordingly been paid to it recently, with this view. The old states of Massachusetts took the lead. I believe (as in most other matters of the kind,) a few years since, by getting up a State Geological Survey, the results of which were published, and excited considerable interest. It was immediately perceived that the pecuniary interests of the country were involved in these investigations—competition was excited,—and the consequence already is, that something like half the States have taken up. (And in some cases movements of the national government,) have adopted measures for complete geological surveys. This is a point of some importance, even to you English, and not merely in the theoretic

cal mass of the world. Nobody has ever doubted, still less can any one doubt now, that the United States are most richly provided with a vast variety of minerals, of the greatest practical necessity and value, which it would be disgraceful to leave any longer wholly neglected, while we yearly spend enormous sums for inferior articles of the same kind, sent to us from foreign countries,—but that I am altogether what is called a Tariff-man, I do not believe in every country, at every stage of its progress, turning its hand to every species of business, under the false and pretence of being independent of the rest of mankind, any more than I believe in the policy of every individual doing the same thing. But there is a reasonable medium. For example, take the State of Maine, with a population of half a million and more—hardly, intelligent, industrious—a territory of 30,000 square miles, a great part of good land for the farmer, but almost all of it unusually rich in mineral resources: yet still within three or four years, scarcely any attention has been paid to this subject. At Bangor, a city of 8,000 inhabitants, grown up almost within the last ten years, full of energy and spirit, almost all the houses are covered at this moment with *Welsh slate* (from *your* Bangor), which slate is first imported into New York, or Boston, and thence transported to Bangor. There it costs about 6d. a ton and so it is sold in the State and in every country; but I assume this place as a special sample of genuine American “gold” spirit, and because, moreover, it now turns out, from the published reports of the State geologist, that at and about a place called Williamsburg, which is some thirty or forty miles distant, and on the banks of a navigable river, slate has been all this time reposing quietly, in quantities incalculable, “sufficient for the supply of the whole country;” and yet it is now inferior, or any error laid in roofing. This slate may already be had at Bangor for 1d. a ton, and for 2d. in Boston. Now this, to use the geologist’s words, is as bad as it was for our ancestors to send to Wales for grave-stones, or the New York Dutchmen to Holland for bricks. In another part of the State they had all the granite used in building, till very lately, from Old Massachusetts—a sort of second Old England; and yet it is now estimated that, in that very place, on the banks of a large river, there are more than a hundred millions of tons of granite, of a kind equal both in beauty and useful qualities, to any in the U. S. Maine is incredibly rich in this article. Mosquito Mountain, which rises 300 feet above high water, is all granite. Mount Wadso, which is twice as high, the same; and so on. Again, Maine is full of the most excellent kinds of marble; and yet it is now estimated that some are exported yearly yet “to the Antietam they deliver 16 a tierce for St. John’s line, while the very rocks under their feet are excellent limestone, and wood costs only the cutting.” This is a fair specimen of the general neglect of our mineral resources. Further, in the same State, there is bone-slate, the felspar for porcelain, granite, lead, and vast quantities of valuable iron, “equal to the best from Sweden, and capable of being wrought into the finest kinds of cast-iron.” These descriptions may be relied on as accurate. I select a few out of a great number, merely to illustrate the more general case. Corresponding movements are now everywhere bringing these hidden treasures to light. In Georgia, a branch of the Mint has been lately established, and was a first experiment, dollars 140,000 worth of gold wrought from the immediate vicinity, within the year. In North Carolina, silver mines are beginning to be opened. A massive ingot, said to be the first ever made in this country, was the other day exhibited to the legislature of that State, by one of the owners. In the west, we are told that tin has just been discovered; but this remains to be proved. In Kentucky some air is commencing; the Governor remarked in his late usual “Message,” and I believe, without exaggeration, that there are beds of good iron in that State equal to all the supplies of Great Britain and Ireland, with coal, as in Pennsylvania, in proportion. The latter state, as only the advantage of the former in the start and in her railroads and canals. These have been got up with a view to bring into the market her iron and coal, and they yielded, the last (most unfavourable) season, a revenue of a million of dollars.

These statements are not mere flourishes; far from it. The mineral resources of America are destined to maintain a keeping in the world’s wealth, and we must not let her natural features go. One more mass: the Iron Mountains of Missouri, so called. For a time I thought the accounts of these formations much exaggerated, but numbers of calculating, scientific, and disinterested men have been of the ground, and they there more confirm the backward stories. Among them is Professor Shepherd, of South Carolina College, who thinks the quarries question raised all others both in quality and extent. The Knob Mountain is one entire mass of iron porphyry, of great purity; and the Iron Mountain is so entirely metallic that all the felspar (in which the neighbouring metal is deposited) he saw in surveying it, “would not exceed a pound in weight,”—the great mass being pure antimony peroxide. This hill is two miles round. Here are abundant supplies for a whole continent, surrounded, too, by all the mineral resources required for working it and smelting it by a region admirably situated for commerce. There are said to be ten million dollars’ worth of iron now yearly consumed in the

western valley alone, and a great part of this is imported at an enormous price.—*Athenæum.*

Meteorology.—Thus far looks. I must now tell you about Mr. Eddy, the rain-maker. You may remember that his theory of storms was referred to and explained by Prof. Haas, at the last meeting of the British Association (*Athenæum*, No. 565); and in the January *Edinburgh Review* it was said that if the “new theory does not succeed in supplanting its rival, it cannot fail to lead the utterance of both to a more rigorous examination of their data.” This is rather a rather, considering what Mr. Eddy claims. What this is, I wish to explain, and it can now be done satisfactorily, inasmuch as the theorist has been induced to come out with a full exposé. His object, then, is to manufacture rain, say in time of drought! Mr. Eddy begins by laying down these principles:—1. It is known, he says, that if air should be expanded into double the volume by diminished pressure, it would be cooled about ninety degrees of Fahrenheit. 2. I have shown, he says, by experiment, that if air at the common dew point in summer, in time of drought, 71 degrees, should go up in a column to a height sufficient to expand it by diminished pressure into double the volume, it would condense into water or visible cloud (by the cold of expansion) more than one-half of its vapour—a quantity sufficient to produce nearly three inches of rain. 3. It is known by chemical principles, that the caloric, that is, of electricity given out during the condensation of this vapour, would be equal to about 20,000 tons of anthracite coal burnt on each square mile over which the cloud extended. 4. I have shown by experiment that this caloric of electricity would prevent the air from cooling only about half as much as it would, if it had no vapour in it, or about forty-five degrees at the height assumed, which would cause the air in the cloud to be, at that height, about forty-five degrees warmer than the air on the outside of the cloud at the same height. I have shown from these principles [“Journal of the Franklin Institute for 1836”] that the barometer would fall, under the cloud thus formed, in favourable circumstances, as much as it is known to fall sometimes under the middle of a dense and lofty cloud; and that consequently the air would rush in on all sides towards the centre of the cloud and upwards in the middle, and thus constitute the condensation of the vapour and the formation of cloud and the generation of rain. I have shown, also, that the air does move upwards on all sides towards the centre of the space or region where a great rain is falling, and of course upwards, after it comes in under the cloud, which is as much lighter than the surrounding air, at least, that it does so in all storms investigated, which have now almost all been broken several times over in all of which the trees were thrust with their tops upwards. From these principles, established by experiment, and confirmed by observation, it follows, that if a large body of air is made to ascend in a column, a large cloud will be generated, and that that cloud will contain in itself a self-sustaining power, which may move from the place over which it was formed, and cause the air over which it passes to rise up into it, and thus form more cloud and rain, until the rain may become general; for many storms which commenced in the West Indies, very narrow, are known to move from the place of beginning several thousand miles, widening out and increasing in size, until they become many hundred miles wide.”

Mr. Eddy now goes on to say, that if his reasoning be correct, that rain, great fire and the bursting out of volcanoes should make rain; and he thinks there is proof that they do so. From some of these principles, too, it might be expected that clouds would form over large cities and towns, where much fuel is burnt; and Mr. Eddy says it is found to be so. He refers to Manchester for proof, and also to Mallett’s statements, in his collection of facts concerning the Ashby coal-field. The connection, then, he argues, between fire and rain, is not accidental. “Humboldt has acknowledged this in the case of volcanoes, when he speaks of the mysterious connection between volcanoes and rain, and says that when a volcano bursts out in South America in a dry season it sometimes changes it to a rainy one.” Mr. Eddy, of course, thinks that he has cleared up this “mystery,” and that what applies to volcanoes applies to other fires in proportion. He explains why they do not always make rain, and states that he is willing to undertake experiments in proof of his argument, provided Congress or the Pennsylvania Legislature will reward him in the event of his being successful.—*Athenæum.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

PETITION OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

“Sheweth,—1. That the subjects of the British Crown in Asia, under the government of the Hon. East India Company, amount to about 100,000,000 of industrious and intelligent people, who possess strong claims on the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

“2. That British India is not a burden on the finances of England, but, on the contrary, yields an annual revenue of nearly 20,000,000 sterling; by which an army of 30,000 Europeans and 175,000 native troops is maintained, and honorable and useful employment is furnished to many of our countrymen as civil townsmen both at home and abroad; and that by reason of its great extent of territory, vast population and immense re-

sources, it materially contributes to the political power, maritime strength, and general prosperity of the British Empire.

3. That British India being possessed of a fertile soil, great variety of climate, and abundance of skilful labour, is capable of supplying Europe with almost every species of tropical produce of the best quality, at the cheapest rate; but that at present England enjoys a very small portion of the commercial advantages which British India offers to the merchants, manufacturers and artisans of the United Kingdom.

4. That for a quarter of a century British goods have been admitted, by a law of the Imperial Parliament, into all the ports of British India free of duty, as regards woollens, metals, wrought and unwrought, marine stores, &c., and at a duty not exceeding 2½ per cent. on cottons and on all other goods; but the raw produce and manufactures prepared in India by her fellow-subjects during the same period have had onerous, and in some instances, prohibitory, duties imposed on them on their introduction into the ports of the United Kingdom, whilst the productions of foreign states in amity with us have been freely admitted under the reciprocity system.

5. That the consequence of such a course of proceeding has been the destruction, to an immense extent, to the manufacturers of British India, whereby several hundred thousands of our fellow-subjects have been ruined; whilst the endeavours to introduce the raw products of the soil into the United Kingdom have not met with such encouragement as to alleviate the privation and distress produced by partial legislation, or to enable the people of India to become extensive purchasers of British manufactures.

6. That it is the opinion of your petitioners that the Imperial Parliament, by adopting a system of a sound and generous policy towards India, might enable this country to become independent of all foreign nations for the regular supply of those staple articles on which her manufactures depend, and at the same time obtain a large and certain mart for her own commerce, whereby the people of England and of India would be united by the strong tie of mutual advantage, and our dominion in the East would rest on the broad and sure foundation of justice.

7. That your petitioners being entrusted with the responsible duty of governing British India, and being anxiously solicitous for the welfare and happiness of millions of their subjects committed to their care, earnestly desire the appointment of a select committee of your hon. house to investigate the commercial relations between England and India, with a view to the speedy and effectual adoption of such measures as may accrue to our fellow-subjects in India, and to the speedy and complete recovery, as they are so fully entitled, but which in the opinion of your petitioners, would equally promote the commercial, financial and political interests of both countries.

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion, and having expressed his entire concurrence in the views taken by his honourable friend, Mr. Martin, suggested, that he should put his petition in the shape of resolutions, on which, when considered by the Court, a petition might hereafter be founded.

Mr. M. Martin, with the permission of the court, adopted this suggestion.

Mr. Majuribanks also concurred in having the matter in the shape of resolutions.

A proprietor (whose name we did not learn) contended that there was no ground for saying that the high duties on Indian produce and manufactures was the cause of the decrease of her exports to this country. In 1803, when there was a duty of 67 per cent. on them, her exports were about 14,000,000*l.*, but in 1836, when they were not more than 10*l.* on wine, and not exceeding 20 per cent. on others, the exports did not exceed 108,000*l.* The decrease was not caused by the duty, but rather by the superiority of British machinery, which had so far outdone Indian competition.

If the whole duties on Indian produce were removed, it would not avail against British competition. There was, therefore, he contended, no cause to go to Parliament within this respect. India had no reason to complain if she was treated like other colonies, and she was so in all respects as to produce, except in the duty on rum, which was 13*l.* the gallon. The great object of the friends of India should be to encourage by all means the culture of cotton, indigo, and those other products which she was so well fitted to raise.

Sir R. Campbell was in favour of an equalization of duty, for though the reduction would not enable India to compete with our machinery, that was no reason why an abuse should be continued. We had drawn millions from India, of which not a billing went back, and it was impossible it could support such a drain, unless we did something to aid it. Even a small reduction would show the people of that country, we were disposed to do them justice. In addition to this, we should give every encouragement to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry of India. This could not injure us, but on the contrary, would benefit us much.

Colonel Sykes was in favour of reciprocal duties. They would be a bond of union between India and Great Britain, as they would show that we were disposed to deal justly with India, and the stability of our Government there depended on the sense entertained of our justice.

Mr. Pearce suggested that the resolution should be submitted to the Court of Directors. He agreed that one great object should be to encourage the culture of the raw material (cotton), so as to compete successfully with the American market. He should like to see India relieved from unequal duties, and it was a satisfaction to know that even now her condition was improving, as was proved by her increased consumption of British produce.

Mr. Wrelding did not see any necessity for a reference to a committee of a House of Commons of a matter so obvious as the state of our commercial relations with India. Some of these might be altered, for it was due to India that we should treat her more as a nation and less as a colony.

The Chairman said that the Court of Directors had not been on a backward in urging the commercial relations of India on the attention of Government, as some remarks of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin) would seem to imply. They had strongly urged the admission of the Mysore Coffee at a lower duty, so as to be on a footing with the same produce of our other possessions. As to the resolutions before the Court, he concurred in their general principles; but as there were some points in them on which there might be some points of difference, he had drawn up a resolution which he would propose in their stead, and which he hoped the Court would adopt. The resolution was that, concurring generally in the principles of the resolutions (proposed by Mr. Martin), the Court of Directors be requested to prepare and lay before the Court a petition of both Houses of Parliament, praying that the duties now levied on the productions and manufactures of India be placed on an equitable footing with reference to other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

After a few observations from Mr. Wilson (who showed that the exports of India had increased from 200,000*l.* in 1793 to upwards of 7,000,000*l.* in 1836) and from Mr. Chapman (who contended that there should be a perfect equality of duties between the two countries), the resolution (of the Chairman) was put, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called the attention of the Court to the Bill (now pending in Parliament) for confirming certain rules and orders of the Supreme Courts of Judicature in India.

Sir C. Forbes thought that such a Bill would annihilate the independence of those courts.

Mr. Serjeant Spankie said that the Bill referred only to regulations of pleadings in those courts, and was brought in by the Government in consequence of some doubts expressed by the advocates of the Crown as to whether in some regulations already made in some of the Supreme Courts of Judicature they had not exceeded their authority.

Mr. Lewis saw no necessity for sending the rules first to the Governor-General in Council, and then to the Privy Council here. A more simple mode would be to make all the rules of pleading, in our Courts at Westminster, apply to the Courts in India.—The Bill was then approved of, and the Court adjourned.

ANATOLIC SOCIETY, June 15.—Prof. Wilson in the chair.

His Highness Nizam Mahmood was elected an honorary member; and a donation from his Highness, consisting of fourteen volumes of Turkish works, printed at the Imperial Press at Constantinople, was laid upon the table. Thomas Newnham, Esq., presented several ancient gold Hindoo coins and medals, three Persian MSS., &c. And from G. W. Traill, Esq., the Society received an immense sheet of paper, measuring sixty feet by twenty-five, made at Kanton, as a specimen of the native manufacture's skill. This donation was accompanied by a memorandum written by Mr. Traill, descriptive of the processes of making the paper, and of the useful quality it possessed of being invulnerable to the attacks of insects. The Chevalier Etienne Fissani, and Count Alexander Fissani, of Constantinople, were elected non-resident members.

An Analysis, by Mr. W. Morley, of a portion of the "Jawid Tawrik, of Reshideddin," which has hitherto been supposed to be lost, was read to the meeting. The paper stated that the original work of Reshideddin comprehended four volumes; of these, the first comprised a history of the Turks and Mongols to the time of Oghis; the second continued the same history to the time of the writer, with several other matters; the third volume contained a history of Mohammed, and the Arab tribes from whom he descended; and the fourth was chiefly geographical. Of all these, the first volume is the only one that has been hitherto known to exist; and a portion of that volume has been recently published by the French Government, with a translation by M. Quatremer. The remaining volumes are rarely mentioned even by Oriental writers; and are supposed to have been destroyed several centuries ago. The part of which an analysis was read to the meeting, is a portion of the second volume. The copy is of great antiquity, and was written in the lifetime of the author; in fact, within four years after he had completed his history. It is only a fragment, but it is well preserved, written in a beautiful hand, on large paper, and extends to fifty-nine folios, with numerous paintings, very well executed. The first part contains portions of the life of Mohammed, and is illustrated by three paintings. The second contains portions of a History of China, and is illustrated by numerous paintings of the kluge recorded in the text; this portion is merely fragmental.

The names are Chinese, but the numbering of the dynasties, and the synchronisms with historical matter, better known to us, by no means accord with the accounts of the history of China, as we have it in modern writers. The third part contains the history of India; and, with the exception of one little blunder, is complete. This is divided into two sections: the first begins with the chronology, geography, and natural history of India; and goes on to detail the history and geographical of the Kings of Delhi previous to the Mohammedan invasion—gives an account of Cashmere and its kings—and concludes with a history of the Brahman kings of the four *yugas*. The second section contains an account of the Hindu deities, whom it names prophetically—it specifies Mahishur, Vishnu, and Brahma, evidently Mahaveera, Vishnu, and Brahma,—and then proceeds to Shikumi, or Buddha, on whose birth, history, and qualifications it more especially dilates; in fact, nearly the whole of this section treats of the precepts and practice of Buddhism, or the religion founded by Shikumi. The fourth book is only a fragment; it contains the history of the Jews according to the Mohammedan tradition, and is illustrated by fine paintings. The reading of the paper was not concluded, but we understand that it will appear in a forthcoming number of the Society's Journal. The meetings were adjourned till November.—*Athenaeum*.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE CAVE-TEMPLE ON THE SALWEN ABOUT TWENTY MILES ABOVE NOGHEEM.**—"The entrance is at the bottom of a perpendicular but uneven face of the mountain, inclosed in a strong brick wall, which forms a large vestibule. The entrance to this inclosure is by a path, winding along the foot of the mountain, and nothing remarkable strikes the eye as one issues the gate, where the attention is at once powerfully arrested. Not only is the space within the wall filled with images of Gaudama of every size, but the whole face of the mountain, to the height of eighty or ninety feet, is covered with them. On every jutting crag stands some marble image, covered with gold, and spreading its arms in proportion to the setting sun. Every recess is converted into a shrine for others. The smooth surfaces are strewed by small flat images of burnt clay and set in stucco. Of these last there are literally thousands. In some places they have fallen off, with the plaster with which they were set, and left spots of naked rock, against which bees have built their hives undisturbed. Nowhere in the country have I seen such a display of wealth, ingenuity, and industry. But imposing as is this spectacle, it seems to be insignificant, compared to the scene which opens on entering the cavern itself. It is of vast size chiefly in its upper part, which leads to human art to render it sublime. The eye is confounded, and the heart appalled, at the prodigious exhibition of imagination and fully. Everywhere, on the floor, overhead, on the jutting pinnas, and on the striae-like festoons of the roof are crowded together images of Gaudama—the offerings of successive ages. Some are perfectly gilded; others incased with calcareous matter; some fallen, yet sound; others mouldered; others just erected. Some of these are of stupendous size; some not larger than one's finger, and some of all the intermediate sizes; marble, stone, wood, brick, and clay. Some even of marble, are so tiny, that, through sheltered of course from changes of temperature, that the face and fingers are obliterated. In some dark recesses, but were heard, and seemed numerous, but could not be seen clearly. Here there are models of temples, pyramids, [monasteries], &c., some not larger than a half bushel, and some ten or fifteen feet square, absolutely filled with small idols, heaped promiscuously one upon another. As we followed the paths which wound among the groups of figures and models, every new aspect of the cave presented new multitudes of images. A ship of five hundred tons could not carry away the half of them."—*Macleod's Travels*.

"THE ADVANTAGES THAT HAVE RESULTED TO THE PEOPLE OF TENASSERIM FROM THEIR HAVING BEEN PLACED UNDER BRITISH REVENUE OR BURMESE RULE."—"In the Tenasserim provinces, various improvements are perceptible. Coin is getting introduced instead of masses of lead and silver; manufactures are improving; implements of improved construction are used; justice is better administered; life is secure; property is sacred; religion is free; taxes, though heavy, are more equitable; imposed; and courts of justice are pure, generally. Formerly, men were deterred from gathering round them comforts superior to their neighbours, or building better houses, for fear of exactions. Now, being secure in their earnings, the newly-built houses are much improved in size, materials, and workmanship. There are none of those traps and trammels which embarrass courts in England and America. The providing officer in each province, Amherst, Thway, and Mergui, sits as magistrate on certain days every week; and before him every citizen, male or female, without the intervention of lawyers, may plead his cause, and have immediate redress. Every where, in British Burmah, the people praise English justice; but they are not yet reconciled to regular taxation. Though the Burman government, or its representative agents, took from them more than they pay now, yet it was occasional; consisted chiefly in labour, and they were not under the necessity of serving anything against a certain day—a matter to which they have been altogether unaccustomed."—*Ibid*.

**POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE BURMESE.**—"What a wretched government is this, which, while it taxes and burdens the people to the very utmost, grants them, in return, no security for person or property! Hence the huddling together in little wretched villages. A Burman with anything in loss would not dare to live so far from every one mile from a village. No such case probably exists in the empire. The very poorest, and the Karens, who are always very poor, venture to live in villages of three or four houses in the jungle, and cultivate patches of rice. The people at large live in the bondage of constant fear. Not only is thieving common, but robbing by bands. Thirty or fifty men, well armed and disguised, surround a house, while a detachment plunders it, and permit no one to go to their aid. On the rivers, robberies are even more frequent, as the chance of detection is less. We have scarcely a missionary family that has not been robbed."—*Ibid*.

**INTERESTING CHARACTER IN SIAM.**—"Chow Fah Noi is the probable successor to the throne; and in fact is now entitled to it, rather than the present monarch, who is an illegitimate son. Should he assume the government, Siam must advance from her present lowliness and semi-civilization. No man in the kingdom is so qualified to govern well. His naturally fine mind is enlarged and improved by intercourse with foreigners, by the perusal of English works, by studying English and Newton, by freeing himself from a bigoted attachment to Buddhism, by easily recognizing our superiority, and a readiness to adopt our arms. He understands the use of the sextant and chronometer, and was anxious for the latest nautical almanac, which I promised to send him. His little daughters, accustomed to the sight of foreigners, so far from showing any signs of fear, always came to sit upon my lap, though the yellow cassette in their hands was sure to be transferred in part to my dress. One of them took pride in requesting to me a few words of English, and the other took care to display her power of projecting the elbow forward. This singular custom, as has been mentioned, prevails in Burmah, and is deemed very genteel."—*Ibid*.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERED BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 24th September, 1839.

Mr. E. De Costa, *Sudder Ameen* of Buru, is appointed to officiate, until further orders as Additional Principal *Sudder Ameen* in the same District.

The 12th September, 1839.

Mr. F. A. F. Dalmryne is appointed an Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. Asafoote Sargunt U. N. Cherk, of East Burdwan, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Macnash, of West Burdwan, are by mutual consent permitted to exchange situations.

Mr. J. H. Jones, Executive Officer, Highways Division, is authorized to conduct the duties of Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy in Calcutta, from the date on which Lieutenant Abercrombie gave over charge of the office, until the 1st of November.

Mr. J. H. Jones, Executive Officer, Highways Division, is authorized to conduct the duties of Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy in Calcutta, from the date on which Lieutenant Abercrombie gave over charge of the office, until the 1st of November.

The 16th September, 1839.

The Honourable E. Drummond is appointed to officiate until further orders as Magistrate of Dehag.

Mr. J. Martin is appointed Surgeon of the Calcutta Police vice Doctor Bala deceased.

The 10th September, 1839.

Mr. J. French is appointed to the office of Additional Judge of Shahabpore.

Lieutenant J. R. Lumsden is appointed Senior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan.

Mr. R. Davies, Civil and Session Judge of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, during the ensuing *Darsani* vacation, to visit the Presidency.

Mr. J. E. M. Reid, Temporary Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Kistna District, is allowed leave of absence for one month, during the ensuing *Darsani* vacation.

Mr. B. Golding, Civil and Session Judge of Backergunge, is allowed leave of absence from his Station, during the ensuing *Darsani* vacation.

Mr. J. E. Stewart, Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, S. D. of Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, the leave to commence about the end of the ensuing month.

Mr. G. L. Martin will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Poonah, during Mr. Leary's absence.

Moulvie Rukhwood Khan Behadour, Principal *Sudder Ameen* of Purneah, is allowed leave of absence during the ensuing *Darsani* vacation.

Moulvie Mohamed Rafik, Acting *Sudder Ameen* of Monghyr, is allowed leave of absence during the approaching *Darsani* vacation.

J. H. YOUNG, *Deputy Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal*.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. J. W. Temple to be Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1825, for the Division of Calcuttag.

Mr. T. A. Shaw to be ditto ditto under ditto ditto, for the Division of Cuttack.

Mr. A. Smith to be Civil and Session Judge of Patna.

Mr. C. G. Edney to be ditto ditto of Rajshahy.  
 Mr. J. C. Dhill to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad.  
 Mr. M. & G. Gilmore to be Collectors of Patna.—Mr. Gilmore will be the present officiate as Superintendent of Khas Nichaland Settlement Affairs in Patna and Behar, vice Mr. Dick; and Mr. G. F. Houston will continue to officiate until further orders as Collector of Patna.  
 Mr. G. T. Shakspeare to be Magistrate of Mithapur and Mithur.  
 Mr. F. R. Kemp to be Commissioner of the Boudhribans and Deputy Collector of Jessore.  
 Mr. H. D. Wilkins to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and to be stationed at Mithur.  
 Mr. J. Dhill to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.  
 Mr. J. A. (1) Enquiries to officiate as Magistrate of Patna.  
 Mr. James Grant to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Mithapur.  
 Mr. H. F. Vanille to be Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.  
 Mr. J. F. Munn to be Collector of Tipperah.  
 Mr. W. J. Allen to be Magistrate of Tipperah.—Mr. A. S. Anand will officiate as Magistrate until relieved.  
 Mr. H. M. Skinner to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.  
 Mr. J. Wheeler to be Magistrate of Mymensingh.  
 Mr. J. R. Hild to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector and to be stationed at Behar.  
 Mr. C. Chapman is authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Mithapur.  
 Mr. C. Beeson is authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Mithapur.

FIELD, JAS. HALLIDAY, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Simla, the 12th August, 1898.

The leave of absence for one month, from the 20th June last, granted by the officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division, to Mr. F. J. C. Howden, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, on his private affairs, is sanctioned.  
 Captain J. Fordyce, Revenue Surveyor in the Agra District, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for six months, from the 30th July last.—Lieutenant Maxwell will assume charge of Captain Fordyce's survey, on the departure of that officer from his station.  
 The 23rd August, 1898.

Mr. W. J. Morgan, Assistant to the Collector of Mirzapur, is invested with the special powers described in Section XXII, Regulation VIII, of 1881.

Shrik Mohommad Hossain, Deputy Collector of Mirzapur under Regulation IX, of 1883, has obtained leave of absence in medical certificate, for four months, and has been permitted by the Honorable Board of Revenue to quit his station, in anticipation of the orders of Government. Mr. J. G. Buchanan has been nominated to officiate as Deputy Collector of Mirzapur, during the absence of Shrik Mohommad Hossain.  
 The 24th August, 1898.

Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, Interpreter and Quarter Master 48th Regiment, N. I. is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, till further orders. This appointment will have effect from the 15th instant, the date on which Lieutenant Herbert was appointed in the Political Department, to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi.

Mr. W. J. Morgan, Assistant to the Magistrate of Mirzapur, is invested with the special powers described in Section III, Reg. III, of 1891.

Mr. W. H. Benson, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, on his private affairs, for one month, from the 15th proximo. Mr. Benson is authorized to make over charge of his office to the Principal Sudder Amee; who will conduct the current duties of the Civil Court during his absence.

Mr. A. W. Beagle, Civil and Sessions Judge of Mynpoore, on his private affairs, from the 7th October to the 7th November next. Mr. Beagle is authorized to make over charge of his office to Mr. J. Khinloch, the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who will conduct the current duties of the Civil Court during his absence.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock, Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapur, to remain at Simla till the 1st November next, instead of the period mentioned in the Orders of the 16th May last, with permission to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to his applying for Furlough.

Mr. A. K. Lindsay, Civil Sessions of Benares, on his private affairs, for four months, from the 1st September, 1898.  
 The 24th August, 1898.

Mr. H. Wilson is appointed to be a Deputy Collector in Zillah Moudouddhar under the Provisions of Reg. XX, of 1883.

Mr. C. W. Fagan to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Boudhribans. Mr. Fagan will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoore till further orders.

Mr. C. Grant to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Delhi. Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Delhi till further orders.

Mr. H. C. Tucker to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ghazipur. Mr. Tucker will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Ainsurgh till further orders.

Mr. J. S. Dummer to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Humeypore.

Mr. H. B. Morgan to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut. Mr. Morgan will continue to officiate as Collector of Meerut till further orders.

Mr. W. R. Donnanthorne to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mirzapur.—Mr. Donnanthorne will continue to officiate as Magistrate of Mirzapur till further orders.

The foregoing Appointments will have effect from the 1st June last.

F. CURRIE, Sec. to the G. in the N. W. P.

Simla, the 26th September, 1898.

Lieutenant R. B. Doherty, Superintendent of the Chittdroog Division in the Highways of the Rajah of Mysore's Territories, has obtained three months leave of absence from the 10th instant, to proceed to the West Coast for the benefit of his health.

Major M. Nicholson, Commanding the Nerunda Security Corps, has

obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 1st of November next, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

T. H. MADDOCK, Offg. Sec. to Govt. N. W. P. with the Govt. Sec.

#### MILITARY.

##### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 18th September, 1898.  
 No. 103 of 1898.—Major G. N. C. Campbell, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Ceylon, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve months.

Fort William, 23rd September, 1898.  
 No. 104 of 1898.—The Honourable that President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

2nd Regiment Native Infantry.  
 Captain David Dowling to be Major.  
 Lieutenant Thomas Wallace to be Captain of a Company.  
 Ensign James Metcalfe Lockett to be Lieutenant.

From the 12th September 1898, in succession to Major G. N. C. Campbell, deceased.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. James Henry, of the Corps of Engineers, in General Orders No. 143, of the 10th inst., is commuted to leave to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry, of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.  
 Lieutenant Alfred Cooper Hutchinson, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Medical Certificate, embarking for such purpose at Bombay.

Captain James Gully Tudor, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account for two years.

Fort William, 25th September, 1898.

No. 105 of 1898.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Infantry.  
 Lieut. Col. and Heret Col. John Hunter Little to be Colonel.  
 Major Francis Grant to be Lieut. Colonel.

From the 20th July 1898, in succession to Colonel (Major) Thomas G. H. Hunter, deceased.

2nd Regiment N. I.  
 Captain and Brevet Major Edward Pettigrew to be Major.  
 Lieut. Edmund Augustus Maitland to be Captain of a Company.  
 Ensign John Nelson Thomas to be Lieutenant.

Fort William, 26th September, 1898.

No. 106 of 1898.—In continuation of General Orders No. 77 of 1897, under the date 29th May last, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to transfer to 2nd Lieutenant Richard Strachey, of the Bombay Light Infantry to the Corps of Engineers in Bengal.

2nd Lieutenant Strachey will take rank in the Engineer Corps under this Provision, retroactively to the 1st received from the Honourable the Court of Directors and published in General Orders above mentioned.  
 Lieutenant John Gilmore, of Engineers, and Executive Engineer, Durrat, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, via the Isle of France, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The services of a certain Sergeant C. G. Andrews are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to the Medical Charge of the District of Humeypore.

W. M. CURRIE, Major, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

##### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1898.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain C. O'Hara, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, and 2nd in Command of the 2d Regiment of Local Horse, to the Command of that Corps, vice Harvey, who vacates on General Orders 23d May 1893.

The following Appointment was made in the General Department North Western Provinces, on the 26th instant.

Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, of the 48th Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant to the Commissioner of the Delhi Division till further orders. This appointment will have effect from the 15th August last, the date on which he was appointed in the Political Department, to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi.

Simla, the 8th September, 1898.  
 Lieutenant Thomas Quinn, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, who has been permitted to resign his situation as 2d in Command of the Boudhribans, is placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Force.

Ensign H. Young, Adjutant of the Infantry portion of the Boudhribans, has obtained in the Political Department North Western Provinces, leave of absence for three months, from the date of his quitting his Corps, to visit Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.  
 Surgeon Donald Hunter, M. D., is placed at the disposal of the Right Honourable the Governor General, for employment in the Judicial Department, North Western Provinces.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept. with the Govt. Sec.

##### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCE.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 21st August, 1898.

At a general court martial, assembled at Barrackpore, on Monday the 28th day of August, 1898, Betampur, Doon, Deputy, 2d grenadier company Calcutta native militia, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge.—For desertion, he having obtained leave of absence, to visit his home, near Chapra, from the 20th July 1898, to the 18th November 1898, and not returning until brought back a prisoner to the regiment on the 20th instant (Nov 1898).

Finding.—The court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner





Sept. 3. At Vepery, of cholera. In the 31st year of his age, Mr. Thomas Claridge, Clerk of the Revenue Board Office.

— 6. At the Octagon House, Vepery, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Ellen Howe, the beloved wife of Samuel H. Howe, and daughter of the late Andrew Scott, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

— 8. At Almere, drowned while bathing, Sergeant Major Alexander Fraser, of the corps of Sappers and Miners, aged 40 years.

— 17. At Meerut, Temperance Brenda, the beloved daughter of Mr. John Seton Chisholm, and Isabella Sarah, his wife.

— 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Boylan, aged 36 years.

— 19. At Bihoor, Henry John, son of Major Manson, aged 14 months and 12 days.

— 20. At Allahabad, the Lady of O. H. M. Alexander, Esq. C. B.

— 24. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Pereira, aged 60 years.

— 25. At Madras, Sarah Anne, eldest child of the Rev. J. Brooks, aged 4 years and 2 months.

— 26. At Calcutta, John Lawson, the infant twin son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holmes, aged 2 months and 4 days.

— 29. At Hissindabad, Lieut. H. I. Mundell, 42d Regt. N. I.

— 30. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. C. Smith, relict of the late D. H. Smith, Esq. of the Local Corps, aged 40 years.

— 31. At Calcutta, Mr. William Henry Warner, late of Rampore, Banish, aged 30 years.

— 31. At Calcutta, Captain William Allen, Inspector Preventive Service, aged 48 years, 1 month and 15 days.

*Europe.*—At Kew-green, on the 26th June, John Macfarlane, Esq. late of Calcutta.

On the 26th June, at her residence, in Ackworth, Yorkshire, in the 65th year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Reverend Thomas Fusham Middleton, first Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

On the 2d July, Isabella, wife of Major William Leslie, of the Bengal Establishment.

At Ben, on the 12th March, on board the *Duke of Argyll*, on her passage from Madras to England, Mary Jane, the wife of Captain Buchanan, 2d Regt. Madras B. L.

Lastly, at Edinburgh, Major W. Bertram, of Nisbet, late of the R. I. Co. Service.

At Vienna, on the 31st June, in his 77th year, John Rankin, Esq. formerly of the H. E. I. Co. Military service, Bengal, and of Upper Wimpole-street.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23. The English Ship *John Fleming*, E. Ross, from London 20th April, the Cape 1st July, and Madras 10th September.

The English Ship *Arctican*, J. H. Brown, from Sydney 21st July.

The English Barque *Arctico*, T. B. Thurtell, from Penang 2d September.

The American Ship *Mary and Susan*, W. H. Parrott, from Rio de Janeiro 12th July, and Madras 10th September.

The Arab Ship *Alif Hossam*, Nacoda, from Muscat 22d August.

— 23. The English Barque *John William*, W. Wilson, from Chittagong 10th September.

The French Ship *Jeane Leure*, E. Loezer, from Bordeaux 9th May, and Cape of Good Hope 15th August.

The English Ship *Cassiope*, Nacoda, from Judda 9th May, and Hoodfah 27th July.

The English Brig *Sig*, O. B. Smith, from China and Singapore (no date), and Penang 2d September.

— 24. The English Ship *Eden*, D. Anstruther, from Liverpool 15th June.

The English Ship *Wm. Lecherly*, J. Parker, from ditto 1st ditto.

The English Barque *Symmetry*, J. Sewell, from the Mauritius 27th August.

The English Ship *Medusa*, J. Purdie, from ditto 23d ditto, and Madras 16th September.

The English Ship *Hydra*, E. Woods, from Bombay 14th August, and Allepo 3d September.

The Arab Ship *Cobana*, Nacoda, from Muscat 24th September.

The Arab Ship *Medah Daker*, Nacoda, from Mecha 14th August, and Allepo 5th September.

— 26. The English Ship *Plantagenet*, John Domett, from Portsmouth 20th, and Lizard 25th June.

The American Ship *Chimblee*, J. J. Scobie, from Havre de Grace 29th June.

The English Ship *Adams*, Nacoda, from Juddah 29th May, and Bombay 29th August.

The English Ship *Fatal Bara*, Nacoda, from Judda 24th July.

— 27. The Barque *Isadora*, G. Hodson, from Madras 20th, and Muscat 27th August, Coringa 6th, Vinsamptam 20th, and Mampalam 21st September.

— 28. The English Barque *Merika*, E. Baylin, from the Mauritius 1st September.

## ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

For *John Fleming*.—Mrs. James, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Bowring; Mrs. Piffard and two children; Misses Dunsen, Smith, Mary Smith, and Mary Smith & Messrs. Bowring and Roberts, E. C. B.; Mr. Phillips, Bengal Cadet; Messrs. Hamilton and Wingrove; Mr. Laws, Bengal Marine; four recruits.

For *Arctico* from England.—M. T. B. Thurtell. From Penang.—Mr. J. DeCorte, Merchant.

For *Arctican*.—Mrs. Brown.

For *Mary and Susan* from Madras.—The Rev. R. H. Horington.

For *Plantagenet*.—Mrs. G. Morris; Miss Morris; Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Morgan; Miss Wright; the Hon. Edward Plantagenet Hastings Cadet; G. J. Morris, Esq. C. B.; Captain Farrant; M. V. 9th Regt.; Captain J. Frost, 52d Regt. N. I.; Knigh Palmer, M. V. 9th Regt.; the Rev. Messrs. J. Innes, C. W. Lipp, and C. T. Kraus, Church Missionaries; the Rev. Messrs. W. H. Pearce, Tucker, Wainger, Phillips, and Morgan, Baptist Missionaries; the Rev. F. Chadwick; Messrs. Wedd, Cooper, Rice, and Reilly, Rectors of the College of St. Francis Xavier; Mr. Coore, Cadet; Master Beesly; Mr. J. Anderson, Steamer Passenger; a Detachment of 64 Troops, 1 company, and 100 H. M. 12th Regt.

For *Isadora*.—Mr. Fowles, Esq. and J. Shumann, Esq. Merchants.

For *Medusa*.—Mr. Nouveau and Captain Tuncour, Marine.

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**STEAM MEETING.**—In consequence of the disappointment inflicted on the community of Calcutta, by the untimely departure of the *Berenice*, without our Mails, a meeting was held in Calcutta, last Saturday evening, to petition Government on the present state of Steam Communication between Calcutta and London. The object of the meeting was, in some measure, anticipated, by an announcement, published the preceding day, by Mr. Robertson, our Deputy Governor, that orders would be issued to the Government of Bombay, not to allow the Steamers in future to leave the Port, till after the arrival of the packets despatched by all the Presidencies, on the last officially safe day. The Post Master in Calcutta will, we fancy, be constrained to allow a longer period in future for the transmission of the Mail, than has hitherto been the practice; and he will thus furnish a beautiful comment on that declaration of the Court of Directors, that the Mails should be conveyed across the country in ten days.

The meeting was addressed, with his usual spirit and humour, by Mr. Parker, a friend, or relative of whom,—he did not state the relationship,—farther than it may be indicated by identity in the initials, H. M. P. drew up the very able position which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Turton shewed his friends in Calcutta, that his eloquence had lost none of its vigour by his journey across the Atlantic; and Capt. Taylor, who opened the meeting, pointed out, in forcible language, the necessity which had led to its being convened. It was diversified by a slight passage of arms between two barristers, Mr. Clarke and Mr. James Hume, the latter of whom delivered his maiden speech, which was very brilliant and promising, and was frequently interrupted with cheers.

The great interest of the meeting, however, consisted in the usurpation which Mr. Turton gave, that an effort would be immediately made to start a vessel of adequate power from this port, by means of public contributions. This is to begin at the right end, after six years of speechification, and memorizing, and resolutions, and remonstrances. Most cordially do we hope the whole community will respond to the call which is now to be made. Every man in India must be fully aware by this time, that nothing is to be expected from England; the Court of Directors will do nothing; and Her Majesty's Ministers will do nothing but help them. Had there been any intention of doing any thing, the strenuous efforts of two such men as Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Galtie, would not have been so long exerted in vain. Their exertions; however, have done us this service; they have served to open our eyes to the truth, that to depend on any portion of the Government of England, either at the east or west end of the town, is to depend upon a broken reed. The object of the Directors is simply to wear out the spirits by the procrastination of hope. Let us, then, dismiss all idea of obtaining justice from England, and endeavour to do justice to ourselves. Every circumstance which has transpired within the last three years appears as though it had been specifically designed to simplify our path, and animate us to duty. Three years ago it was deemed in-

dispensable to the success of any comprehensive scheme that it should embrace the communication, both on the European and the Asiatic side; and we were scared from the plan, by the prospect of a boundless expenditure, and endless boisterous. But happily the French and English Governments have just entered into a convention, for conveying the Mails through France from London to Constantinople, in fifteen days. We have nothing to do, therefore, but with our own side of the water. Then, again, we were uncertain whether vessels of any description could face the monsoon, seeing how the Bombay Steamers had been constantly driven back; but here, also, the mists of ignorance have been dispelled. Vessels have been constructed in England of such power, that the Atlantic is nothing to them. They have bridged that ocean, and linked England and America together. What the *Great Western* has done in the Atlantic, a *Great Eastern* can assuredly do in the Indian ocean. If any shadow of doubt rested on this truth, it has been dispersed by the triumphant voyage made by a sailing vessel, the *Water Witch*, from Calcutta to Aden, in the very teeth of the monsoon, in thirty-six days. An adequate Steamer, therefore, will keep open the communication from Calcutta at all seasons. An adequate Steamer will take coals for the whole trip, and accomplish it in less time than was required by the last Mail in crossing the country from Bombay.

Let it not be said that one Steamer will do nothing. It will do much; it will give us four, and, possibly, five trips in the year, to Aden or Suez. It will do more; it will attract two or three other Steamers to our port. Open the communication with one vessel, and we shall soon have half a dozen on the line. While we continued to cry out for help, no one came to our assistance. Let us once be independent of foreign aid, and we shall be encumbered with kindness. Even the Court of Directors will then be happy to take the comprehensive scheme under their patronage, and to tell us that nothing was wanting, but the success of the plan, to secure their cordial approbation of it. Let them continue then to lavish on a communication, of which the benefit is confined to one Presidency, the resources which are drawn from another; let us demonstrate that there is public spirit enough in Calcutta and its provinces, to emulate the exertions of those who have called the *Great Western* and the *British Queen* into life and activity.

**MAP OF UPPER ASSAM, SHewing THE TEA TRACTS DISCOVERED BY MR. C. A. BRUCE: BY J. B. TASSIE.**—This is a very elegant and useful contribution by Mr. Tassie, not only to the geography, but also to the agricultural and commercial interests of India. As such we recommend it to public patronage. It is our intention to go over it very carefully, with Mr. Bruce's report; and we advise all others to do the same, who wish to have a correct idea of the present state of tea cultivation in Assam, and of the means and opportunities of its future extension.

**ADMISSION OF BARRISTERS INTO THE SUDDER DEWANY ADALAT.**—During the past week, some sensation has been created by the first appearance of Mr. Leith, a barrister of the Supreme Court, in the Sudder Dewanny Adalat, the Chief Native Court in these Provinces, to act in his professional capacity. The established pleaders in that Court,

with the exception of two European gentlemen, have unanimously objected to the innovation; and have been accordingly charged, by a portion of the Press, with being actuated by mean and selfish motives. We could have wished, that in a public question of this nature, every thing bordering on personal allusion, and all questioning of motives had been carefully excluded. The true merits of the case can be ascertained only by a calm and impartial examination. The business of this Court was formerly conducted in the Persian language, for which the Hindoostanee has been latterly substituted. For many years after its establishment, all cases brought before it were managed exclusively by Natives of the country, Hindoo or Mahomedan. This monopoly was gradually disturbed, by the admission of European pleaders, at the discretion of the Court; and it was at length entirely demolished by Reg. XII. of 1833, which threw open the bar to all classes, without reference to colour, country or creed. But as the majority of the pleaders still continued to be Natives of India, it has been usual to require all pleaders to adopt the Native language; and, however absurd it may have been to see a gentleman like Mr. Sutherland standing at the bar and talking Hindoostanee to Mr. Rattray or Mr. Hutchinson, there was just and sufficient reason for confining the pleadings to a language, with which all the practitioners were more or less familiar. If the European pleader on one side, who understood Hindoostanee, had been at liberty to plead in English, it would have given him an undue advantage over the Native pleader of the opposite party, who was totally ignorant of that language; not to add, that however well versed the Judges may be in the Native tongue, it is impossible but that they should comprehend the statement of a case when delivered in their mother tongue with more rapidity and clearness than when a foreign language is used.

The appearance of Mr. Leith, a barrister of the Supreme Court, ignorant of the Native language, in the *Sudder Dewany*, raises a new question, and calls for a new decision. The established pleaders object to the admission of any practitioner, who does not possess the qualification of a knowledge of the Native languages, which has hitherto been demanded of all candidates; and the question now to be decided is, whether an innovation shall be made in the practice of the Court, by admitting gentlemen to plead, who are ignorant of Hindoostanee. And as Mr. Leith, if admitted to practice occasionally at the bar, would claim to address the bench in English, the question in reality is, whether English pleadings are to be admitted or not. This question again can be decided only by determining whether the object for which the Court is constituted, namely, the speedy administration of justice, is likely to be retarded or promoted by the admission of European barristers and English pleaders. We think it plain, that in every case in which one party may retain a Native pleader, the advocate of the opposite party should be required to plead in the Native language, that both parties may be placed upon an equality; for although a man who may be rich enough to employ a European barrister, would also associate with him Native agents to put him fully in possession of the case of the opposite party; the man who is obliged, through poverty, to resort to a Native pleader, has not the means of giving his representative a knowledge of what the English barrister may advance. One party would then enjoy an advantage denied to the other. But where barristers, of whom English is the mother tongue, are employed on both sides, the ends of justice would, in our apprehension, be best promoted, by allowing them to plead in the English language. In this case to insist upon the use of a language less familiar to the Judge and the pleaders, than their own, would only be to throw an

obstacle in the way of speedy justice. We are inclined to think that the rule adopted in the trial of *Pertab Chand*, at Hooghly, may be considered a case in point. Government thought fit to engage a European gentleman of large attainments, (with no mean knowledge of the Native languages,) to conduct the prosecution; and it was deemed equitable to allow the prisoner a corresponding advantage. Mr. Leith was, therefore, at once admitted to act as his counsel, without passing an examination before Mr. Curtis, in the Hindoostanee language. Why should not the same privilege be extended to all classes of society in cases exactly similar; that is, in cases in which the opposite counsel, though master of the Native tongue, may be an Englishman? There appears, moreover, greater reason for admitting this practice in the *Sudder Dewany Adawlut*, where the Judges are Europeans, than there was for allowing it in a Court, meaning that of Hooghly, in which one of the Judges was a Native. The Supreme Native Court has, therefore, only to modify the present rule, by admitting the principle, that when the advocates on both sides are Europeans, the pleadings may be in English; when the advocate on one side is a Native, they shall be in the Native tongue.

It is extremely desirable that European practitioners should be more extensively employed in the Native Courts. Though it may be considered by some as a descent on their part, of this we are certain, that it would tend, in an ordinary degree, to raise and improve the Courts, and to stop the current of corruption. Though they might not be much the better for practising in the Courts, the Courts would be much the better for them. Few of the Native Officers would venture to practice those little arts, by which causes are delayed or advanced to suit their pecuniary interests, when a European pleader is at hand to expose them. The confidence of the public would be drawn to these tribunals; and even the Judges themselves would imperceptibly feel the beneficial influence inseparable from the presence of men of integrity, firmness and knowledge in their Courts. English history abundantly proves, that it is the independence of the bar which has improved the character of the Bench, and increased its dignity in public estimation.

**BURMESE AFFAIRS.**—We are happy to learn from the latest Moulmein papers, that all fears regarding the safety of Dr. Richardson have been dispelled, by his safe return to that place. The object of his journey to Siam has also been, to a considerable extent, accomplished; and the importation of cattle, now rendered more than ever necessary, by the presence of so large a body of ox-eating English soldiers at Moulmein, has been revived. The latest intelligence from Rangoon is to the effect, that Capt. Macleod, the Officiating Resident at Ava, who was driven from thence by the rise of the Irrawaddie, was residing at Rangoon, amidst every demonstration of respect from the local authorities. Our Moulmein contemporary is a little surprised, that the British Government should thus pocket the insult which Tharrawaddie has cast on it, by the contemptuous treatment of the British Representative at his Court; and enquires whether the insult will not be resented. Pretending to no extraordinary knowledge of the designs of Government, especially since the Deputy Governor thought fit to look up the young *Civilians*, and set them to copy all the public dispatches relative to the Burmese affairs,—but, judging from the present aspect of things, we may say with confidence, that there will be no war. It is now evident that Tharrawaddie has no intention of going to war with us; that all he desires is, to relieve his Court from the *barbarous eye* of a British Envoy, and to place himself on the same scale of dignity with his royal brethren at Bangkok and Hue, and with the Emperor at Peking, whose

capitals are not darkened with the shadow of a Resident. He has accomplished his object. He has rid himself of our minister, by a stroke of passive resistance, worthy of the great Daniel himself; and having performed this achievement, he has no idea but that of quietly enjoying his throne. It was supposed at the outset of his career, that he was thirsting for revenge on the English; that his first aim would be to recover the provinces wrested from his predecessor, and to restore the integrity of the empire of Alahpura. But either he has become better acquainted with his own comparative weakness, or we with his designs; for no such intention is now, we believe, imputed to him; and we have, therefore, no occasion for a war. Of course, if a single company of Burmese troops were to cross the limit which divides his empire from ours, he ceases to reign. Nothing can be easier than a Burmese campaign. We have only to land at Rangoon, and delough on the Irrawaddy, through the Aeng Pass, and march to the capital with all the haste in our power, and the campaign is over, and we become Lords of the Burmese empire, with two neighbours, the Siamese and the Chinese, to vex us, instead of one. The success of a war in Burmah would depend, of course, on the foresight of the Commissariat; it would be a question of cash, rather than of courage; and, therefore, it is not likely to take place yet. Our resources require to be husbanded for the second struggle which England will, probably, be called to fight for her own liberties, and those of the world, with the monster of Russian despotism. That war will be brought nearer to our eastern frontiers than the war with Napoleon; and until the European problem of Constantinople is settled, and the Western horizon is again clear, it would be an act of political folly for the British Government to entangle itself unnecessarily in the East. As long as Nepal and Burmah remain quiet, so long shall we. The accounts which those Courts have opened with us, will, doubtless, be settled some day; meanwhile they may run on at interest, without much risk to our credit.

THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OVER ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—Our observations of last week have elicited a few remarks from the *Hurkuru*, which, considering the importance of the subject, and the earnestness with which Government has been denounced, have not a little disappointed us. Our contemporary states, "that we have buckled on our armour to do battle in defence of the right and capacity of the Local Government to repeal Acts of Parliament." This is scarcely a fair statement of the case. The question at issue is, the construction of an Act of Parliament, and need not have called up any hostile feelings. If Parliament did intend by the New Charter Act to invest the Local Legislature with new powers; and to delegate to it the task of repealing, modifying and altering Parliamentary enactments, then the Legislative Council has not exceeded its powers. If such was not the intention of the British Legislature, the Local Legislature ought to be deposed; and no language of vituperation which the *Hurkuru* has adopted from time to time, can be considered too strong to characterise its audacity. We have all along been led to adopt the opinion, that it was the distinct and unequivocal intention of Parliament, whether out of a peculiar tenderness for India, or a still greater tenderness for itself, to confer such power, however great and unusual, on our Local Legislature; and that the proceedings of the Legislative Council, by which Acts of Parliament have been modified and repealed, were not treasonable, but constitutional. We will not repeat our arguments of last week, but simply notice the two objections which our contemporary takes to them. We had said that, if Parliament did not intend to give this general power over its own preceding Acts to our Legislature, it would not have specified

certain Acts which that Legislature was not to touch; and that any other interpretation would fix on the Great Council of the Nation the absurdity of a most glaring tautology. Our contemporary is much amused with this argument, and puts it in a very entertaining point of view; because of all the books that ever have been, or ever can be, compiled, the Statutes at Large, are most chargeable with the sin of tautology. We are well aware that the Acts of Parliament, which constitute the law of England, though seriously believed to contain the very quintessence of reason, afford the most abundant food for ridicule; but the tautology to which we alluded, would have been something even more ridiculous than the usual verbal tautology for which those Acts are so conspicuous. It would have been a tautology calculated to call in question even the sanity of the law makers. To have declared certain statutes exempt from the legislative authorities of India, when Parliament meant all along to exempt all statutes, without distinction, from their power, would have been the very climax of absurdity; and until our contemporary can bring some brighter explanation of this enactment, we must continue to think that this exemption had some object; and that the object was to leave all Acts, not exempted, to be dealt with by the Council.

Our contemporary thinks that, as the Council here is restricted from altering any Act passed since 1834, for the government of India, it would, upon our reading of the Charter, be at liberty to repeal all other Acts. Most undoubtedly it would. If the Legislative Council were regularly once every year to devote a whole day to repealing all the Acts passed by the Imperial Legislature during the year, which did not affect India, it would not do that which was illegal; but it would do that which was very absurd. That it has a right to perpetrate such an absurdity, there can be no question. It may repeal all the turnpike and rail-road Acts at one blow. It may do more; it may repeal annually all the Acts passed by the Emperor of Japan; and the only reason why it does not do so, is, doubtless, the fear of being invested with a strait-waistcoat, and made over to the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowmynore. But this does not prove that the Council has not been endowed with power to vary Acts of Parliament, which refer to the East, and which were passed before the currency of the present Charter.

The *Hurkuru* thinks that the throwing overboard the petition against the Black Act, was not an acknowledgement, that the power which had been exercised did legally reside in the Council. Why, then, is not the matter again brought distinctly before Parliament? It yields, we are sure, in importance to none. Parliament will not surely refuse to explain one of its own Acts, especially when it is told that upon that explanation depends the question, whether its authority shall be honoured or despised by eighty millions of people. Why cannot a meeting be got up for this simple and specific purpose, to beseech the Imperial Parliament to declare, for the comfort and satisfaction of Her Majesty's lieges sojourning in the East, whether it was or was not its intention to confer on the Council so important a power?

THE TENASERIM PROVINCE.—We regret to have neglected at the time, to republish from the *Moulmein Chronicle*, of the 31st of July last, the statistical returns of the population, resources and expenditure of the provinces on the Tenasserim Coast, which were obtained from the Burmese by the treaty of Yandaboo. We have given them in a subsequent column.

The first observation to which they naturally give rise, is the extraordinary smallness of the population, compared with the extent of the territory. It extends along the sea coast, for 400 miles, and stretches into the interior in proportions

varying from 30 to 70 miles. But the inhabitants do not exceed one hundred and twelve thousand, scarcely the tenth of a moderate-sized district in Bengal. Here we have presented to us, the spectacle of a large country, with safe and spacious harbours, with a rich and productive soil, capable not only of supporting a dense population, but also of furnishing the material of a large export to other countries, with superior facilities for the construction of vessels to transport its redundant produce, enriched with mineral treasures,—but virtually a desert. In these provinces, it is not nature, but man, that is wanting. With an adequate population they would soon rival in productiveness and wealth, the most coveted districts of the empire. To secure the acquisition of population, however, must be the work of many years of mild and equitable administration. It is only as the British Government can present such a picture of liberal policy, as shall allure settlers from the provinces which are exposed to the oppressions of Burmese despotism, that any chance exists of seeing this coast filled with an active and industrious population. Every motive of policy, therefore, combines with the call of benevolence, to urge on us the duty of giving to these districts a system of government worthy of the British name.

It must appear strange and anomalous, that so insignificant a population should possess so large an apparatus of Government. Comparing the extent of population in our Bengal districts, with the official authorities placed over them, we are led by analogy to the conclusion, that about one-third of a Civilian would be sufficient for the management of the hundred thousand people who occupy the Three provinces. Indeed, when the expense of defending them is taken into the account, as well as the inadequacy of their revenues, it must appear scarcely worth the while of Government to maintain a dominion at such cost, over a tract of country so poorly inhabited. But, happily for the welfare of that country, we cannot relinquish the management of it, however small its intrinsic value, without affording a triumph to the Court of Ava, which would inevitably render Bengal insecure. Thus, by the obligations of political necessity, we are constrained to keep possession of provinces, in which we are far more necessary to the well being and improvement of the people, than they are necessary to our importance and dignity. It is impossible to account for our position along that coast, without a direct reference to the economy of divine Providence, by which the movements of politicians are overruled to nobler ends than they had any conception of. In that country, of which the population scarcely exceeds that which may be found on either side of some streets in London, the British Government is detained, apparently against its own pecuniary interest, in order that these wilds may become the seat of an industrious and happy people; may be transformed into smiling fields, and be studded with cities and towns; that its archipelago of islands may become the scene of active fisheries; that its vast forests of timber may be hewn down and turned into a commercial navy; that the silence and solitude of its woods may be exchanged for the busy hum of a cheerful and thriving population;—and that the everlasting gospel, the sole remedy for the moral miseries of man, driven out of the Burmese dominions, may there obtain a shelter on the outskirts of that empire, till, in the course of events, facilities shall arise for spreading its divine influence throughout that region.

The account of the public receipts and expenditure furnishes little matter for remark. The revenue, as compared with the number of tax-payers, is one-third heavier than that of India. Here we have, in round numbers, a country, with ninety millions of people, yielding a revenue of two hundred lakhs of Rupees, a little more than two Rupees a head. Then, taxation falls at the rate of a little more than three

Rupees to each individual.<sup>6</sup> Here, more than three-fourths of the revenue is derived from a direct land-tax; in the Tenasserim Provinces the land yields only one-third of the aggregate revenue. The expenditure of the Provinces, if we exclude the charge of troops, is rather less than the income. The troops, however, must be considered not so much an essential part of the provincial establishment, as a check upon the designs of Tharrawadde. Their pressure arises from political considerations, which enhance the safety of the whole empire; and their expenditure ought, therefore, to be regarded as a political, rather than a provincial charge. When this is added to the general expense, the excess of outlay over income, is about ten lakhs of Rupees a year.

From whence does this fund come? From the exuberant wealth of the Gangetic Provinces. Those who are accustomed to look at this magnificent empire in the gross, and not in detail, can form but an imperfect idea of it. They regard it as one vast territory, extending from within a few miles of the borders of China to the Indus, and, perhaps, a little farther; from the snows of the Himalayn to Cape Comorin; yielding an income, second only to that of England and France; feeding an extensive commerce, and supporting a splendid establishment in Leadenhall Street. But to form a correct notion of the actual condition of this empire, of the relation of its parts to the whole, let the reader contract his vision to the rich valley watered by the Ganges and the Jumna; let him fix his attention on that fertile plain, though it forms but a sixth part of the whole, yet, studded with towns and villages, and intersected with an endless net-work of streams and rivulets; and then let him realize the idea, that it is this valley which furnishes all the redundant wealth of the Company's treasury. As his eye runs along this valley from Haridwar to the sea, let him reflect, that this is the garden of India; this is the source of all the wealth and importance of the East India Company. Were the resources of these provinces abstracted from the general revenues, Government could not hold India a twelvemonth, without falling into the gulf of bankruptcy. It is this Gangetic valley, which props up Bombay; which supports the settlements in the Straits; which supplies the deficiencies of the provinces wrested from the Burmese. It is this Gangetic valley, which maintains the steam communication between India and Egypt; which pays the dividends in England; and which remits two millions sterling a year to the governing body at home.

**MISSIONARY CHURCHES.**—The Baptist Denomination holds the same principles of church order as the Congregationalists, and differs from them chiefly by a more rigid adherence to their common rule. Consequently the two denominations exercise a great influence on each other: and they are both alike influenced by the other religious bodies around them—as by the Episcopalians in keeping alive attention to their constitutional principles, and by the Methodists in stimulating their zeal and activity in the furtherance of the gospel. Of late there has arisen another body which acts upon them as the Episcopalians, but in another direction. We mean the people called the Plymouth Brethren; who, fleeing from the Episcopalian extreme, of exalting the officers of the Church till they are wholly substituted for the Church itself, have run to the opposite extravagance of discarding official order altogether, and reducing the church to a shapeless, unorganized mass of confusion. Between these two extreme bodies, both assailing them in earnest controversy, the Congregationalists and Baptists, walking in a middle path, are set to examine, with renewed care, every part of their order and discipline: and they cannot but benefit largely by the

examination. Mr. Clarke, of Truro, in the *Baptist Magazine* for May, thus expresses a conviction, which we believe to be now very general amongst the Baptists and Congregationalists: "The interests of Christ's Kingdom require, at this juncture especially, that all our institutions should be reviewed and modified, according to the standard of scripture authority." Nothing but greater purity of doctrine and practice can be anticipated from such a process; and in the bodies of which we are speaking, there is as little as can well be in any associations of men to render that impracticable or unworkable.

It is easy to understand, then, that if the Congregationalists advance in the progress, which we showed, in our last paper on this subject, they have already commenced, towards the abandonment, or at least the modification, of the economy of Societies, and an adherence to ecclesiastical order in effecting those great purposes for which the Church was instituted by its Divine Founder, the Baptists will naturally partake of the reform. Their Home Missions, Colonial Missions, and Missions to the Heathen will, in like manner, come under the special care of the churches, singly or associated, as circumstances may recommend. Indeed, it would be an injustice to think, that the Baptist Churches are behind those of the Congregationalists on this vital question. We are persuaded that though they may have as yet made fewer, or less remarkable public demonstrations on the subject, they are generally more prepared for the change we hope to see effected in the proceedings of both bodies. We know it to be an idea familiar to the conductors of the Baptist Home Missionary Society—which they have very freely expressed on the platform of their public meetings—that their Society is a *reproach* to the churches of the Denomination; for were they to do their duty, its existence would be unequalled for; and its most legitimate object, which is to be sought with all its might, *its own extinction*. This principle we have heard expounded with the greatest boldness and force; and it is no less just than bold. Most of the Baptist County Associations are proceeding to act in accordance with it; and, in proportion as they do so, it will be found that there is nothing in Foreign Missions to require an artificial, extra-ecclesiastical system of management more than in the Home Missions; but much loss is sustained by them, through their anomalous relation to the Christian Church.

In surveying the present aspect of the different religious communities at home, in respect of their principles of action for the conversion of men, it would be inexcusable to pass by the Wesleyan Methodists. There is no denomination of Christians more largely engaged in the great enterprise of the gospel; and, from the beginning, whatever they have done, has been done by their collective body. On both these grounds, therefore, it is fit we should look at their proceedings. But we shall postpone it for the present, as we have received a letter of remonstrance on the sentiments we expressed some time back, respecting the Centenary excitement and subscriptions, which we hope to find room for next week, and which will lead us necessarily to state our views of the Methodist system.

In the meantime we would glance at the position of the Church of England. From every part of it we may hear the doctrine now proclaimed, that it is to the Church the evangelization of the world belongs. So far, therefore, the question is settled, that nothing farther has to be done for giving prevalence to the doctrine we have advocated, amongst the Episcopalian party. The matter there latches at the reduction of the doctrine to practice: and to that there are very serious objections. The question is, therefore, agitated with much earnestness: How must a Society be constituted, so that it may be identified with the Church as a

legitimate portion of its organization, and carrying out its principles in evangelical exertions? The supporters of the existing Church Societies are at variance, respecting the claims of those Societies to be considered institutions of the Church. The orthodox *par excellence* base their argument upon the text, not of Scripture, but of Ignatius, "Let nothing be done without the bishop, in matters pertaining to the church." Some of them, more zealous as partisans than consistent as Episcopians, maintain, with the Bishop of London, that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Incorporated Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for Building and Enlarging Chapels, the National School Society for the Education of the Poor, and the Society for Supplying Additional Curates in Populous Places, are "*framed in strict accordance with the principles of our ecclesiastical polity*;" whilst the Church Missionary Society, and similar Associations are not. The essential distinction between the two classes they take to be, that the Archbishops and Bishops are *ex-officio* Directors of the former classes, but not of the latter. The Church Missionary Society, for example, does not require, by its constitution, that even a single Bishop should be connected with its management: and it is a mere accident, that a respectable number of the Bishops do take part in its councils. Their continuing to do so, however, must depend upon the will of the Society, as expressed by the vote of a popular assembly. In the Venerable and Incorporated Societies, on the contrary, the Bishops take their place amongst the Directors by virtue of their episcopal office, without leave or revocation of the Societies at all.

But this distinction, which appears so important and conclusive in the eyes of those who have drawn it, is thought nothing of by others, who appear to be the better logicians. They maintain that there is *not one* of the existing Societies which, by its constitution, is a Church Society: and the gist of their argument is, that none of them were at first framed and constituted by proper ecclesiastical authority, and none of them allows any ecclesiastical jurisdiction or superiority to the Bishops in the direction of their affairs. The vote of every one-guinea member is as good and effective as that of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and thereby the inferior clergy and laity are raised to a level with their spiritual overseers, to the scandal of all order. "Hence," says a very able Correspondent of the *British Magazine*, "arise those miserable quarrels in the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, from whose meetings the Bishops have been forced to retire."

The doctrine of this party is, that a *general synod of the Church* alone can constitute a Church Society for a *whole national church*; a *provincial council* alone can constitute it for a *province*, or a *diocesan synod* for a *diocese*. Wistful looks, therefore, are cast both to America and Scotland, where the Episcopal Churches, free from the trammels of State patronage and authority, carry out this doctrine in practice, to their great comfort and usefulness. And the bondage of the Church of England is mourned over in such terms as these: "Considering the present condition of our Church with relation to the State, till we shake off our fetters, we must not hope for councils or synods. Although, therefore, our spiritual overseers are disunited from their lawful counsellors, and the curious presbytery is waiting to them, although pains and penalties of the civil law forbid the Church's secede," as St. Jerome calls it, to assembly, yet this should but increase our readiness to acknowledge, by our actions, the divine authority indelibly inherent in the united voice of the bishops of a province, or national church."\* This is

\* *British Magazine*, March, 1839, p. 290.

marvellous language from the pen of a churchman. It means that the Episcopal Church of England has parted with its episcopal character and constitution, for the sordid pay and baronial honours conferred by the State—that by the terms of this bargain, the Bishops are prohibited from holding all such ecclesiastical assemblies as are necessary for identifying any benevolent and evangelical effort with the Church—and that, consequently, nothing better can be done, than that the Bishops should form themselves into a spiritual Council, with no authority but that derived from the sacredness of their office, take upon themselves to specify what objects the members of the Church should adopt, to enjoin congregational collections for those objects, and appoint Committees to apply the contributions of the Church to their promotion.

It remains to be seen, whether the Bishops are sufficiently united in mind and doctrine to act together in this way—whether the clergy and laity are prepared to recognize this two-fold ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishops—and whether such a scheme will satisfy the concern awakened in the Episcopalian body, to attain conformity to rule in the operations of Christian benevolence.

It is sufficient for us to note the fact, that none of our Protestant denominations appear to be satisfied with their present mode of operation; and that in the midst of all their distinctive peculiarities, there is a general tendency to fall back from expedients to principles. The tendency appears to us to betoken much good. It will lead, we believe, to a sifting and winnowing of dogmas and systems, by which the church universal will gain much in doctrinal purity, and instrumental efficiency.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

##### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

The disappointment occasioned by the departure of the *Berenice*, without our Mails, has kindled a flame in Calcutta. H. M. P. has drawn up a spirited letter of remonstrance to Government, and a requisition to the Sheriff to convene a meeting of the inhabitants on the occasion, obtained 725 signatures in forty-eight hours.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* complains, that Persian, banished as it has been from all courts, civil, criminal and fiscal, still lingers in the Salt Department, which thus enjoys a double monopoly.—Act XXIII. of 1839, has just passed the Legislative Council, and become law. It is intended to remedy the inconveniences which arose from the abolition of flogging in the Native Army, and allows Courts Martial to sentence sepoys to imprisonment, with, or without hard labour, for periods varying from six months to two years, according to the nature of the Court ordering the sentence.—The *Hurkaru* of this morning states, that farther enquiries made by the Editor, give confidence to the report that the Directors intended to augment the officers of the Native Army, by sending out a batch of eight hundred cadets forthwith.—Sir Edward Ryan, our Chief Justice, after having visited the public schools at Ghazepore, Benares and Allahabad, has, at length, reached Agra, where he was received, with a salute, and immediately began a close inspection of the College in that city.—The Deputy Governor returned to Calcutta on the 1st. It was His Honor's intention to have taken a cruise of eight or ten days in the *Cossoway*; but after that vessel and the Steamer had run together some distance down the Bay, the Deputy Governor changed his mind, and returned to Calcutta.—At a general meeting of Proprietors, held at the Union Bank, Mr. G. J. Gordon was appointed Secretary in the room of Col. Young.—The *Commercial Advertiser* has published a report, that as the Treasury Branch has furnished the waning fortunes of Pertab Chand, three barristers of the Supreme Court had generously determined to take up and carry on his case gratis.

##### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.

The Joudhpore affair, for the settlement of which a large body of troops has been assembled, is disposed of amicably.

There will be no fighting. The gallant storming of Ghazi will, probably, save us a war with Nepal, as it has one with Joudhpore. Maun Sing, the Rajah, has knuckled down, and come to terms. He has placed himself and his kingdom at the disposal of the Governor General. He came forward with a small body of about four hundred horse to meet Col. Sutherland, and put his signature to whatever treaty Government might dictate.—England has lost her young Giraffe, and India has gained one. One of the vessels which has lately come in from the Red Sea, has brought a beautiful Giraffe. It is said that there are three candidates for the animal, the present Rajah of Burhwal, the agent of the new ruler of the Punjab, and some American speculators.—The Rev. Mr. Ward, the Chaplain at Poona, has just preached a 'brilliant and impressive sermon' at that station, on the conquest of Calcutta, which has greatly displeased the Editor of the *Honday Gazette*.—The *Honday Times* of the 19th September, publishes the following sentiment, than which that paper has never uttered one more true. "There never will be a good understanding between Bombay and Calcutta, so long as the former is made the head quarters of the Red Sea Steamers."—The *Enterprise* Steamer, which is just come in from Madras, experienced a severe gale on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th ultimo, which leads to the conclusion, that the equinoctial gale felt here, was the gale of the season, which we annually expect. In that gale fourteen boats belonging to the Superintendent of Police went down irrecoverably, off Baulgh, with all the records of the office; and the list of all the rogues and suspected persons in Bengal. Doubtless, the disastrous part of the community will think that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.—The Madras Court is to an upper, by the anticipated appointment of an Attorney to the situation of Registrar, about to be vacant by Mr. Cator's departure; the barristers considering this post the exclusive perquisite of their cloth.—An equal hubbub has just been created here, by an attempt, on the part of our Supreme Court Barristers, to obtain an entrance to the bar of the Supreme Native Court; for particulars, see our editorial notice.

##### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Intelligence has been received of the atrocious murder of Col. Herring, commanding the 37th N. I. in Afghanistan. He proceeded with his Regiment to escort a large treasure from Candahar to Cabul. When about forty miles from this latter place, he immediately walked out, unarmed, with only two sepoys and one Havildar; he was suddenly set on by a band of nearly twenty Afghans, and fell with nineteen wounds.—That celebrated character, the celebrated Pertab Chand, has been playing the same pranks in Calcutta which he has played over the country. Having become intoxicated, he commanded individuals to be dragged in from the streets and kept in confinement; he strutting about the room with a drawn sword. Mr. McCain, of the Police, was sent to his house, but the man, instead of surrendering himself up to the lawful authorities, aimed a blow at Mr. McCain with his sword, which was happily parried. He was, at length, seized and taken to the Police, where he was bound under heavy recognizances to keep the peace.

##### MONDAY, OCTOBER 7.

The *Equisable*, a vessel of about 350 tons, proceeding from Calcutta to New South Wales, was totally lost last Saturday, in going down the river at Futta.—The security in the camp of Cabul may be judged of, by the following list of prices obtained at the sale of the articles of the late Colonel Arnold:—Eleven bottles of beer and one of Sherry, 211 Rs. Half a bottle of mustard, 32 Rs. One pine cheese, 54 Rs. A bottle of Harvey's Sauce, 19 Rs. Half a dozen of Claret, 50 Rs. Two wine glasses, 23 Rs.!!—The Adjutant Generalship of the Madras Army has just been conferred on Major Alexander, who vacates the Judge Advocate Generalship.—The Madras papers state, that the Port will soon exhibit a noble show of vessels of war; the *Wellington*, the *Exeter*, the *Favourite*, and the *Algerine*, were expected there in a day or two. Some say the destination of this fleet will be China; but the Local Government will take no step, till furnished with instructions from England.—Three considerable robberies are this day announced as having taken place at Mooredabad.—Our latest intelligence from China extends only to the 27th of June, at a time when our last news from England is of the 16th July.—The meeting held on Saturday, in reference to the non-conveyance of our Mails by

the *Berenice*, was very numerously attended; and it was resolved, after the Petition had been adopted, that twenty or thirty gentlemen should accompany the Sheriff when he presented it.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Government has very considerably directed, at the suggestion of Mr. Stoecker, the Editor of the *Englishman*, that the Overland Mail shall be opened at whatever hour of the night it may arrive, and that the papers addressed to the Editors of the Journals shall be delivered immediately to the messengers in waiting. This will be a great convenience to the news-loving community of the metropolis.—The Bombay Hawk being now due for three days, it is supposed, as usual, that the August Mails may be expected immediately.—The foundation stone of the New Cathedral is to be laid by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, this evening. The forms of prayers to be used have been printed at Bishop's College Press, and will be distributed to the company. The dimensions of the edifice have been somewhat contracted since the original plan was published. They will be about 130 by 60 internally, and 180 by 65 or 70 externally. About six hundred attendants will be accommodated.—Particulars have been received of the loss of the *Equitable*. The Pilot calculated, as usual, upon finding a sufficient depth of water, for a vessel drawing only thirteen feet six inches, but about half-past five in the afternoon, she suddenly took the ground, and was instantly thrown over on her starboard side, so as to bring half her decks, and even her tops, under the water. The ladies and children were, with difficulty, extricated. The vessel filled immediately, and at high water nothing of her was to be seen. The child of the Captain, and a cabin boy, were, unfortunately lost.—Act, No. XXII. of 1839, has become the subject of litigation. It directs that in all cases of summary conviction, the accused person shall be admitted to make full answer and defence by counsel and attorney. The Magistrates have taken 't upon themselves to order, that only barristers or attorneys shall be at liberty to plead before them, upon the strength of this Act. This is a harsh and unjust procedure. How is the laudable cool, or laudable tar, to fee a counsel learned in the law?—The Sadler Amoen of Gya has applied for eighteen months leave of absence, to enable him to go on pilgrimage to Mecca, retaining one-half his salary. He has been informed that his request cannot be granted; and that if he goes to Mecca, he will waive his appointment.—Government has just sanctioned the publication of the public Acts and Regulations in the Oriya language. The poet of translators is to be given away upon the *dear digniori* principle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Mr. Palmer, who has been for some time under trial at the Court of the 24-Pergunnas, for having harboured Decals, has been honourably acquitted of the charge. It is suspected to have been brought forward from the worst of motives, as the Native who is his principal accuser is reported to have taken advantage of his absence, to cut down fifty begonia of his plant.—The Overland Mail had not arrived last night. Four days' posts are now due from Bombay.—The Steam Tug Association appears to be in a very flourishing condition. At the meeting just held to receive the half-yearly report of receipts and disbursements, it was resolved to give to the new shareholders, a dividend at the rate of between nine and ten per cent. per annum; and to the old shareholders a dividend, at the rate of twenty per cent. a year. The Association finds, however, that the occasional employment of the Government Steamers in tugging vessels wasp off duty, interferes with their interests; and they have determined to petition the home authorities to forbid the practice.—The route which Lord Auckland will pursue from Simlah to Mirapore, is given in the papers of this day. One Regiment of Foot, and another of horse will form the escort. His Lordship expects to be at Delhi, on the 25th of November.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

The *Friend of India* has again buckled on his armour to do battle in defence of the right and capacity of the local Government, to repeal Acts of the British Parliament; but our readers need not apprehend that we shall enter into a lengthy contest with the Serampore assumption of the Indian Government. We shall decline doing so for two reasons; the one that the Government have settled the matter for ever, and the other that the matter is passed praying for, it must be decided in England; the other, that all that can be said on the subject, has been said, and a repetition would merely tire the patience of our readers. The local Government in this matter, resemble, be it spoken with reverence, the dummy champion of Lord Eglington's tournament, and when armed and seated on its high horse, when once let loose, runs down its untrained plane, and the lance of argument is broken against its iron ribs in vain. We must, however, notice one argument, which the *Friend of India* employs, because it possesses the rare merit of novelty. If, says our contemporary of Serampore, the new Charter be not taken to convey to the Indian Government the power of altering or repealing Acts of Parliament generally, that construction "would fix on Parliament the absurdity of the most glaring tautology." We confess this is what is vulgarly called "a pun." That a power greater than that of Parliament, should be taken to be lodged in the Government of India, because if such power be not admitted, Parliament must be justly charged with tautology; may, to one who has never looked over the statutes at large, appear a convincing argument; but if the *Friend*, or any one else interested in the subject, will take the trouble to dip a little into those far more voluminous, than laudable tomes, he will find that the "assumption" as it is called, is the most tautological of all the bolts that were ever printed. If, however, we are to construe an Act of Parliament by its style, or grammar, we can prove to the complete satisfaction of even the *Friend of India*, that the Government of India have the power of repealing every Act passed by the British Parliament, including the Jamaica Bill, the Education, the Ballot Bill, &c., when they are passed, that may be passed since the "passage" as it is called, has it, of the new Charter Act; for what does the empowering clause say? It says, that the local Government shall be empowered, among other things, to repeal, vary, &c. except, &c. &c. "or any provisions of any act heretofore to be passed in any law affecting the said Company, or the said territories, or the inhabitants thereof." Now this clearly gives, by implication, the right to repeal, &c., any future Act, or any Act heretofore passed, which relate to India, for if not, why did not the Act of Parliament merely say, that this Government should have no power to repeal any future Act whatever. To construe this sentence otherwise, would be to "fix on Parliament the absurdity of a most glaring tautology." We are afraid the British Parliament will not be very much flattered by the *Friend of India's* reasoning on the Statute. To prove that a thing must be, by showing that otherwise an Act of Parliament is tautologous, is about as convincing, as to say that it is impossible, that old Lady Carmine's colour would wash off, because if it did, "it would fix on Lady Carmine the reflexion of wearing rouge."

The *Friend of India* speaks more probably, when he hints that the British Legislature were glad to throw over to a deputy all matters relating to India, to none of which they entertained any affection; but we think the *Friend* is wrong when he takes it for granted, that the British Legislature have decided either the Black Act question, or any question involving the power of the Indian Government, to repeal Acts of Parliament. It is true that the disgraceful state of abeyance in which the British Legislative authority has remained during the present Session, has caused the Black Act question, so well as every vital national question, to be either utterly neglected, or dismissed with contempt. But a battle cannot be said to be lost that has never been fought, and when Parliament is again fit for the nation's business, we doubt not to see these, and other now totally unregarded questions, taken into due consideration and put to rights. The *Friend* might as well say that there should never be a fit and becoming education measure, because the existing Indian Government have abandoned the one they proposed to carry, so that because no great measure has been attended to therefore the Black Act is ratified and confirmed.—*Beng. Hurk. Oct. 4.*

## MEMORANDUM AND ECCLESIASTICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Rev. R. Davies, of Penang, has left that island for Singapore, and Rev. J. Dyer, of Malacca, has returned to Europe in the pursuit of health.—Rev. J. Schumann, of Benares, arrived in Calcutta during the past month.—Mrs. Piffard, the lady of our excellent brother, the Rev. C. Piffard, arrived safely on the *John Fleming* on the 23rd ultimo.—Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have left Calcutta for Serampore; they will take charge of the Orphan School at that station, and engage in general Mission labour. We regret, on account of the infant school cause, the absence of Mr. P. from the presidency. A more amiable and indefatigable representative the Society could not have sent out.—The Rev. Mr. Nicholson and lady are in labour at Kolshaghar.—The Bishop of Madras has been seriously indisposed; and he is through the surgery



of God somewhat restored.—We understand that Dr. Mill is made Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, son of the venerable philanthropist, is selected as Principal of Bishop's College.—We regret to announce the death of Miss Margaret Keith, the only daughter of the Rev. George Keith, the first Pastor of the Union Chapel; she died in London a few months back universally beloved and regretted: she was on the eve of sailing as a Missionary's wife to the East, but the Lord has caused her sun to go down while it was yet day. We have suffered her death because the Christian public in India, out of respect for her excellent parent, took a lively interest in the welfare of this Missionary orphan; and though but few may now be living who knew either father or daughter, it will be a melancholy satisfaction to that few to know that the child followed closely in the footsteps of the parent until they have both entered on their glorified state.—The Rev. Messrs. Flower and Clarkson with their wives have arrived safely at Bombay. They are destined for the London Society's Mission at Surat.—The following labourers from the American Board have arrived at Bombay. Rev. Messrs. Burgess, French, and Hume, with their wives, and Miss Farrar, formerly of the Bombay Mission.

We feel much pleasure in announcing the return of our excellent friends, the Rev. W. H. Pearce and Mrs. Pearce, of the Baptist Mission, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, and Mr. Wenner. The following brethren connected with the Christian Mission, also arrived in the same vessel, the *Platanquet*.—Rev. J. Innes and lady, and the Rev. Messrs. C. W. Lipp and Kraus. May all our beloved brethren be long spared to labour amongst the heathen. It is quite cheering to see such accessions of strength to the Mission circle. Oh, that God would pour out his spirit from on high, that their labours may be blessed indeed.—The Rev. J. H. Houghton, one of the Missionaries of the American Board in Ceylon, arrived in Calcutta during the month on his way to America, for the benefit of his health.—*Cal. Christian Observer.*

#### NEW WORK CONNECTED WITH THE MUSALMAN CONTROVERSY.

We have much pleasure in informing our friends who feel an interest in the religious welfare of the Mussulmans that the Rev. G. Effendi, formerly of the Georgian Mission, is now preparing several works in the Persian language on the most important topics connected with the Christian and Mussalman religions. The first of these, a treatise on the Divinity of Christ and the Trinity, is now ready for distribution; others on important subjects will soon follow. These works are lithographed, not printed, as the Mussulmans have a great objection to printed books. The whole expense of carrying these works through the press has been defrayed by two gentlemen of the Civil Service who feel deeply interested in the conversion of the Mussulmans, and who are quite competent to judge both of the literary and religious adaptation of the works to the end for which they are designed. From the character given of the style and manner of treating the important subjects embodied in these different treatises, we think our Missionary friends might with great advantage set about translating them into the Bengalee and Urdu languages.—*Ibid.*

We are glad that we have it in our power to lay before our readers the following statistical account of the Transvaal Province.

POPULATION, JAN. 1856.			
Mossesia Town		Country.	
Houses, . . .	2,565		6,950
Males, . . .	9,790		31,290
Females, . . .	8,538		30,511
Inhabitants, not including milly B's,	17,028		41,800
			56,881
Burmese and Talangs.			
Chinese, . . .	14,367		31,227
Malays, . . .	840		105
Kayans and Young-thons, . . .	78		8
Natives of India, . . .	2,013		119
			15,312
Tung Town.			
Houses, . . .	1,525		4,536
Males, . . .	5,503		17,720
Females, . . .	5,364		17,308
Total Inhabitants, . . .	10,499		35,524
			35,718
Burmese and Talangs.			
Chinese, . . .	9,583		25,478
Malays, . . .	84		26
Kayans and Young-thons, . . .	63		80
Natives of India, . . .	268		1,618
			26
Meyni Town.			
Houses, . . .	1,263		1,723
Males, . . .	5,764		5,289
Females, . . .	5,641		5,099
Total Inhabitants, . . .	7,406		10,487
			17,902
Burmese and Talangs.			
Chinese, . . .	6,571		6,571
Malays, . . .	23		1,370
Kayans and Young-thons, . . .	190		31
Natives of India, . . .	15		37
			353

Kayans and Young-thons, . . .	63	1,881	4,261
Natives of India, . . .	55	426	46
Miscellaneous, . . .	256	426	66
Grand Total.			
Houses, . . .			16,964
Males, . . .	56,936		112,405
Females, . . .	55,439		92,542
Burmese and Talangs, . . .			1,225
Chinese, . . .			1,190
Malays, . . .			303
Kayans and Young-thons, . . .			13,503
Natives of India, . . .			2,817
Miscellaneous, . . .			668

#### REVENUE, 1856.

Mussulmans.			
Excise, . . .	50,430	Fees and Fines, . . .	8,44
Lands, . . .	56,181	Ilire of Convict Labour, . . .	1,728
Fisheries, . . .	6,661	Philatage, . . .	11,367
Timber (Teak), . . .	10,260	Miscellaneous, . . .	19,652
Bamra, . . .	11,744		
		Total Co's Rs. . . .	204,968

Tury.			
Excise, . . .	8,280	Ilire of Convict Labour, . . .	1,60
Lands, . . .	56,067	Ilire's Nests, . . .	11,600
Fisheries, . . .	5,150	Miscellaneous, . . .	4,421
Bamra, . . .	2,224		
Fees and Fines, . . .	3,864	Total Co's Rs. . . .	94,416

Meyni.			
Excise, . . .	11,270	Fees and Fines, . . .	2,802
Lands, . . .	13,454	Ilire of Convict Labour, . . .	2,500
Fisheries, . . .	5,054	Ilire's Nests, . . .	1,973
Timber (Sapan Wood), . . .	3,378	Miscellaneous, . . .	5,200
Bamra, . . .	2,010		
		Total Co's Rs. . . .	92,264

Grand Total.			
Excise, . . .	80,190	Fees and Fines, . . .	15,728
Lands, . . .	128,900	Ilire of Convict Labour, . . .	22,227
Fisheries, . . .	18,884	Ilire's Nests, . . .	13,072
Timber, . . .	33,638	Philatage, . . .	11,847
Bamra, . . .	17,964	Miscellaneous, . . .	39,365
		Total Co's Rs. . . .	351,746

#### EXPENDITURE, 1856.

Mussulmans.			
Revenue, . . .	22,267	Marine, . . .	34,544
Judicial, . . .	100,124	Military, . . .	919,207
General (including Salting Local Corps), . . .	20,833		
		Total Co's Rs. . . .	1,053,983

Tury.			
Revenue, . . .	13,134	Marine, . . .	1,800
Judicial, . . .	25,601	Military, . . .	4,514
General, . . .	7,509		
		Total Co's Rs. . . .	53,545

Meyni.			
Revenue, . . .	7,233	Marine, . . .	3,169
Judicial, . . .	11,264	Military, . . .	29,000
General, . . .	2,533		
		Total Co's Rs. . . .	64,708

Grand Total Expenditure.			
Revenue, . . .	55,228	General, . . .	101,475
Judicial, . . .	147,309	Marine, . . .	39,883
General (including charge of about 1700 Bengal Couverts), . . .	1,616	Military, . . .	964,450
Mussulman Chronicle, . . .		Total Co's Rs. . . .	1,206,119

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

##### SUBSCRIBER COLLECTS.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRS,—Can you, or any of your readers, kindly say whether Government supports, and pays the teachers of, a College at Benares, or elsewhere, wherein the Hindoo Shastars, containing the doctrines of their faith, are taught to the students? or whether this has been discontinued? And whether there be in Calcutta any Oriental College supported by Government, and conducted upon the above principles, either in the Sanscrit or Arabic languages?

Your obedient servant,

AN ENQUIRER.

There are Government Seminaries, conducted on this principle, both at Benares and Calcutta.—*Editors.*

##### ROMAN NUMERALS.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRS,—I submit that there might be much advantage, as it seems to me, little difficulty, in establishing throughout all India, the numerical symbols we ourselves use, instead of the vast and perplexing variety of numerical symbols used by the Native. We might thereby reduce the difficulty and the risks of error and

found in mutual transactions & account; and the Government might also, by the general subordination of its symbols, be relieved from the necessity of keeping up double sets of accounts, and sometimes of writers, for the English and Native departments of account; and, furthermore, general uniformity is an object of some importance.

As the English system of decimals is, so far as it would be connected with the effect of the proposed measure, the same as that of the Natives, the change would involve only the necessity of each person's learning nine symbols.

I proposed this long ago to the Editor of the *Harkara*, who supported the proposal, which, however, has hitherto met the usual fate of proposals submitted in an Indian Newspaper.

Yours,

A MADRAS CIVIL SERVANT.

#### THE POLICE.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

"Clearly a difficult point for Government, that of dealing with these masses; if, indeed, it be not rather the sole point and problem of Government, and all other points mere accidental 'croquetts, asperities and beatings of the wind.'"

T. CARLILE.

SIR,—In the rather pithy remarks you put forth in a recent article respecting the inefficiency to do good, and the efficiency to do evil, of the Police, you mention that the Native papers complain rather strenuously that, among the benefits we have conferred on them, security of property is not one; and the question which this suggests is, what are the benefits,—excluding this important benefit,—which we have conferred on them?

It is better,—and there is not much time to lose,—that we should (as the French say) *present* these questions before the Natives ask them: those questions they already ask are important signs of the times, and indicate (as I have said) the dissolution of that prestige which is the *only* moral barrier between the ruling power and the populace; and also a tendency, the result of which must be a collision of new theories with old circumstances, and mighty will be the shock of their meeting, unless we substitute the means of *conciliation* to supersede the tendency to *collision*. To do this is better than merely strengthening or propitiating the solitery, our only other barrier. We must seek to govern *fort* bin, rather than *hien* fort.

But it is through the subject of Police that I would come to my more ulterior subject.

You have well said that the Police requires a more immediate care than municipal reform, even if successful, would afford. But the immediate cure may, perhaps, be united with the general reform; and with this view I would propose that the Native Police in all towns and considerable villages be informed, that on the first occasion of an unresisted robbery taking place in any one of them, at least one-half the Police establishment (including the head) thereof shall be dismissed; and I would have it added, that getting up false evidence against those rather likely to have committed the robbery, will, in no wise, as at present, satisfy the responsibility which attaches to such unresisted robbery. On the first vacancy which resulted after this (which should be no idle) threat, I would have the people asked, in rather a general manner, whom they would wish to have as their head men; and the object of their choice should, in default of any particular objection, be appolated; and this, with a public explanation that his continuance in office would depend greatly on the good opinion of the community, who (at least all able to read and write) should be consulted on the subject at certain intervals, and in a more or more formal and specific, as circumstances should suggest. Six or seven years of headship, thus constituted, should be almost a *sure* claim to an immediate Despatch; and this, *without any additional expense to the State*, should make the office more valuable and more stimulative of vigilance than it otherwise would be. Such well-trieved municipal servants might also

• If the Police servants are active against the robbers, they should generally be witnesses; and this consideration should reduce the Dargah's power of harassing others, and thus extorting from them as much as the robbers have; and, further, to minimise this evil, the Poons who accompany the case, should be the attesting witnesses of confusion. They are just as good witnesses as any others shown by the *Dargah*; and this arrangement answers well under the Madras Presidency.

be excited by the hopes of District Moonshiffs, for which I think they would be more fit than those chosen under the present principles (if there be any) of selection.

In the beginning of the above course of measures, I would have the number and the individual salaries of the Police Poons, &c., increased; and this exigence I would meet by reducing the Poon establishments of the Civil Courts, who might make use of the Post Office, in the conveyance of processes and returns through Moonshiffs and other local functionaries, (all them attestors) to be duly fixed at the proper places. Any Jodiel officer will be able to follow out this latter idea without my further explanation. The arrangement would also save much time.

And now having given to you a sketch of my system of Police, may I submit a question regarding those proposed by the Police Committee and Mr. Helliard? What new principle of selection have they proposed in lieu of the old principles, under which Dargahs, with the marks of fetters, were entrusted with Police, and Magistrates appointed things as their Cutwale and Jewahewars. My system, at least, proposes a new principle of selection, which *cannot* be worse than the above; while it makes each subordinate department, as it were, a school for that above it; and their's seems to me nothing but the old system in a more intense degree; the common-place proposal of more pay being the only essential change, to which, perhaps, may be added, the proposal of still more of the anti-national superintendence under which things have become "as bad as possible;" and which still is considered so superexcellent.

Yours,

CASSANDRA.

#### THE RESUMPTION.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—Having read a paragraph in one of the late numbers of the *Englishman*, proclaiming that, on a production of the proceedings connected with the resumption question before Parliament, and other high authorities in England, by means of the Agent of the Landholder's Society there, every prospect existed of a final triumph in the matter over the Government of this country, I am induced to offer a few remarks on the subject generally, and more especially as taken up by the Landholders of Bengal in their present Association; likewise to enquire what meaning it may be intended to convey, by the expression of "a final triumph over Government," and by that of the "universal feeling of hostility to resumption" also put forth by the Editor of the above paper.

If it be meant that any of the representatives sent home by the Landholders, or made by their Agent in England, and by prejudiced advocates, can have the effect of putting a stop to enquiries, now so far proceeded in by Government, as to the rights of which the public have been so long and fraudulently deprived, I think the Editor either shows his entire ignorance of the subject so prominently thrust forward by him; or else that he has fallen into a more culpable error in a public Journalist in asserting, on the *ipse dictum* of his correspondent, groundless hopes in the breasts of the parties interested, and inducing them thereby to persevere in a useless expenditure, for the establishment of an Agent whose hopes and anticipations, however sincere, must ultimately end in disappointment to those for whose encouragement they are expressed and published.

Surely no person in the least acquainted with the Revenue system of the Lower Provinces, or with the principles on which a permanent settlement was made with the Landholders by Lord Cornwallis, can imagine that a *stoppage to resumption*, in its

• In regard to the arming of Police Poons, I venture, at risk of some ridicule, to say that bows and arrows are the weapons by which even the most timid can render any robbery a dangerous service; because the ambush of the party who discharge the arrow may remain secret. All good service against robbery should be rewarded with Friendships, if suitable; and the rewards should be notified in the demi-official educational Gazette.

† However, I must not be so unjust as to omit that they all protest against the union and courtesies of Revenue and Police; that state-military measure of your favorite, L. W. B.; which gives the Tahsildar a close gripe of the Ryot, and enables the Police Collector, at the end of the year, to say that he has few or no defaulters in jail. It is *this* the union works well, keeping up individual enmities, instead of collective adjustment, the initiation of which latter is the initiation of itself self-government.

present stage, can possibly take place. Such an order would be a positive absurdity, and tantamount to a confession, on the part of originators, that the British Government in India had been settling in one continued course of injustice ever since their acquisition of the country. No reflecting man, surely, can, for a moment, suppose that, because a permanent agreement was entered into between the Zemindars of the settled Provinces, and the Government, as to no future increase of assessment on their lands *YAKKA* PAYING revenue, and brought on the rent-roll of the State, there is no investigation or enquiry should ever take place regarding the liability to assessment of lands *never exhibited on such rent-roll*, and held by individuals paying but a tithe of what would have been justly demanded from them, had not the existence of their possessions, or their liability to assessment, been carefully screened from the view of Government, when forming the generous and liberal compact which they did. Yet here we have the shrewd Editor of the *Englishman*, and the sapient *Eurharus*, too, proclaiming forth the likelihood of "an end to resumptions." This, indeed, would be finally with a vengeance!

As to the possibility of such a result being accomplished by the exertions of the Landholder's Society, or by any other means, as well might it be attempted to persuade every tax-payer in England or Scotland, who may have occasionally succeeded in hiding from the observance of the proper officers, their horses and dogs, liable to taxation by the laws of the land; not only that, because they had so long succeeded in doing so, no tax for the future should ever be demanded on account of the dogs and horses thus from year to year concealed; but also, as an additional indulgence for such good faith, the Executive Government should be debarred from ordering any enquiry into the number of dogs and horses, which persons so acting or their heirs, might ever afterwards desire to conceal, or into the amount of loss which might accrue to the State and the public, from the prevalence of such practices.

To the above simple example would the much misrepresented question of reumption, as carried forward by this Government, be found to bear comparison, if ever sifted and enquired into, before a British Parliament. So does it now appear to all disinterested persons who have taken the trouble to examine it; and who from such examination are able to see the real object of a portion, at least, of the Landholder's Society, in raising the outcry they have against proceedings essentially fair and equitable. For be it observed, the prayer of the Society is not merely that they should be secured in their justly acquired rights, but is, in fact, that an interdiction should be made against any enquiry as to whether they, and those whose cause they profess to advocate, have gained possession merely of such rights, or whether, under pretext of them, there may not have been individuals who have cheated the State of revenues which would otherwise have been expended for the public good. If their claims be fair, why dread enquiry? If they have dealt with the Government in the same spirit in which Government dealt with them, and been as faithful in the performance of their contracts since, and at the time their possessions were first leased to them, as the Government have been, why dread the light?

If the improvement and welfare of the country by their object, under show of which so many enlightened men have been induced to join their Association, why oppose investigations, which, whilst they never can deprive any one of property or privileges legally held and obtained, will result only in the recovery of public resources, and in definitely settling questions, the elusiveness of which, independent of all other considerations, forms a barrier to the just determination of individual claims, affords an extended field for corruption in our Courts; and by means of such corruption, enables the rich man to set at defiance the just claims of the poor and unprotected. But, say the Association, and the Press for them, in respect to lands claimed to be exempted from paying their proportion of the general tax, how tyrannically do Government Act, and how unjustly, in now appointing Special Officers to take away our lands (such are the representations made) *et cetera* period when it is well known that proof is beyond our reach, and that the documents and title deeds by which we held our tenures have been either lost or destroyed? And this they do, after, by having allowed us to remain in unquestioned possession for near half a century, they had tacitly

relinquished all right to advance their claims against us. How mercifully, and with what impolicy, too, does Government act in the course of such measures as regards our religion and our priesthood, in depriving our Temples and our Idols of the lands granted for their support, and in driving our Priests and their families from the homes and possessions enjoyed by them for successive generations.

Such is the tone and tenor of the remonstrance of the Landholders; and the proceedings of Government being thus misrepresented by them from interested motives in the first instance, and by the public Press from ignorance in the second, numbers of the most respectable part of the community, both Europeans and Natives, come forward to express their opinion of the oppression, went of faith, and impolicy of the Government. They suppose, of course, that the Press must be well acquainted with the merits of the case; and not having themselves time or inclination to enquire further, they give their names and names to support innumerable instances of fraud and public plunder, which, had they been acquainted with, they could never, as honest citizens, have for a moment dreamt of countenancing. Nay, blinded by the plausibility with which alleged cases of hardship are represented to them, is it not possible that they may unknowingly league themselves with actual perpetrators of detected frauds and impositions, so gross as to make them blush at the idea of their being supposed to be cognisant of them?

But how different, Mr. Editor, are the proceedings of Government, in reality, from the representations made of them by the Landholders and the Press? Illustrations being the order of the day, and our very few words being filled with them, I may humbly endeavour, by means of one, to describe the question as it now stands between the Government and those of its subjects, who are claiming special privileges and exemptions. We will suppose, then, that a South American takes possession of one of the Islands in the Pacific or Atlantic Ocean, occupied, at the time, by its aborigines; his laws and his system of taxation prevail; and by such, he demands a certain portion of the produce of the soil, of which, in fact, he has become the proprietor. Some generations afterwards, John Smith, an enterprising Englishman, is permitted to establish a factory on the Island, and to carry on trade with the inhabitants. By certain portions of them, and by officers, by right, though not in fact subject to the chief proprietor, his trade is forcibly opposed; and having invaded the whole of his capital in it, he is obliged at length to raise a force for its protection. He is permitted to do so by the authorities of the day; and though he had recourse to such a measure at first, merely for the purposes mentioned, he eventually becomes obliged, by a continuance of opposition and injustice towards him, to increase the force once raised, and to take a part, with a view to self-preservation, in the brutal and disturbances prevailing amongst contending parties in the Island; and from long to long he is at last constrained from the same causes to quarrel with the master of the Island, and with the other authorities by whose permission he had at first been enabled to get a footing in the country, in his commercial capacity.

After some time had passed in this state of things, and frequent quarrels and reconciliations had taken place between John and his opponents, the chief proprietor requests him to take the general administration of the principal part of the Island into his own hands. This he at first refuses, but soon sees the necessity for acquiescence; and, accordingly, on agreeing to pay certain stipends to the former master, and some of the other authorities, an immense portion of the Island, and its revenues in fact, is made over to him. Having undertaken this trust, he commences to form regulations for the welfare of his new property, and to collect the rents and taxes to which he had become entitled. All his orders are obeyed, as much as possible, in view of the feelings of the various classes of persons who had become subject to him, and the great advantages of the change of masters are fully admitted.

After a short period he finds, however, an enormous deficiency in his rents; and when the cause is enquired into, he is told that though he had become general proprietor, yet there were certain portions of land within the country given him, from which rent could not be demanded by him. Some of these portions, say the claimants to exemption, have been bestowed by the former

masters of the country; and some one who were intrusted with the collection of the revenues for them, have been so kind as to bestow so exempted on ourselves. The rents of the other lands, too, which it could, by no possible contrivance, be attempted to free altogether from assessment, yearly decreased; and all at length, on an extent, as to place his sovereignty, and, consequently, the general well-being of his country in considerable danger. Under these circumstances, being very much engaged in contending with foreign enemies, he declared to those who claimed their lands free by grant from rent, that he had not then leisure, or the means of enquiring all at once into their rights; that without such an enquiry before a judicial tribunal he would not interfere for his own. All he then required of them was to submit a true and faithful account of their tenure, stating the extent, how, when, and by whom acquired; and any which were really found to have been obtained before the date on which the whole of the country had been given to him, he would continue, according to the terms of the titles, to consider exempted from rent. In his first proclamation on this subject, he fully shewed how doubtful he was of the truth or correctness of the claims against him; and he said, as I thus sat, I must have correct statements; no shifting or changing of names; no false dates or false title deeds; the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, will serve my object, or the ends of justice; and if a contrary course is pursued, or if you fail to give in the statements called for, when I come to enquire into my right, I will at once levy my rents from you. I will not, however, deprive you of the occupancy of your lands, nor will I demand any back rents. All I will enforce will be a reduced rate of rent from the period, or soon after that, on which my power to assess, according to the rules now laid down, has been determined. A. B.

(To be continued.)

To Correspondents.

The letter from "A. D. C. under Reg. IX." has been received, and will appear next week.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

**A NEW CHURCH IN LAMBERT.**—TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES, has been erected on ground given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Carleton-street. It contains 1,000 sittings, one-half of which are to be appropriated to the use of the poor. The consecration will take place on Thursday, the 27th instant, and the church will be opened on the following Sunday.—*Pat.*

**NEW CHURCH AT ILLINGTON.**—The consecration of St. Stephen's church, New North-road, Illington, took place last week, by the Bishop of London. This church is the last of the three which have lately been erected in that parish by private subscription, and makes the ninth church in the parish, in addition to the parent church and the chapel of ease. It is calculated to hold one thousand persons.—*Christ. Ad.*

**MOVEMENT AGAINST PATRONAGE.**—A movement has commenced in the Church for the purpose of securing, by legislative enactment, a power for the people indirectly to choose their own ministers, by some such contrivance as the General Assembly (illegally sanctioned under the name of the veto law. We greatly doubt the success of any such movement against formidable opposition in both Houses, as trenching on private rights, and indirectly shaking the foundation of the English Church. The strenuous support of the overwhelming majority of the people would be required. The power of direct election by the people might be thought worth contending for by many; but we doubt whether the great body would join even for this; for the principle of Establishments is essentially the principle of Toryism. However liberal in his views a candidate might be, by making him a minister, with a life appointment, a good stipend, and his own conscience the only measure of the efficiency of his labours, he would be recognized, or by which he was effected, the Liberal candidate would very soon be considered a Tory minister. Among Dissenters, the candidate must not only be popular with the people, but after he is appointed minister, he must exert himself to the utmost to continue popular; otherwise his people will leave him, his income will be lessened, and his respectability greatly impaired in the eyes of his brethren and of the public at large. This difference, we suspect, is now clearly seen by a large proportion of the people; and, therefore, we are very sceptical as to their joining in any movement which would establish a Tory minister, in favour of the Voluntary principle, which is unquestionably making rapid progress even in the ranks of the Church. It is scarcely necessary to state that the Dissenters would not join in the projected movement; many of them believe that appointment by the people, combined with payment by the State, would lead to the most injurious consequences. The opponents of the move-

ment, active and passive, might be summed up thus:—First, nine-tenths of the common people in connexion with the Church of Scotland; second, nine-tenths of the Dissenters; third, nine-tenths of the Tory constituency; fourth, nineteen-twentieths of the Episcopalian; fifth, one-fourth part of the Whig constituency belonging to the Church—making in all at least seven-eighths of the numbers, wealth, and intelligence of the country. With such fearful odds to contend against, we suspect the small but zealous band of antipatronage men have little chance of carrying any measure in Parliament, even if they were united among themselves, which they are not. Even in Dr. Chalmers's committee, small as it is, there has been a split; and it is understood Mr. Hope Johnson, M. P., and Dr. Muir, of St. Stephen, two of its most influential members, have already resigned.—*Scotsman.*

### BIBLE PRINTING, SCOTLAND.

**Memorial of the Scottish Central Board to Lord John Russell.**  
Unto the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Scottish Central Board, for vindicating the right of Dissenters.

MR. LORD.—The members of the Scottish Central Board, and the whole body of Dissenters in Scotland, were highly gratified by the announcement sometimes ago made by your lordship in your place in Parliament, that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to allow the patent for printing the Holy Scriptures to expire, and not to renew it in favour either of individuals or of corporations.

Although we saw no necessity for the establishment of a censorship of the press in regard to the Sacred Volume, any more than in regard to any other book, we were not disposed to offer opposition to any reasonable arrangement which Government might think necessary for suppressing incorrect or corrupt editions, believing that any board to whom your lordship has been committed, would be constituted irrespective of religious opinions, and would not have such powers conferred upon it as might defeat the great object in view.

These being our expectations, founded on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons and your lordship's previous declaration, we have heard with great regret and disappointment the announcement made by your lordship in regard to the constitution and powers of the proposed board, and we leave humbly but earnestly to remonstrate with your lordship on the subject.

To commit to any board the exclusive right of printing Bibles themselves, or allowing others to print them, and to require all who may wish to engage in this immovable branch of trade to employ a corrector of the press nominated by the board, and to obtain its imprimatur before issuing a single copy, is, we humbly conceive, entirely at variance with the principle formerly announced, and involves powers which, with whatever restrictions they are accompanied, might be exercised in the most arbitrary and partial manner, to the great injury of individuals and of the public good.

This objection receives additional force from the constitution of the proposed board, which in itself, and apart from its powers, is highly objectionable, and we must be permitted to say insulting to Dissenters. It infers that none but ministers or members of the Church of Scotland can be trusted with powers to superintend the purity of the text; that ministers and members of other denominations might be tempted to sanction deviations from the standard version;—it adds to the lividious distinctions among religious denominations already too numerous, and the source of much injury to religion, and contention in the State;—it gives in effect, and for the first time, to the Established Church the entire control of the printing of the Scriptures;—and the whole scheme is calculated, in our opinion, to defeat the great and which Dissenters have ever had in view in interesting themselves in this matter—the securing to the people of Scotland, and especially the poor, an abundant supply of cheap Bibles.

That your lordship could have contemplated the plan in this light, we do not feel a moment imagine; and on being made aware, as we can most confidently affirm, that it will occasion disappointment and dissatisfaction to the great mass of the community, that it will obstruct the free production of copies of the Scriptures, and that it will tend to exasperate feelings already sufficiently excited, we feel assured that your lordship will see cause to abandon the measure, and revert to some such arrangement as that proposed in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which notwithstanding the objections to which it was liable, was unexceptionably superior, in our view, to that now proposed by Her Majesty's Government.

We are, in the name of the Board,

Your lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) ALEXANDER FARQUHARSON, Chairman.

JAMES FARRIS, Junior, Secretary.

**JAMAICA.**—A correspondent in this island writes as follows:—The Baptists have commenced the grand scheme of preparing young men of this island to send on a mission to Africa.

They have already raised 1000*l.* for the purpose, and they are now establishing a school for the training of native young men. They are indeed an indefatigable body of Christians. Oh! that all societies would unite to evangelize benighted Africa!—*Christ. Adv.*

**JAMAICA.**—Letter from the Rev Mr. Knibbe to Dr. Hoby, dated 22nd April, 1839.—“We have had some interesting meetings in Kingston and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale respecting Africa, which have rejoiced our hearts, and which will I hope lead to some triumphant results. But what will my brother say? how will his heart expand! how will he bless the Lord when I tell him that the first Missionary is now in Africa, proclaiming salvation through the blood of Christ! Oh, ‘tis glorious! Yes, while we have been talking, a beloved brother, one of the displaced and traduced black Christians who have been so defamed, an African by birth, has left this island (Jamaica), taking with him only a letter of recommendation from his late pastor, brother Gardner; he has worked his passage to Africa, and without any support or countenance, except from God, is now on the spot from whence he was stolen when a boy, telling his fellow-countrymen the name of Jesus. O my soul! I bless thee for the Lord. My heart is too full—I can scarcely write for tears of joy. May God bless Thomas Keith, for that is the name of the honoured man. He has written one letter, which he has sent to his friends here, the Greek or Latin, but he knows and feels that Jesus died to save sinners, and in the spirit of an apostle he has gone to proclaim his precious name. A pious medical gentleman in the navy now in the island, or rather in one of Her Majesty’s ships, who is just from Africa, saw Thomas Keith there; he appears very warmly to enter into the subject.”

When in Kingston last week I held, in company with brother Dexter, a private meeting with the natives of Africa on this interesting subject. Oh, that you had been there! To me it was most delightful. We had present Africans from many parts of Africa; William McCall, a papa from Cape Coast, a good man; John McCallach, from Cape Mesurado, offered instantly to go, and appeared to long for the time. When I asked him when he would be ready, “To-morrow,” was his energetic reply: “I am well off, but I feel for my poor countrymen; I long, I have longed for years, to tell them of Jesus; nothing but the blood of Jesus will stop the accursed slave-trade!” Hear this, Christians, from the lips of an African.

Among the interesting scenes that this meeting presented, I must mention the following. W. Walker, a soldier, a black man, announced himself as King Bill. His history is this:—He says that his father is the present King, whom most of the slaves are sold, and the father of a very great slave-dealer. Seventeen years ago his father sent him to Spain by one of the slave-ships, to learn to read and write; the vessel, which was full of slaves, was captured by the British; he enlisted, and is now in Her Majesty’s service. He is a member of one of our churches, and longs to go back to tell his father to stop the slave-trade. The residence of King Bill is somewhere near Fernando Po, where McCallach says Mr. Knibbe will go, and go they must.

After me to mention another incident. Mr. P., a servant, who is a Baptist, came bringing her son, and with deep feeling said, “Mr. Knibbe, ever since you have talked about Africa, my son has been urging me to let him go to be a seaboarman there. All I can say is, that I dare not refuse. It is the land of his grandfather and grandmothers. If you choose, I give him up to the work.”

I have had several incidents like this. Several of my old scholars are quite alive to the subject, and the general feeling among the people is delightful. It would rejoice your heart, I am sure, to see the ardour feeling displayed. Bear in mind that the Gospel first came to Jamaica by Africans or their descendants, and that now they are free they appear determined to be the first to carry it back to their native land; they may not be all we could wish, but they will be noble pioneers, as they were in Jamaica, and they ought to be sent in their native simplicity, and in their unbroken energy.”—*Pat.*

#### EDUCATION.

**THE LATE REV. RICHARD WATSON’S** OF SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—“The new plan for general education in Ireland, proposed by Government, which endeavours to meet all religious parties, by making education secular, leaving one day in every week unoccupied, that the children may be taught religion by their own Pastors, or friends, has met with some severe criticisms from zealous Protestant Churchmen. For our parts, if there must be a general plan for national education in Ireland, we see not how else it can be conducted, than by rendering it wholly literary. The charge is certainly unfounded, that the plan is hostile to religious instruction; for, in fact, it recognizes its necessity by exempting the scholars one day in the week for this purpose. It is easy to object; but since the Catholics will not send their children to schools taught in the Protestant mode, though such schools should be set up throughout Ireland, the question is this, Whether it is better to leave the Catholic peasantry wholly without education, or grant it to them in this way. We prefer the latter; and, though the Government

plan, in its details, is capable of improvement, and indeed lies open to revision and amendment, yet, if honestly conducted, it will prove a great benefit. We are further inclined to think that too much dependence has been placed upon schools of every kind, as the instruments of directly conveying religious knowledge. The duty of the Minister and of the parent has been too much neglected in this respect; and that has been left to others, which, the latter by nature, the former by office, are specially charged either to do, or to superintend.”—*Christ. Adv.*

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**DOVER, Thursday, June 13.**—Yesterday, from daylight to sunset, a tremendous flight of locusts of vast height and with passed through and over the town of Calais, taking the direction of the Low Countries. Swarms from two inches to three inches in length were secured, and have been presented by Captain Smithett, of the *Ariel Post-office Packet*, to the Dover Museum.—*Pat.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COPIOUS RAINS** which have fallen this week have imparted a delightful freshness to the earth, which in all directions presents a healthful, verdurous, and luxuriant aspect. Hyemaking will commence in about ten days. The wheat and other crops are recovering their impaired condition, and a prolific summer and bounteous autumn may not unreasonably be anticipated.—*Bristol Journal.*

**A STEP TOWARDS TEMPERANCE.**—The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders prohibiting women and children when embarked on board any of her Majesty’s ships or troop ships, the usual proportion of spirits; but in consideration thereof have granted them double allowance of tea, cocoa, and sugar.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

**VESSEL RUN DOWN BY A STRAMER.**—On Monday last Inquest was held at the Ship Tavern, East Tilbury, Essex, before Charles Caine Lewis, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Marcus Buck, aged 31, who was drowned on the morning of the 10th of May, by the *Gratitudo* cutter, in which he and others were, being run down by the *Castor*, French steam-ship, in the river below Gravesend. The evidence given by the people on board the cutter attributed the accident to negligence and the want of a proper look out that the poor man had lost his life. The statement given by the pilot in charge of the steam-ship, was contrary. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of “Accidental Death,” with a decree of 50*li.* on the *Castor* steam-ship. The *Gratitudo* is a total wreck, and remains under water.—*Pat.*

**Vauxhall Gardens** will not be opened this season, in consequence of the losses upon the last two or three seasons.—*Ibid.*

**THE ANNUITIES AT THE TOWER.**—Before the reduction of the admission fee from 3*s.* to 1*s.* the number of visitors who paid entrance was about 10,000 annually; but during the following year it increased to nearly fourfold, or 40,000. Since the further reduction to 6*d.*, the number of visitors is again greatly beyond that average. In May, 1838, the amount was 4,524*l.*; but in May, 1839, it was 9,454*l.*, producing a much larger profit than when the charge was four times the present fee.—*Ibid.*

**THE SUGAR-DUTIES BILL** was read on Friday, 28th June, a third time, and passed. Mr. Ewart moved a resolution, declaring that sugar produced by free labour ought to be introduced into this country, on payment of the same duties as those on Colonial sugar. Supported by Mr. Thorneley, Mr. Fear, Mr. Clay, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Mark Phillips, but opposed by Mr. Spring Rice and Mr. Poulett Thomson. Mr. Ewart withdrew his motion. The speech of the President of the Board of Trade seemed to be altogether in favour of the motion; and he dwelt especially on the importance of preserving the trade with the Brazils.—*Christ. Adv.*

**MUSCSELIN DE LAINE MANUFACTURE.**—The musceline de laine was first introduced into this country about three years ago, in a fabric composed wholly of wool, within the reach only of the wealthier classes. To meet, however, the great demand of all ranks in society, a mixed fabric, consisting of cotton and wool was substituted, coarser wool being employed; and the sale having got into a great number of hands, the musceline de laine may adorn the person of any one who can command the price of a common cloth. Formerly immense quantities were imported from France, on payment of a heavy duty, and when first introduced, sold at most extravagant prices, but now the foreign goods have been met with such successful opposition from the British manufacturer, that they are nearly altogether driven out of the market. France has always had the reputation of producing the finest goods in the world, and had our Gaelic neighbours not met with such powerful competitors in the British, they might, for a long time, and for the higher description of goods, command a complete monopoly in the market. At this moment the number of hands engaged in this trade is enormous. Besides those who are occupied at the spinning table, a great proportion, nearly one-half of the hand-loom weavers of Scot-

aid, are in full operation in manufacturing the cloth; in almost all the smallest villages in the west there is scarcely a loom idle, and we are pretty safe in saying, that there is not a respectable dealer who will find any difficulty in obtaining employment from the innumerable de laine manufacturers. This trade has given a mighty impulse to the wool trade; but at the same time it has considerably weakened the hands of the cotton-spinners, who are complaining of the small demands for particular sorts of their yarn.—*Christ. Adv.*

**BANK OF ENGLAND GRANT FOR CHURCH BUILDING.**—We understand that the directors of the Bank of England has voted a sum of 500*l.* towards the building a new church in the eastern division of the metropolis. It is fortunate for the directors of the Bank of England that the proprietors are perfectly satisfied with their dividends without asking for an examination of accounts. Were it otherwise, we should suppose that the directors would find it difficult to satisfy the Quakers and other Dissenters, who constitute no inconsiderable portion of the body of proprietors, upon what principle the corporate funds are voted for any other than corporate objects.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**UNITED STATES.**—By the *Great Western Steamer*, which arrived at Bristol on Wednesday evening, after a passage of less than thirteen days, New York papers have been received to the 14th ult. The political news is unimportant. Business, especially in the cotton-market, was dull. Two slave-ships, belonging to Americans, had been captured by a British man-of-war, and taken to New York; where the officers may be dealt with according to the laws of their own country.—*Christ. Adv.*

**WEST INDIES.**—The Governor of Demerara and Barbice has put an end to the session of his Parliament, with a rebuke to the members for their factious conduct.—*Ibid.*

**ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.**—We mentioned in our last that the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had taken up with lively interest the idea of a general convention of friends to the cause of freedom from every nation. It appears that a very happy co-operation may be expected from the sympathisers of the United States. It has been accordingly resolved to invite and prepare for such a general convention, its proceedings to commence in London on the 15th of June, 1840.—*British Emancipator.*

**JAMAICA.**—Extract of a Letter from J. M. Phillippo to Joseph Sturge, dated Spanish-Town, Jamaica, May 2, 1839.—“I am exceedingly concerned to find that the planters have succeeded in evading the laws of the island. They have made a desperate effort to do this, and they have succeeded. It is currently reported here that the London journalists, who have lately manifested so much sympathy with our late slave-masters, have been brought for that purpose; and they have certainly shown themselves, especially the professedly anti-aristocratical part of them, by no means inimitable to ribes. Should the Government at all listen to the representations of the pro-slavery party, it will be a most inauspicious circumstance, as it would but revive the differences of which they complain, and which are now almost universally set at rest. The most profound tranquillity universally prevails. Our courts of justice seldom now behold a criminal, and the absence of ordinary offences from the calendar is often the subject of gratulation by the Judge. The business of the estates and ports is almost in every instance being proceeded with; innumerable spots are being recovered by small cultivators from the wastes. New villages are rapidly rising up in every direction. Land is nearly double the value it was a few months ago. Estates and small farms are seldom in the market, and when they are, although greatly augmented in value, there is no want of purchasers. The advantages resulting from the new state of things in the towns are too palpable to admit of a single question. The houses are being erected, or old ones are undergoing repairs in almost every street; the markets are abundantly supplied with provisions; the comforts and wants of civilised life are increasingly desired and possessed; merchants and traders have more employment than formerly; and intimations of the increase of commerce, of the decline of agriculture, and of the ruin of the country, are nowhere to be seen. So far are we from being likely to realize the hopes and dreams presided by the enemies of freedom, that the very reverse may be confidently expected. Not only is this fact proclaimed by the avidity with which properties are purchased when exposed for sale, by the increased price of land, together with the host of other evidence, but also by the efforts that are being made for the improvement of agriculture, by the designs in contemplation both for the manufacture and transport of iron in the more general introduction of machinery, and for the construction of railroads, by the various public institutions which are beginning to rise into being, and by the conversations that are daily taking place to the advantage of the new state of things among proprietors and attorneys themselves.

“The strongest evidence is offered by every thing we see and hear around us, that we enjoy the dawn of a brighter day in every respect than Jamaica has ever yet beheld.

“It is rumored here that Sir Lionel Smith is to be in his turn sacrificed by the Colonial Office to expediency. A most ear-

nestly hope this is not the case; if so, there will again be confusion and every evil work.

Extract of a Letter from John Clark to Joseph Sturge, dated Brown's-town, Jamaica, May the 2nd, 1839.

“The people are going on admirably. On almost every sugar estate in this part of the parish there is as much sugar making, I believe, as during the apprenticeship. I can mention O-ranger, Valler, (nearly all the people on which are connected with my church), Cave Valley, Borough Belidge, and Greenock, where the people are employed by the job, or at 1*sd.* per day, with houses and grounds. They are working well. At Dunbarton, Antrim, Collieden, Ballyentry, although the people are not paid more than at the other places, they are charged from 3*ds.* 4*d.* to 6*ds.* 8*d.* per week rent; yet there is no real cause of complaint. They are also working well, although for less than their neighbours; but this is not expected to continue. These estates must either pay the market-price for labour or lose their people, if land can be bought in the neighbourhood.

“There is one interesting fact which I cannot forbear mentioning, that from the time of Hamilton's (the late Special Justice) removal to the end of the apprenticeship, but two persons connected as member or enquireurs with my station were punished, and those unpunished were punished.

“From the 1st of August in this date not one has been imprisoned for any crime, although nearly 3,000 in number; indeed, in the whole district with which, as a minister, I have to do, in which there is a negro population of nine or ten thousand, full half of which attend my ministry, but one black person has been committed to prison, and that for an assault which, I think, was compromised.

“We have no police, and we need none. Were it not for the disputes respecting wages and rents, the stipendiary magistrats would have a sinecure situation.

“I was very sanguine respecting the working of freedom. My expectations are more than realised. Give God the glory.”  
*Pat.*

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The Legislature are involved in a fresh quarrel with the Governor. In Prince Edward's Island, also, much discontent prevailed, on account of many persons being ejected from Crown lands on which they had expended labour and money, without possessing a legal title to the property. The House of Representatives had deputed their Speaker, Mr. Cooper, to proceed to England, for the purpose of inducing the Government to take some measure respecting the Crown lands.—*Christ. Adv.*

**THIRTY ABORIGINAL NATIVES OF NEW SOUTH WALES** have been cruelly murdered in cold blood, by white settlers, seven of whom have been convicted of the massacre, and executed on the 15th of December. The details in the Sydney papers, just arrived, disclose frightful particulars.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

### ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 26th September, 1839.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to Captain G. T. Marshall, Secretary to the College of Fort William, leave of absence for one month from the 1st of October next. Major J. W. J. Oswey will perform the duties of Secretary to the College during Captain Marshall's absence.

Mr. William Roberts reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment on the 21st inst.

The Honourable the Court of Directors have permitted the Reverend William Parish, late a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service from the 26th May 1839.

H. T. PHILLIPS, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 19th September, 1839.

Mr. John Davidson, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is allowed two months leave of absence from the 16th December next for the purpose of visiting the Presidency for Medical duties.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, Assistant in the 15th of Outback Division, is allowed six weeks leave of absence to commence from the 1st proximo in addition to the period allowed him for joining his Station.

Mr. W. A. Law, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Buxar, is allowed leave of absence for three months to visit the Presidency on private affairs, Mr. G. F. Cockburn will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector during Mr. Law's absence.

Monsiee Mahomed Khowad, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mysore, is allowed leave of absence during the Dussehra vacation and fifteen days beyond it, on private affairs.

The 24th September, 1839.

Bahoo Hurrayram Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen in Jessore, is allowed leave of absence during the Dussehra vacation and twelve days beyond it, on private affairs.

The 26th September, 1839.

Mr. C. G. Andrews, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Hamir in Arakan.

Monsiee Futeh Ali Khan and Kiam Ali Khan, Principal Sudder Ameer, and Asadull Hussain Khan, Sudder Ameen, and Asadull Hussain Khan, Sudder Ameer of Behar, have been allowed leave of absence respectively during the Dussehra vacation.

Bahoo Hurrayram Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of East Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence during the Dussehra vacation.

Funduli Hary Har Gope, Deputy Collector under Regulation 13, of 1835 in Zillah Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence for four months on

Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave for one month accorded to him by the Commissioner of the Division and which expired on the 9th instant.

J. H. YOUNG, *Depy. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.  
Calcutta, the 10th September, 1880.

Lieutenant W. J. Esauwick, Assistant to the Resident in Sindh, reported his having received charge of the Sindh Headquaters from Lieutenant Leslie on the 25th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant James Brind, of the Artillery, in charge of Revenue Survey of Ferozepore, under date the 1st April last, commencing from that date to 1st December next, has been cancelled at that officer's request from the 1st November next. The services of Lieutenant J. Brind are placed from that date, at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

T. H. MADDOCK, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

No. 167 of 1880.—The following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information.

No. 8 of 1880.  
List of Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.

*For the Engineers.*

To rank from the date of the sailing from Graveyard of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, they not having sailed within the period prescribed by the Court's Regulations: viz.

John Held Becker, quitted Chittagong 18th March, ..... sailed 18th June.  
John Staples Alexander, ditto 7th ditto, ..... Ditto Ditto.

*For the Artillery.*

To rank from the 11th June 1880, the day on which they passed their Public Examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed sail from Graveyard on or before the 11th September, viz.

Thomas Walter Fulman,  
James Young,  
William Opherts,  
Robert Scott Gilmore,  
Henry Allan Opherts.

*For the Cavalry.*

To rank from the date of the sailing from Graveyard of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Alfred Richardson, ..... sailed 20th March.  
Holland French, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
William Alexander, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
Thomas Rochford Snow, ..... sailed 20th June.

*For the Infantry.*

To rank from the date of the sailing from Graveyard of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Frederick William Deane Lloyd, appointed 6th February, ..... sailed 20th March.  
William Fullerton, 23rd January, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
To rank from the 11th June 1880, the day on which they passed their Public Examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceeded sail from Graveyard within the time prescribed by the Court's Regulations, viz.

Dunsany Mount Charles Daniel Law,  
George Brudenor,  
Charles Holroyd,  
Marshall Jones,  
Evelyn Broadford,  
Charles Ferganah Davis,  
Kathaniel Robert Burgel,  
Andrew Hainford,  
Robert Bruce Norton,  
James Marquis.

To rank from the 12th June 1880, agreeably to the Court's Resolution of 4th December 1879, in the following order, viz.

Charles James Roberts, appointed 20th March, ..... sailed 20th March.  
Augustus Reid Cole, 12th March, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
Charles Edward Phillips, 10th April, ..... John Fleming, ..... sailed 20th April.  
Douglas Charles Turing Beaton, 24th April, ..... Jane Maria, ..... Ditto 20th May.  
Drury Little Wake, 22nd May, ..... Owen Cleaver, ..... Ditto 20th May.

John Sibbett, 10th April, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
John Forster, 10th May, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
William Gregson, 11th April, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
Richard Charles Gorman, 19th April, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
Edward Thomas, (absent) Para, via Malta, 8th June, ..... Ditto Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Graveyard of the Ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

The Honourable Edward Plantagenet Robin Hood Hastings, ..... sailed 10th June.  
George Coane, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
Andrew Macquay, ..... sailed 10th June.  
William Charles Clifton, ..... Ditto 10th June.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILLE, *Secy. Milp. Dept.*  
East India House, 26th June, 1880. (A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. D. DICKINSON, *Depy. Secy.*  
East India House, London, 6th July, 1880.

No. 2 of 1880.

List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons of Bengal.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Graveyard of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

William Fringle, M. D., ..... sailed 20th March.  
Henry Walker, ..... Ditto 20th May.  
William Graham, ..... Ditto 20th May.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILLE, *Secy. Milp. Dept.*  
East India House, 26th June, 1880. (A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. D. DICKINSON, *Depy. Secy.*  
East India House, London, 6th July, 1880.

Wm. CURRIE, *Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.*

Fort William, 26th September, 1880.

No. 178 of 1880. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of King's, leaving the dates of their Commission for future adjustment:

*Date of arrival at Fort William.*  
Mr. Charles Edward Phillips, ..... 20th Sept. 1880.  
The Honourable Edward Plantagenet Robin Hood, ..... 20th Sept. 1880.  
Hastings, ..... 20th Sept. 1880.  
Mr. George Coane, ..... 20th Sept. 1880.  
Captain John Platt, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors: date of arrival at Fort William, 26th September 1880.

Assistant Surgeon Macintosh, having withdrawn his application for leave of absence from his position, the General Orders No. 156, dated 1st instant, placing Assistant Surgeon Donald Macintosh at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as Assistant Surgeon at Tirhoot, during Mr. Macintosh's absence, is cancelled.

Constructor James Gower, of the Ordnance and Survey Department, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on his Pension of his rank from this date.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Sergeant Major Daniel Nizam to be Major, from the 30th Aug. 1880, vacant, ..... Vice Murphy deceased.

With reference to General Orders No. 200 of the 20th October 1877, the following Adjustment of Rank is made by the Honourable the President in Council:

Subordinate Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary C. Marshall to rank from the 27th of July 1880, and to stand next above Assistant Apothecary R. J. Murphy.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension entailed by Statute of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 31st February 1876, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their stipends at Calcutta:

Sergeant Major Robert W. Right, of the 80th Regiment Native Infantry.  
Sergeant Major Henry Hogg, of the 80th Regiment Native Infantry.  
Quarter Master Sergeant John Dumas, of the 4th Battalion Artillery.  
Wm. CURRIE, *Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.*

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.  
Calcutta, the 12th September, 1880.

Major M. Nicholson, Commanding the Northwest Subsidy Corps, has obtained, in the Political Department, North Western Provinces, leave of absence for one month, from the 1st November next, to visit the President, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the Service.

J. STUART, *Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milp. Dept.*  
with the Govt. Genl.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCE.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 23rd August, 1880.

The following extract of a military letter, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 21, dated the 11th April, 1880, is published to the Army:

"Letter dated 20th Nov. 1878, (No. 25). We have no objection in expressing our concurrence in your opinion, that an officer who has completed the prescribed period of active service, and the period of his service entitled him to the benefit of the enlarged pension regulations, as published in General Orders, No. 202 of 1877, and who by his subsequent transfer to the Invalid establishment, can give no additional claim under the regulations above mentioned."

The Presidency Division order of the 7th instant, directing the undermentioned Cornet and King's, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:

Cornet D. Bayley, ..... 6th Regt. L.A. Coy. at Meerut.  
King's E. L. Robertson, 20th Regt. N. & S. at Bangalore.  
C. B. Stuart, ..... 20th ditto at Delhi.  
H. R. Young, ..... 64th ditto at Delhi.  
The following individuals are appointed Hospital Apprentices, to com-

the establishment to the number authorized by Government General Order No. 132, of 24th instant, and directed to report themselves, within two months from this date, to the nearest Superintending Surgeon:

James Luckly Wakeford.  
Edward West.  
Michael Cornell.  
Edmund Peck.  
Robert Frederick Thompson.  
Charles Webb.  
Michael Courtney.  
George Hurst.

After these youths shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be made to local quarters, by the Superintending Surgeon of the station in which they may be employed; and should it appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinate medical attendants, such individuals as may be considered, will either be discharged the service, or dispensed of as may hereafter be determined.

This is to be distinctly explained to the Apprentices, on their joining an hospital.

Quarter Master Sergeant Joseph Upton, of the 7th, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 24th regiment of native infantry, vice Macneil deceased.

Staff Sergeant 1-344 of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 7th regiment of native infantry, vice Upton.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th August, 1889.**

The Preliminary division order of the 24th instant, directing the undersigned to issue orders to the 24th regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:

Cornet H. Richardson,.....	10th	Regt. Lt. Coy. at Muttra.
" W. Alexander,.....	6th	ditto at Sultanpore.
" A. W. Webb,.....	4th	ditto at Cawnpore.
Ensign H. Watson,.....	7th	Regt. Native Infantry at Meerut.
" C. J. Roberts,.....	40th	ditto at Dinapore.
" A. N. Cole,.....	23d	ditto at Agra.
" W. Fullerton,.....	24th	ditto at Baranpore.
" F. W. D. Lloyd,.....	20th	ditto at Behanpore.

The Preliminary division order of the 12th instant, directing 2d Lieutenant V. L. W. Hingford, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, to proceed to Dehra, and assume charge of the guns at that post, is confirmed.

The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence:

Artillery—2d Lieutenant P. C. Lamborn, from 24th September to 24th November, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

40th regiment native infantry—Ensign W. L. M. Bishop, from 30th August to 2d October, on private affairs.

23d regiment native infantry—Ensign F. W. Wrighton, from 1st July to 24th November, to proceed to Meerut, on medical certificate.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th August, 1889.**

At a general court martial, re-convened at Kurnal, on Thursday the 15th day of August 1889, Meer Kunnam Ali, Recruit, light company 34th regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge—"1st. By having deserted from his regiment, on the 10th of July 1889.

"2d. With having stolen, or made away with, a pair of sheep belonging to the property of Captain Burnett, commanding light company 34th regiment native infantry."

**Finding**—"The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Meer Kunnam Ali, Recruit, of the light company 34th regiment native infantry, guilty."

"On the second charge, guilty, of which the court acquits him.

**Sentence**—"The court having found the prisoner Meer Kunnam Ali, Recruit, of the light company 34th regiment native infantry, guilty of the first charge, as above recorded, does sentence him to suffer an imprisonment for the period of two months."

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.

**26th August, 1889.**

The prisoner to be delivered over to the civil authorities at Panpuri, for the purpose of undergoing his punishment; and his name will cease to be borne upon the rolls of the 34th regiment native infantry.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th August, 1889.**

The Meerut division order of the 21st instant, appointing Veterinary Surgeon F. B. F. Green, of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, to the charge of the horses of Her Majesty's 10th battery at Meerut, is confirmed.

Basil Bismale, Aler, being here pronounced qualified for the situation is appointed a Native Doctor, and directed to do duty with the 21st regiment of native infantry at Kurnal.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th August, 1889.**

Lieutenant W. Jervis, of the 43d regiment of native infantry, will join and do duty with the recruit depot at Allahpur, until further orders.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

**GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**

**Head Quarters, Poona, 26th August, 1889.**

No. 135—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in conformity with instructions received from the Right Honourable the Secretary at War, publishes the following extract for the information and guidance of officers Commanding Her Majesty's Regiments in India.

"With reference to the Remittances which Spicers of Her Majesty's Troops serving in the East India Company are permitted to make to Europe, through the East India Company's Treasury, the sum to be remitted by a Soldier at any one time, is to be restricted to the amount of the actual saving of his pay, for a period not exceeding one year, since his last Remittance.

This however, is not to interfere with the liberality of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in regard to the property of Invalids going home."

The extension of leave of absence granted by the officer Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Sargent, Her Majesty's 21st Footers, for one month from 1st to 21st July last, to enable him to join his Corps from Madras, is confirmed.

**Head Quarters, Poona, 10th August, 1889.**

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions into Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1st Foot—Ensign R. Pratt to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Walker, who retires, 18th August 1889.

27th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wood, M. D., from the 2d Light Dragoon, to be Surgeon, vice Hamilton, deceased, 23d June 1889.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to grant an extension of the leave, on Medical Certificate, published in the General Orders of the 12th February 1888, to Lieutenant Lockyer, 27th Regiment, from the 24 September 1887 to the 24 February 1889, on the recommendation of several Medical Boards subsequently assembled.

The leave of absence granted by the officer Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Newman, 2d Light Dragoon, to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

R. TORRENS, Major General, Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

**GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.**

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 27th August, 1889.**

The Cawnpore station order of the 26th instant, directing Captain J. D. Kennedy, Sub-Adjutant Commissary General, to make over charge of the saddle and to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. H. Hughes, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Major General A. Dumas is permitted to visit the Presidency, from the 18th instant, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Wallis, M. D., is appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd regiment of native infantry, until further orders, and directed to join.

The under-mentioned Cornets, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders No. 153, of the 24th instant, are posted to the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to join.

Cornet Charles Vanburgh Jenkins, to the 1st regiment of light cavalry at Ayrmore.

Cornet Anstruther Macleod, to the 2d regiment of light cavalry at Sal-tanpore.

The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant H. G. Midwinter, from 1st September to 1st January 1890 to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape, on medical certificate.

23d regiment native infantry—Ensign Interpreter and Quarter Master H. Shaw, from 2d August to 24 February 1890, to visit Madras, on medical certificate, and eventually to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

**Head Quarters, Meerut, 29th August, 1889.**

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance A. Thomson is appointed to the charge of the magazine at Fort Cornwallis, Poona, vice Deputy Commissary J. Gross, who will join the arsenal at Fort William, on being relieved.

Conductor R. Evans, doing duty at Hamed, is appointed to the magazine at Madaya, vice Conductor J. Smith, who will join and do duty at the arsenal, on being relieved.

Sub-Conductor J. Hingford, doing duty at the arsenal, is posted to the magazine at Allahabad.

Gunner Edwin Yates, Overseer of Blacksmiths in the expense magazine, is promoted to the rank of sergeant.

The following vacancies and appointments are made, to complete the establishments of magazines:—to the sole laid down in Government General Order No. 125, of the 29th ultimo:

Park Sergeant Francis Reed, of the Allahabad magazine, is appointed Armourer Sergeant at the arsenal, vice Conductor deceased.

Magazine Sergeant William Clarke, of the Chunar magazine, is appointed Gunstocker at the arsenal.

Gunner Henry Shaw, supernumerary Cooper in the expense magazine, is appointed Magazine Sergeant at the arsenal, vice Vulkers promoted to Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant Joseph Wade, Overseer of Blacksmiths in the Allahabad magazine, is appointed Gun-stocker in that establishment.

Sergeant G. Gieshouse, supernumerary Gunsmith in the Allahabad magazine, is appointed a Park Sergeant with this establishment, vice Reed reported to the arsenal.

Sergeant H. Wells, laboratory-gin of the Cawnpore magazine, is appointed Gun-stocker.

Sergeant Isaac Ward, laboratory-man in the Cawnpore magazine, is appointed Magazine Sergeant at Delhi.

Sergeant James Corbridge, supernumerary laboratory-man in the Benar magazine, is appointed Magazine Sergeant at Chunar, vice Clarke removed to the arsenal.

Sergeant Philip Goolby, supernumerary laboratory-man at Ajmer, is transferred to the magazine at Delhi.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### MARRIAGES.

Aug. 26. At Anurupab, by the Rev. J. McVoy, a. n. Captain Henry Roddard, Commandant 2d Nizam's Infantry, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Sir Samuel Roddard, Esq.

Aug. 26. At Ahmednagar, Harding Robert Stracey, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Barbara Elizabeth Robertson, eldest daughter of Captain James Ballour Robertson, R. N.

Sept. 4. At Alibey, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, W. B. Taylor, Esq. Surgeon, 2d Regt. N. L. to Lillian Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Forbes, Esq. of Kensington.

Sept. 4. At St. Peter's Church, Mr. A. C. Black, to Mrs. R. Sherrin.

Sept. 24. At Cawnpore, Mr. T. Greenway, to Miss Louisa Sophia Fitchell.

Sept. 28. At Calcutta by the Rev. W. Palmer, Mr. George Roberts, to Miss Edeline Meyer.

Oct. 17. At Serapore, at the Chapel of the Bishop's College, Thomas James Drivory, Esq. to Frances Phillips, eldest daughter of the late G. H. Bates, Esq.



**DEATHS.**  
 July 28. At Cochin, Mrs. W. C. Leger, of a daughter.  
 Sept. 9. At Nussamed, the Lady of Captain H. W. Trevetyn, Bombay Artillery, of a daughter.  
 — 17. At Humberpoore, Mrs. H. D. Lawrence, of a daughter.  
 — 23. At Sylhet, Mrs. J. Johnson, of a son and 10 months.  
 — 28. At Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. W. Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.  
 — 28. At Suikoa, the wife of Mr. T. Wade, of a daughter.  
 — 28. At Harwar, the Lady of the Rev. J. J. Weibrecht, of a son.  
 — 28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. M. Bell, of a son.  
 — 30. At Calcutta, the Lady of C. Lloyd, Esq., of a son.  
 Oct. 2. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. H. Wakeford, of a son.  
 — 2. At Manderagore, the wife Mr. J. M. Martin, of Ballacole Convent, of a son.  
 — 5. At Garden Reach, Mrs. James Law, of a son.

**DEATHS.**  
 Jan. 28. At Sea, on board the *Richmond*, on his passage to England, Lieut. J. W. Forbes, H. M.'s 13th Lt. Infantry.  
 Aug. 12. At Quilna, Upper Scinde, of cholera, in the 31st year of his age, Lieut. Edward J. Baynes, of the Regiment of Artillery.  
 Sept. 8. At Cabool, in Afghanistan, after a long and painful illness, Captain George Fethergill, H. M.'s 13th Lt. Infantry.  
 — 11. At Aurangabad, of cholera, Jane Stewart, the only daughter of the late Captain W. McDonald, Indian Navy.  
 — 12. At Neenuch, the infant daughter of Captain E. Wintle, 71st Regt. N. I. aged 8 months and 15 days.  
 — 13. At Mirapore, James Crispall, Esq. aged 37 years.  
 — 13. In Hampden Row, Bombay, Lieut. H. Dawson, Royal Navy, aged 43 years.  
 — 15. At Cawpore, Henry B. Parsons, the infant son of Major Parsons, Deputy Commissary General, aged 1 year and 10 months.  
 — 28. At Ghazepore, Street Captain D. B. T. Dodgin, Adjutant, H. M.'s 31st Regt.  
 — 27. At Fuzesh, Charles Evans, Esq. Deputy Collector, and late Captain of H. M.'s 17th Regt. aged 63 years, 3 months, and 30 days.  
 — 30. At Serampore, the son of Mr. Charles Bird, aged 5 years and 1 month.  
 Oct. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Edmund Burkingyoung, of the firm of Stewart and Co. aged 31 years.  
 — 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Baddley, aged 46 years and 2 months.  
 — 1. At Calcutta, Estady, Mr. James Taylor, of the Secret and Political Department, aged 68 years.  
 — 2. At Calcutta, at the house of her son, Mr. M. Johnston, Mrs. Rose Brannan, of Moughly, at the advanced age of 70 years.  
 — 4. At Calcutta, John Colvin, Esq. M. D. Presidency Surgeon, aged 45 years.  
 — 5. At Calcutta, Patrick Julian De Vico, Esq. aged 50 years.  
 Europe.—At Kilmaling, on the 9th June, Samuel Hunter, Esq. for many years Editor of the *Glasgow Herald*.  
 Lastly, in London, Miss Margaret Keith, the only daughter of the late Rev. George Keith, the first Pastor of the Union Chapel.  
 At Mar Ede, on the 23d June, the Right Honble Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, daughter of the late Earl Stanhope, and niece of the minister William Pitt.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 Sept. 30. The English Ship *Washington*, L. T. Thurber, from Philadelphia 14th June.  
 The English Barque *Janet Boyd*, D. Topping, from Glasgow 30th May.  
 The English Brig *J. Jay*, J. Auld, from Penang 20th August.  
 The French Frigate *L. India*, T. Duvauant, from Bordeaux 7th April, Pondicherry 10th September, and Madras (no date).  
 Oct. 1. The French Barque *Stella*, Bardie, from Bourbon 20th August, and Pondicherry 31st September.  
 — 2. The English Ship *Sarah and Elizabeth*, J. Davison, from Port Jackson 1st August.  
 — H. C. N. *Commodore Enterprise*, C. H. West, from Madras 27th September.  
 — 4. The English Brig *Severn*, W. W. France, from South Shields 24th March, 1839, Madras 26th July.  
 The English Ship *Serapis*, W. T. Hopkins, from London (no date), Portsmouth 24th June, and Madras 26th September.  
 — 5. The English Ship *Hampshire*, Geo. Bailey, from Port Adelaide 16th August.  
 The English Barque *William Gale*, W. Solley, from Bordeaux 12th June.  
 — 6. The English Steamer *Solitude*, A. Gordon, from Aberdeen 26th March, and Mouline 26th September.  
 The Arab Ship *Abney*, Nacoda, from Muscat 26th August, and Alapoa 16th September.

**ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.**  
 For Hongkong.—Mr. J. M. Phillips.  
 For Serapis from England.—Mrs. Johnson; Misses Humphreys and Young; Major Johnson; and Enders Waller, H. M.'s 56th Foot; the Messrs. Garbett and Fisher, Chupallas; Messrs. Bamber, Alexander, Manquon and Snow, Cadets; Messrs. Gorin and Wright, Merchants; 110 soldiers, H. M. S. five wives and children. From Madras.—Mr. Holt, M. C. C.  
 For Hongkong.—Lieut. Jones, H. M.'s 10th Regt.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 Sept. 20. The *India Oak*, H. Hayne, for Mouline.  
 — 30. The *Seyn*, G. Currie, for the Mauritius.  
 The *Shakely*, J. Sulpe, for Liverpool.  
 The *Hero* of Madras, H. C. Currie, for Calcutta and the Mauritius.  
 Oct. 3. The *Argentine*, H. Howie, for Sydney and New South Wales.  
 — 4. The *Robert Searcy*, L. Lemuel, for Bourbon.  
 — 5. The *Ranger*, J. Proufford, for the Cape of Good Hope.  
 The *Thomas Fortington*, T. Warburton, for Liverpool.  
 The *Colombo*, C. Maclellan, for Madras.  
 The *Caribbean*, A. Fleming, for the Mauritius.

**DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.**  
 For Thames for Singapore and China.—Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. May,

Mrs. Gribble and two children; Miss Gribble; H. J. Leighton, J. & May, and George Hill, Esqrs.; Dr. J. Lamb, and Captain Henry Gribble.

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The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following Donation:—  
From A. V. Dunlop, Esq. Co.'s Rs. 50, for the Trinevelly Mission.

THE MAIL.—Unfortunately for us, the last Mail arrived just after our last paper had been sent to press, and whatever notice we may give of its contents, must now appear to be a week 'behind the fair.' It is some consolation, therefore, that this is the most barren Mail which has reached India, since the establishment of steam communication; that it contains nothing, literally nothing; not a battle, military or naval; not a royal birth, marriage, death or coronation. But with all this apparent absence of any news of striking importance, it has brought a vast deal of information, which cannot fail to interest those who watch the indications of public good, and delight in following courses out to the gradual development of their effects. And first we have a more distinct announcement than we have yet received, that the Court of Directors will do nothing to give Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon and the East, the benefits of steam navigation. To the proposals which have been reiterated by His Majesty's Ministers, they persist in turning a deaf ear; and our path of duty is thus rendered more plain than ever, 'to put our own shoulders to the wheel, and get up a precursor steamer.'—Then we have accounts from the West Indies, regarding the treatment of the Coolies, who were sent to Demerara, which will go far to settle the question of the Cooly Trade for ever. Both on the voyage, and after their arrival there, they experienced treatment, and were subjected to distress, which it is impossible to hear of without indignation. With this evidence before them, neither House of Parliament will venture to pass an Act for the revival of the trade, even though the report of the Calcutta Cooly Committee should never be sent home.—The Chartist combination, which originated in want of bread, and which is now perpetuated by the view of changing the institutions of the country, so as to bring down the ancient landlord and the gentleman manufacturer to the same level of poverty with the peasant and the mechanic, appears to possess a wider ramification, and a more formidable organization, than was at first suspected. To keep down this general spirit of insurrection, the Police of Birmingham has been remodelled under an Act of Parliament, and an addition of five thousand men has been made to the standing army; but what is of far more interest, Ireland is found to have been so far pacified by the administration of Lord Normanby and Fitzroy, that she can spare troops to keep down revolutionary movements in England! This almost incredible fact is the most triumphant answer which could be given to the one thousand four hundred pages of evidence which the Lords have got up, to prove that their administration has been the worst with which Ireland has ever been scourged.—The foundation has been laid for one of the greatest changes, which, even in this age of change, England has experienced. The Penny Postage Act has passed, and a letter will now go from Johnny Groat's House to the Land's End, for half an anna. It is impossible to foresee the result of this matchless facility of correspondence on the social habits and character of the people; though it is easy to perceive that this reform, combined with the un-

precedented facilities of locomotion, must produce the most powerful effects on the national character and feeling.—In Egypt and Turkey the plot thickens. To Constantinople are the eyes of all Europe turned with feelings of intense anxiety; and within a month from the date of our latest accounts, it would appear as though the question of a European war with England and Russia, as principals, and all the other powers, as associates, must be decided. England and France insist on the restoration of the stolen fleet; and the old Pasha strenuously refuses their demands, and prepares for a stout resistance; and, for ought we know, in the same locality where, forty years ago, the English and French fleets met in deadly hostility, there the English and French fleets may, by a combined movement, have attacked and annihilated the entire naval power of the Mahomedan world, collected into one port by a movement which appears altogether mysterious. How the crescent wanes! How is the source of Mahomedan power dried up by event after event! Russia lays Persia prostrate at her feet. France subjugates Algiers, and Mahomedan authority along the southern shore of the Mediterranean is extinct. England marches into Afghanistan, fixes a British army at Cabul, and make British influence predominant throughout Western Asia. And now the last remaining Mahomedan powers, the Sultan of Constantinople and the Pasha of Egypt, involved in the web of European politics, are brought into a state in which it remains for Christian nations to declare whether their Government shall be upheld, or cease for ever. The whole course of political movements for the last twenty years appears as though it had been directed by one uniform principle, that of delivering the world from Mahomedan influence.

Messrs. THACKER and CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.—In calling attention to the Advertisement of Messrs. Thacker and Co., which will be found in its proper place, we do not pretend to entire freedom from personal feeling. Long and deep-rooted friendship would secure our interest in any thing that concerned the prosperity of St. Andrew's Library. But on the present occasion there is no need of calling upon private affection for a stimulus. Messrs. Thacker and Co. have taken a bold step, which demands attention for its harmony with the spirit of the age, and its important bearing upon the intellectual improvement of the country. They have determined to adopt the English system of small profits on large transactions, instead of the old fashioned one of little business and exorbitant gains. We have no doubt the change will, in the end, be equally beneficial to themselves and to the public. Nevertheless, it must have required considerable courage to adopt it; and the resolution deserves a proportionate reward. In former times, when the reading public was of very limited extent, no system of book-selling could have been successful, but that which existed. But every year witnesses a large increase of our European residents; and the East Indian population, who rapidly multiplying, and rising in their intellectual character, at the same time. While the English education of schools of the metropolitan Native youth is contemporaneously creating an additional demand for English books, to which no limit can be assigned. In such circumstances a new system is required; and we are happy to witness its introduction. It will be observed that Messrs. Thacker and Co. have determined to reduce the

prices of the whole of their present large and varied stock to the new standard. We can bear testimony to its containing many prizes worth looking after. But the great recommendation of the measure is the facility it gives every gentleman, in obtaining whatever book he chooses from England. The advertisements in the English Periodicals will keep any one acquainted with whatever is published, or will soon be published, in every department of literature, and the price of every book. By them we can choose for ourselves, instead of trusting to the choice of an English Agent, whose rule of selection is generally taken from his business connections; and then, on forwarding the necessary remittance, which we can calculate for ourselves, to Messrs. Thacker and Co., we shall have our books out in a few months, without risk or trouble. What with the Overland Mails, and fast-sailing ships, the execution of such orders has been brought into a very brief period indeed. We have ourselves had an order executed this year, through St. Andrew's Library, some days within the six months.

The improvement we may expect from the new arrangement, in the furnishing of schools with the best books of education, is of vast importance; and we shall take an opportunity now and then of mentioning such works, as from experience, we can recommend to our friends engaged in the superintendence of schools. The English Publishers may now find it for their interest, too, to send out their advertisements, especially of works connected with, or adapted to India, for publication in this country.

**BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.**—The establishment of a Society in England, by men of leading importance, for the express purpose of diffusing correct information, relative to the British Empire in the East, is an event which no benevolent mind can contemplate without pleasure. The sympathy with which the condition and the welfare of ninety millions of people has been treated by the nation, to which they were subject, has been as disgraceful to our national character, as it has been disastrous to India. But better times are, we trust, before us. Those who have been instrumental in delivering England from the plague-spot of slavery, have now turned their attention to the East; and they have begun at the right end, with the people of England. Nothing but the energy of the popular voice will induce Parliament to look into the affairs of India, which had been quietly consigned to the corporation of Londonhall Street, in the hope that there would be no necessity for again reverting to them, till the year of our Lord, 1854. All great reforms, in reference both to our domestic and colonial economy, have originated with the constituency, and through them have been forced on the attention of the Representatives. And the case of India, so far from forming an exception, is one which demands, in a peculiar degree, the advocacy of the people, to overcome the particular indisposition of Parliament to its affairs. And it is only as its condition can be brought under the frequent consideration of Parliament, that the Directors can be expected to execute, with zeal and fidelity, the trust reposed in them. All corporations are disposed to slumber, in proportion as they are relieved from the observation of those who can control them.

We rejoice that the affairs of India have been taken up by men of such powerful ability, as those who have taken the lead in the British India Society; and more especially, that the benevolent sympathies and matchless eloquence of George Thompson have been enlisted in its service. It is impossible to read his speeches, without feeling satisfied that his advocacy of this cause arises from the purest impulse of philanthropy. If he errs, it is from want of information, not from having adopted par-

ty or factious views. And it is on this account that we the more regret those inaccuracies which are to be found in his addresses. Those who are indifferent to the welfare of India, will rejoice at the exaggerated tone of his remarks, and represent him as a demagogue, who combines ignorance with party zeal; who denounces a Government, with whose real character he is unacquainted; and advocates the cause of a country, of whose actual condition he knows little. There is nothing which will give such efficacy to his denunciations as the truth; nothing which can neutralize the benefit of his exertions, but the admixture of a large alloy of misinformation. So thoroughly are we convinced of the perfect honesty of his views, and the manliness of his character, that we are satisfied that any observations from those on the spot, who enjoy facilities for detecting error, either in his data or his conclusions, will be received with feelings of appreciation. Mr. Thompson has far too great a mind to be capable of hazarding, as one of our correspondents has suggested.

The great object of the Society is to raise the best feelings of the people of England in favour of the Natives of India, and to lay the foundation of reform, by the diffusion of correct information regarding its condition. But if the facts which have been stated in the various speeches which we now before us, is to be taken as a sample of the information with which the people of England are to be furnished respecting India, it would be more benevolent to let the natives languish in such ignorance is better than to err and to do harm which inevitably follows exaggeration, will be more detrimental to our interests, than the apathy with which they were viewed. It is with no little pain we have read, that the statements which have been put forth by some of the members of the Society, are so distorted, as to have discredited upon all its operations, and to weaken, if not altogether destroy, the prospect of its utility. When, for instance, can be more fallacious than to ascribe the late famine in the Western Provinces to the Government, which did every thing to mitigate its horrors? Every man of right feeling must instantly have perceived, that to attribute a visitation of Providence to human agency, to place the Government of this country with having deliberately and diabolically brought nine successive famines on this unhappy country, as a return for the revenues which it had been yielding, was too revolting to be true. "Governments are not monsters, though they be men. When the prepossession character of this charge was found to be a complete answer to it, the ground was shifted, and the miseries of the famine were ascribed to the want of roads, which prevented one province from pouring its redundant produce into those which were afflicted with want. But even this mitigated charge falls to the ground. The famine raged in a part of the country where the great highways are of Nature's own formation; and the greatest mortality prevailed on the streams which are the great channels of commerce. If, in addition to these natural roads, the country had been intersected with railroads, and grain could have been transported at the rate of thirty miles an hour, how would the severity of this calamity have been mitigated? It was money that was wanting to buy grain. The peasantry always living from hand to mouth, were reduced to the last stage of poverty. They had no funds to purchase grain at any rate, much less at the exorbitant prices then asked; and no facility of communication would have induced the merchants to take the grain to a local market. The *Englishman* has well and succinctly described the cause of the famine in these clear expressions.

"Mr. O'Connell clearly does not know that the starvation in India, as in Ireland, arises from two causes: first

the failure of the crops; and next, the extreme and utter poverty of the people, wholly disabling them from purchasing food, which, though dear, was to be had in most markets; and would have been carried to all, if any hope of sale existed."

But the famine was occasioned by poverty; the poverty was brought on by the over-taxation of Government; and Government is still guilty of the famine. On this train of reasoning, Government may become responsible for all the disorders and crimes which arise from poverty; and where will its responsibility end? But if India is over-taxed, by whose command, and for whose benefit is it done? For that of England. Of the eighteen millions sterling of revenue raised in India, one-sixth, or three millions sterling, is sent home annually by the Government to England. Of the tribute of which this unhappy country is thus drained, that which bears the clearest stamp of injustice, and which suggests to the mind of the people the most vivid idea of grinding oppression, which forms the iron that enters the soul, is the payment made to the Proprietors of East India Stock. For Lord Brougham's new-born sympathies towards the suffering millions of India, we trust that becoming gratitude will be felt; but we cannot banish from our recollection, that it was the Cabinet, the Whig Cabinet, in which Lord Brougham held one of the most distinguished posts, which added this country with this most iniquitous expense, which, in addition to every other charge, condemned India to indemnify the Proprietors of East India Stock, for the loss of their China trade, a trade had been professedly carried on with their commercial capital, and with which India had no other connection, than the identity of those merchants with its rulers. Before Lord Brougham reproaches the Government of India for having done little for the improvement of India, let him pause in the sinews of improvement, of which he assisted in expelling this country. Give us back the 650,000*l.* a year; reduce the annual drain on our revenues; of the three millions that are now sent home annually, restore us one million, and if needs can prevent famine, there shall be no severity; if funds can bestow knowledge, there shall be no ignorance; if the expenditure of the revenues of the country in the country itself, can procure comfort, there shall be no distress. It is idle to talk about justice to India, while by Act of Parliament, Fifty Millions Sterling are to be sent to England of the revenues of India, during the currency of the present Charter. To take away the means of improvement, and then to reproach us with our barbarism, is a mockery unworthy of generous minds. Try the experiment in England. In addition to the taxes now raised, let England tax herself six millions more, and send it out to us annually, without any hope of a return, and it would soon appear low, with all her wealth and boundless resources, this drain would be felt to affect even her welfare and improvement.

There is nothing, however, in the general amount of taxation, considered in reference to the number of tax-payers, which would bear out the charge of oppression. A population of nine millions payed a hundred and eighty millions of Rupees to the State. Taxation falls, therefore, at the rate of about four shillings a head by the year, or fourpence by the month. If this impost was equally distributed, and if it formed the only burden on the people, they would not feel its weight. But it is unequally divided. It is raised almost exclusively from the agricultural population; but large bodies of men who have surreptitiously obtained possession of land, called free, bear no part of the public burdens, and the weight of taxation, therefore, presses more heavily on those who contribute to the wants of the State. Then, again, the peasantry are heavily taxed by their Landlords, beyond the

established rent of lands; they are taxed grievously by the abominable system of subletting, by which the landlord is relieved from the vexatious incident to the collection of rents, while the agriculturist is obliged to support three or four middlemen, one above the other, whose accumulated weight presses him to the ground; they are fleeced by the servants of the landlord, by the Native Officers of Government, and by rapacious priesthood. Hence they have no reserve funds even for a twelvemonth. They are invariably behind hand; and this renders them a prey to the money lenders, who drain them of their very life blood; and the peasant of one of the most fertile countries in the world, is found to be in the most wretched condition to which man can be reduced; glad of one meal a day, and that of the coarsest food; covered with a rag round his loins; surrounded by a litter of naked children, and all piggish together in a miserable hovel, scarcely fit for a beast. But beyond this general idea of the state of the country, we know nothing. After having held Bengal for more than eighty years, we are ignorant of the condition of the peasantry who live within twenty miles of the metropolis.

We have already exceeded the limits of a single article, and must, therefore, reserve to a future occasion whatever remarks we may offer on the speeches and proceedings of a Society, which will, we trust, prove a blessing to this country.

CHINA.—Through Bombay we have been furnished, within the last week, with intelligence regarding Chinese affairs, both from England and from China itself; our latest direct intelligence from whence, was nearly four months old. The *Shanghai Castle* has brought news to the 17th of July. It is as little satisfactory as that which preceded it. No explanations had taken place between the English and the Chinese authorities, and the prospect of a restoration of the trade was very remote. A large fleet of merchantmen was anchored off *Miaoow*, many of them laden with cargoes, which the suspension of commercial intercourse prevented their landing. Several of these vessels had been equipped, as men of war, to repel any attack which the Chinese might make. The Viceroy still continued to insist on the signing of Opium bonds by all Captains; but the mercantile community had firmly resisted a measure which must have placed them under the arbitrary power of Chinese tribunals, and left them at the mercy of any one who chose to fabricate informations against them. It appears, however, that the American Captains, anxious to profit by the existing state of things, continued to reside at Canton, and had affixed their signature to the bonds, and that some of the English merchants had determined to carry on their trade in tea through this foreign agency.

The intelligence of the present crisis in China reached England about the close of July, and produced a lively sensation in the commercial community. Our own private letters speak of the *dismay* which this disastrous information had excited. A deputation of merchants waited on the Ministry, to ascertain their intentions; but as Captain Elliot's public despatches by the *Arctic* had not arrived, they could say nothing definite. The price of tea had begun rapidly to rise. When the continued suspension of the trade comes to be known, it is likely to be still further augmented to such an extent, as to put this necessary of life beyond the reach of a large portion of the community. It is stated in the papers before us, that the importation of tea during the last two years, had fallen short of the consumption by nearly seven millions of pounds, and that the stock in hand on the 1st of August did not exceed fifty-four

millions of pounds. As the means of remittance to China, through the medium of Opium was now closed, a great demand was suddenly created for dollars, which had risen to a considerable premium. The prospects of the tea trade and of the revenue, which it yields to Government, to the extent of more than three millions, were extremely gloomy. The season for the exportation of tea is rapidly approaching; yet the decision of the Home Authorities, on which the re-opening of the trade at Canton depends, can scarcely be expected to reach China before the beginning of January, even if they are enabled to come to a resolution upon this knotty subject, within a fortnight after the arrival of the despatches sent by the *Arch*. There seems every probability, therefore, if not an absolute certainty, that the large revenues involved in the tea trade will be interrupted possibly for a twelvemonth, and the Exchequer thrown into no small embarrassment.

Of any compensation to the Opium smugglers, there appears to be but faint hopes. All the papers speak with doubt and uncertainty on the subject; not one of them ventures to hold out any tangible expectations. The demand for compensation could scarcely have arrived at a more disastrous juncture. The disordered state of the money market had just obliged the Bank to resort to the disgraceful expedient of borrowing two millions of money in France. The aspect of affairs in the East of Europe gave bawling, and the question of general European war, in which England must take the lead, appeared to hang by a thread. At home the progress of the Chartists had called for an augmentation of the standing army, and an increase of the public burdens. To crown the catalogue of embarrassments, the Ministry would now have before them the prospect of an interruption of the tea duties for an indefinite period. In these circumstances they cannot, they will not acknowledge the indemnification, without taking the sense of the House of Commons; and it is easy to foresee that in so popular an assembly, the unequivocal dictates of national interest will carry more weight than any equivocal question of national honour.

By what means Her Majesty's Ministers will propose to restore our commercial intercourse in China, it is utterly impossible to foresee. If the plan of unconditional submission be adopted, Chinese arrogance will reach its climax, and render the future commerce of the two countries more precarious than ever. If an armed force be employed to bring the Chinese to reason, England must consent to forgo her tea for two years, and some other ways and means must be devised to fill up the void created by the loss of seven millions of revenue.

**THE WISLEYAN METHODISTS.**—It is with very great pleasure we give insertion to the letter of the Rev. Mr. Cryer, which will be found amongst our correspondence. We desire to do so in such a spirit, as to retain the good opinion and kindly sentiments both of Mr. Cryer and his brethren. To find fault, with satisfaction either to ourselves or to those we blame, is next to impossible. The *man conseruabile recti* may carry with confidence of perfect integrity in motive and aim; but happy is he who has not reason to condemn himself, for the manner in which he does that, which he knows it to be his duty to do. It is a happiness, to a large measure of which we can lay no claim: although, in the manner of the Wesleyan Centenary, we see no reason to modify, in any essential degree, what we have before said.

As to those who are the subjects of censure, it may be questioned whether any of them has ever yet been satisfied—whether he was struck high or low. And it would be extremely unreasonable to take offence at the wry face,

and the rather passionate, or perhaps bitter, exclamations, with which they testify the acuteness of their suffering. When, therefore, our Methodist friends at Madras showed so much seriousness at our remarks on the proceedings of the body at home, we thought it all natural; and as we had nothing to retract or explain away by which we could hope to allay their irritation, we thought it best to leave them to the soothing influence of time and consideration. Our hope was, that our observations would do good in the end; and that the affections of our worthy friends would come back to us, if not from a sense of the good our severity had done them, yet because we knew they would find us still ready to love them, and all other devoted Christians, in every good work. We have now reason to be satisfied with the course we took.

The Methodists at Madras have had their Centenary meetings and subscriptions; and amongst our Contemporary Selections will be found a notice of them by a member of a different denomination, who bears testimony to the Christian-like spirit and deportment of those who took part in the business. It appears that whilst this reporter was observing the scene before him, he was led all through to a sort of involuntary comparison between what he saw, and the scenes of the *Friend of India*; and we suppose it is not unfair to imagine, that he was not the only person whose thoughts were haunted by this naughty Journal. Would it be uncharitable to think, that, when the *Friend of India* had preceded the conductors of that meeting, a reprehensible course, which must either be followed or avoided, they had gone to the meeting determined, that were the censuring *Friend* himself present, even he should be unable to find a fault to lay hold of. We think so well of them as to believe, that they were none the worse—that they were at least a little the better—for our faithfulness, unenviable as it may at first have been. All the holy gratitude and devotion which they manifested was, through the grace of God, their own; but we cannot but think they are indebted to us, in some small measure, for their remarkable freedom from indolence, levity and vanity.

Our excellent Correspondent, were the matter fairly examined, would appear to be very much of the same mind with ourselves on the most important points. He declines any defence of the proceedings at the meeting which we noticed, in exemplification of what we had to blame. \* But he objects to our taking any one meeting as a rule by which to judge of the whole series. Now we protest, that we had before us the proceedings of a number of meetings, and that the one we selected was a favourable, and not an unfavourable specimen; and the chief reason of our selecting it was, that as it was held at the very head quarters of Methodism, and in the face of metropolitan society, and was conducted by the first men of the body, both in office and reputation, there was every reason to conclude it would exhibit the very best phase a meeting of the kind could have. Our opinion is still the same. Our Correspondent also objects to the allegations from the line of strict propriety, by which honest men stirred up by generous example, being tried by the cool judgement of the editorial study. We are glad our study should have the reputation of coolness, and would be the last to question the accuracy of our Correspondent's characterization of it. But if it be cool and calm, it must certainly be the very best place for coming to a right judgement: and if such things as public meetings and their excitements, good and bad, are not to be subjected to the examination of time and place so favourable, we cannot imagine why there should be any study, or reflection and judgement at all. But lastly it is thought, that if evil were done

in a few things and instances, still the error should be pointed out in the spirit of brotherly kindness, rather than held up to rebuke and contempt. In that we exceptively agree with our Correspondent. To feel and to express a spirit of brotherly kindness to every true-hearted Christian is our constant desire and aim; and to hold any such up to adulation and contempt is our abhorrence. For any inconsistency in our writings, with this rule, we are sincerely sorry. We hope he and his colleagues will believe us when we assure them, we have no feeling but brotherly kindness towards them.

Although the Wesleyans, the more the pity, have no Mission in Bengal, our remembrance of what we considered unwise in their Centenary assemblies was far from being out of place. They are not alone in the transgressions we have blamed; and there is too much danger in Calcutta of the imitation of what is bad, to leave us at liberty to pass by unnoticed the examples at home, which might be taken for precedents of evil here. From our native land we must draw both warning and guidance; and therefore all that passes there is fit subject of report and comment here.

We like exceedingly the hearty tone of our Correspondent's attachment to the religious body with which he is connected. He has seen great good—he has experienced great good in the connection; and he speaks accordingly. Yet he allows us to differ from him in our opinion of the constitution of the Wesleyan Church. To our view it is all anomalous. The Wesleyans declare, if we understand the matter aright, their belief in the scriptural authority of Episcopal rule and ordination, and yet adopt for themselves a sort of pseudo-Presbyterianism, and still speak of their scriptural discipline: they defend the right and duty of the State to choose a form of religion for the people, and acknowledge that form which in England has been so chosen to be scriptural, and yet they yield obedience neither to Church nor State in respect of religion. These things we cannot reconcile; but we know our Methodist Brethren tell us, that what is inexplicable to us, is perfectly clear and consistent to them. And as it is their matter, and not ours, we are perfectly content to leave them in the enjoyment of their own opinion.

But there are important points in which we are ready to give praise to the Wesleyan denomination, even to the heart's content of our Correspondent. He says justly, that giving is not a lesson they have now to learn. It is true there is a wealth in their giving which has brought some discredit on it; and in consequence, there are those who have been ready to charge the Methodists with going far to substitute punctuality or liberality in pecuniary contribution, for more spiritual obligations and evidence of personal piety in their members. In a measure it may be so. Yet other denominations of Christians have really no occasion for self complacency in their difference in this matter. They have gone much farther astray in religious piousness and covetousness, that is, in a profession of religion vitiated by the sin and blindness of covetousness, than the Methodists have done in the piety of giving. In their readiness to give they are worthy of general imitation. Yet we scruple to say, as our Correspondent would prompt us, to the Baptist Churches in Calcutta or elsewhere, "Go and do likewise." We would rather have them do it much otherwise. We wish the giving, under the excitement of a public proclamation of the gift, were wholly driven from all Christian denominations. It is too unwelcome and perilous: and who can reconcile it with the modesty, the privacy of goodness enjoined by our blessed Lord?

We must likewise commend the Methodists for having made the propagation of the gospel the work of the Church.

They have reaped much benefit from so doing. We believe their mission funds exceed those of any other missionary body; and they are collected with less trouble and evil influence, perhaps than those of any others. Their Missions, too, derive great efficiency from the unity, and principle of abstinence which spread through them all. The ministry of the Wesleyan preachers has been long remarkably effective. We wish it may continue so; but we are without our fears that they are losing force, by seeking refinement, as others have done before them. We have been led to think, on the other hand, that the congregational ministers, as a body, are now happily pursuing the opposite course, towards that medium which is equally distant from illiterate vulgarity, and elegant, pointless fluency in their ministrations.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10.

The Overland Mail of Angora, with intelligence to the 12th, reached Calcutta at half-past three o'clock this morning, just eighteen days after the Mail had reached Bombay. The *Englishman* availed himself of the arrangement which he had made, regarding the distribution of the Mail's intelligence on their arrival, and was enabled to give his readers a portion of the intelligence at day-break. The other papers were a few hours later. The next Mail was to leave London by the 18th of September.—On the afternoon of Tuesday last, the Bishop of Calcutta had the foundation stone of the Cathedral, St. Paul's, Calcutta, amidst a very large concourse of European gentlemen. The entire expense of the edifice will be about six lakhs of Rupees, of which His Lordship expects about two lakhs of Rupees from England. The designs and plans are drawn by Major Forbes, of the Engineers, and the Cathedral will be erected under the superintendence of Col. Melnot, and Captain Fitzgerald, of the same corps.—It is now stated in the Western papers, that Lord Auckland will, in all probability, be at Agra in January, and remain a month or a fortnight.—The report, regarding the discovery of thirteen tombs of Rameses at Heliopolis, is now stated to be authentic, and it is added that a reference has been made by Lord Auckland to the local authorities, respecting the distribution of it.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

The disappointment which the community in Calcutta had felt by the departure of the *Thames*, without their Mails, and by the dereliction of the present Mail on the road, has been heightened, in no small degree, by an announcement just put forth, that the Bombay Government intended to despatch the next Steamer to Suva on the 28th of this present month, thus allowing the merchants of Calcutta hardly one day to reply to their letters. The chances are that a Mail, if heavily laden, sent away on this day, will not reach Bombay before the day fixed for the departure of the vessel. Mr. Robertson, however, has very considerably directed, that the Steamer should not leave Bombay till the arrival of the Calcutta Mails of the 12th, Saturday.—The papers of this day are necessarily so occupied with the European intelligence just arrived, as to have no room to spare for local affairs; and the only item of interesting intelligence we can meet with, is the fact, that the new vessel, the *Paragon*, launched 371 tons, was yesterday knocked down by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., for the sum of sixty thousand Rupees.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

This is the first day of the Holidays, which will this year extend to next Wednesday week, and afford the first-sufficiented days of Calcutta thirteen full days for breathing the pure air of the river or the country. Calcutta is out of town; nobody but the druggists and editorial druggies.—A detachment of some thirty gentlemen, the elite of the Civil Service, the Bar, the Merchants, and the Native gentry, waited on Mr. Robertson, headed by the Sheriff, with the Steam Petition, and were received by the Deputy Governor most graciously, and obtained a promise that the object of the deputation should receive his most cordial support.—The rumors published some time ago, regarding the increase in the manufacture of Salt in the 21st Regiments,

is confirmed by this day's papers. The investment of the year is to be increased from three lakhs of rupees to eight.—The papers state that the Rev. Mr. Yates has resigned the Pastorship of the Church in Circular Road, that he may devote his time, without reserve, to the Translation of the Scriptures. He is succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, who recently arrived in India in the *Phœnix*.—The *Saints*, which cost the Court of Directors two lakhs and eighty thousand, rupees, not three years ago, has finished his brief career of steaming, and is to be moored at Aden as a coal depot.—Entertainments have been given, both by the Governors of Bombay and of Madras, to celebrate the capture of Ghizni; but none has been given in the metropolis of British India.—The Church which has long existed on the Missionary premises at Mirzapore, in Calcutta, has just been consecrated by the Bishop, under the title of Trinity Church.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.

By the arrival of the *Bombay Castle*, at Bombay, intelligence has been received from China to the 16th of July. We have alluded to it more particularly in an editorial article. The general gloom which hangs over commercial prospects in China, is somewhat relieved by an amusing letter from the Commissioner Liu, to the Queen of England, couched in the language usually addressed by the Chinese authorities, to an equal and an inferior, and beginning in the usual pompous moral style of Chinese documents: "It appears that in the Great Reason of Heaven there is nothing selfish," and ending with an exhortation to our young Queen *not to make use of falsehood or cunning!* Her Majesty's new correspondents in the Celestial Empire wind up with saying, that they "most anxiously stand on tiptoe, waiting her reply."—Letters from the Punjab hold out a prospect of hostilities in that country, now that the newest spirit is removed. Now Nabal Singh, the grandson of Runjeet Singh, who has an army at his disposal, is determined to put down the power of Dheean Singh, the Prime Minister, and both parties are preparing for the event.—Mam Singh has not submitted, according to the latest accounts. When the troops were ready to march into the fort, the very men who had invited us to this expedition, refused to allow the fort to be delivered up; and there is a possibility that the Chief may show fight at the eleventh hour. The latest accounts are to the 25th of September.—The next Overland Mail is expected to reach Bombay with English news of the 16th September, on the 23d of October; and as a vessel will start for Suez from Bombay two or three days after that date, it is expected that under the new arrangements made in the Mediterranean, the London merchants will receive replies to their letters of the 16th September, in two months and twenty-four days.—The last Mails which were eighteen days in passing between Bombay and Calcutta, reached Madras in seven days.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

A large fleet of vessels of war, consisting of H. M. Ships, the *Wellfleet*, with the Flag of the Admiral, the *Lorne*, the *Facoribault*, *Algeria*, has anchored in Madras, and is taking in provisions for a long voyage. Their destination is unknown. It can scarcely be China.—A Correspondent of the *Englishman*, who has resided at Haizeeboog, in Bengal, where H. M. 9th Foot is quartered, gives a very flattering description of the climate. During the hottest month of the year, at the hottest period of the day, the thermometer in the shade never rose higher than 82; while at the same time the mercury in Calcutta was up at 94 and 96.—Letters have been received from Major Todd, who has arrived safely at Herat. The Shah Kauran has agreed to the treaty, by which the Governor General engages to indemnify him for the loss he sustained by the Persian invasion, and to repair the fortifications of Herat. On his part, he engages to hold no intercourse with any Prince to the West and to acknowledge the Shah Soobah as the King of Cabul. Those who have been so loud in their praises of Capt. Pottinger, in England, for his gallant defence of Herat, for which he was appointed *Baron* at the Court of Kanam, will regret to learn that he has experienced that ingratitude, which in all ages and all climates, and among all nations, has followed the footsteps of merit; he has been superseded, it is said, by base intrigue.—Private letters from Meulmein state, that Thawaddee, following the example of the Pasha of Egypt, has begun to monopolize the trade of his own country, with the view of filling his coffers.—Sir Jasper Nicholls, who has been appointed Command-

in-Chief of India, will, it is said, embark at Madras on the *Colombo*, without delay, and proceed to Calcutta.

#### PREFACE OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The August Mail, with intelligence to the 12th of that month, reached Calcutta this day week, and disappointed the expectations of those who were looking out for a full budget of the House of Commons had begun ready to disperse; and the House of Lords was overwhelmed with business up in shreds, for consideration, on the last three weeks of the Session. The prorogation was expected to take place about the 23rd of August.

The formidable organization of the Chartist, had obliged Government to increase the standing army by 3000 men. Three of the revolutionists had been capitally convicted, and it was supposed the Ministry would allow the law to take its course.

The Jamaica Bill, though mutilated in the Lords, had passed the House of Commons, Lord John Russell having declared his intention to take such a bill as he could obtain.

The municipal question in Ireland has been raised by the Lords, at the suggestion of Lord Lyndhurst, from 5 to 10. The Penny Post Bill had passed, in the great joy of the nation. The Bank had raised discounts to six per cent., and borrowed two millions sterling in France.

There was a report in London, on the 12th August, that Don Carlos had been delivered up by one of his own Generals in the Queen of Spain.

In the debate in the House of Lords on the Government Education measure on the 23d July, the Bishop of Norwich, in defending a system of education in which religious instruction was divided into general and special, observed: "It was said, what had they found it? He could give an answer to that; and a most satisfactory one. Who was the individual who had adopted that division? It was none other than a right rev. prelate, whose name would command their respect and esteem, he meant that evangelical prelate, Daniel Wilson, Lord Bishop of Exeter. Now what had he done? There was established in India one of the first institutions in the world, called *La Missionne*. A person of the name of Martin went abroad many years ago as a private soldier; he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and made a large fortune, which he left for the education of persons without any reference to creed, in the principles of general education. He had in his hand a document showing that system, and he carried it into office. It was signed by Daniel O'Connell, Sir St. Ledger, and James Charles. He wished he could revoke the order there, and, instead of James Charles, put Charles James at the top." The Bishop's joke excited the laughter of the House. Our readers may be aware it was a play upon the Bishop of London's name, and that of our excellent presbyterian Minister of St. Andrew's Church.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd does not mean to press his Copy-right Bill this Session.

On the 20th July, Lord Wharfedale presented a petition from the Societies of Sheffield, praying the House to appoint a Committee to examine Robert Owen with regard to the improvements proposed by him in the social system.

Mr. Ewart has given notice in the House of Commons, that early next session he will move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of our commerce with the coast of Africa. The measure, we imagine, connected with Mr. Buxton's plan of crushing the slave trade by the activity of legitimate commerce.

Sir J. Hothhouse, in reply to a question respecting slavery in the East Indies, stated, on the 7th August in the House of Commons, that a commission was now sitting in India, on the subject of slavery in that country. We are sorry in any way we know nothing of it here.

Lord Palmerston's bill for the suppression of the Portuguese slave trade having been thrown out by the Lords, he has modified its terms so as to do away with the objections that were made to it. His Lordship, in moving for leave to bring in the bill, on the 26th of August, is reported to have made a most able and eloquent speech. Sir R. Inglis rose at once to express his opposition to the bill, but the whole glory of a measure on this subject should be left to those in whose name it was politically opposed.

He could not refer to the speech in which the noble Lord had introduced the bill, without saying that it was not only controversial in tone with respect to the other House of Parliament but also discriminatory, yet firm and uncompromising towards foreign powers, and forcible, eloquent and constructive in the manner in which the subject was discussed. A speech of such a nature in which the subject was discussed. A speech of such a nature was given to bring in the bill, and the standing orders were suspended to admit of its going through all the stages without unnecessary delay.

On the 31st August, in the discussion on the New South Wales Bill, Mr. C. Buller contended that the time was at length come for giving the colonists a voice in the management of their own affairs. Mr. Labouchere, in reply, admitted the force of Mr. Buller's general principles, but thought the peculiar circumstances of the Australian colonies was still opposed to the immediate application of them in that quarter. Measures had been





### Income of Religious Societies for 1890-91.

Baptist Home Missionary Society, ...	£ 2,693	14	8
Baptist Missionary Society, ...	22,416	1	11
British and Foreign Mission, ...	118	7	4½
British Reformation Society, ...	1,193	0	4
Christian Instruction Society, ...	1,358	10	18
Church of Scotland Mission, ...	6,000	0	0
Church Missionary Society, ...	72,031	0	1
Church Pastoral Aid Society, ...	10,423	4	5
Colonial Church Missionary Society, ...	2,436	6	6½
Colonial Church Society, ...	1,488	4	4
English Monthly Tract Society, ...	148	10	7
European Missionary Society, ...	1,590	10	0
Gospel Propagation Society, ...	71,368	18	2
Home Missionary Society, ...	7,300	0	0
Irish Evangelical Society, ...	2,308	10	0
Irish Society, ...	5,121	0	0
London Jews' Society, ...	16,721	13	8
London City Mission, ...	4,820	8	5
London Missionary Society, ...	63,461	10	5
Moravian Miss. Society, London Association, ...	4,353	13	1
Wesleyan Missionary Society, ...	84,616	12	2
General Baptist Missionary Society, ...	2,200	10	10½
British and Foreign Bible Society, ...	103,255	2	11
Christian Knowledge Society, ...	90,363	0	0
Naval and Military Bible Society, ...	2,814	0	8
Prayer Book and Hymn Society, ...	2,352	11	6
Trinitarian Bible Society, ...	8,059	0	7
London Religious Tract Society, ...	62,219	7	8
British and Foreign School Society, ...	5,281	0	1
Children's Friend Society, ...	5,763	13	0
Hibernian Society, ...	11,702	8	8
Home and Colonial Infant School Society, ...	1,830	0	0
Newfoundland School Society, ...	4,108	0	0
Sunday School Union, ...	6,469	10	11
Peace Society, ...	549	10	8
British and Foreign Sailors' Society, ...	2,261	14	6
Episcopal Floating Church Society, ...	431	4	8
Sailors' A-youth, ...	1,024	7	2
Sailors' Home, ...	3,968	8	9
British and Foreign Temperance Society, ...	981	8	5½
New British and Foreign Temperance Society, ...	715	2	6
Lord's Day Observance Society, ...	522	16	8

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

Capt. R. Rahau, ...	to Sept. 1840,	20	0
Lieut. Jas. Hind, ...	to Sept. 1849,	22	0

### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

#### WESLEYAN CENTENARY AT MADRAS.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Poplar's Road-way, preparatory to the more public services intended to be conveyed in October next, in commemoration of the CENTENARY of Methodism. The chapel was well filled, though not crowded; the greater part of those present being members of the *Connection*. The principal object of the meeting appeared to be a raising of subscriptions in aid of the *Centenary Fund*, in order that the October meetings may be exclusively set apart for devotional purposes.

The subscriptions at the meeting, and immediately afterwards, amounted to upwards of *five thousand rupees*—a very considerable sum, when the situation and circumstances in life of the great majority of those present, are considered. We have not heard what is the aggregate amount expected to be raised in aid of the Fund in connection with the various stations belonging to the Madras District, though we should imagine from good ground a beginning, that a sum not less than ten thousand rupees will be the ultimate result of the collections in Southern India.

The addresses on Thursday evening were, for the most part, apt, private, and timely in keeping with the course pursued, and spirit manifested, at home. The Rev. J. Crowther, who presided, referred to the origin of Wesleyan Methodism, and at some length explained the object of the CENTENARY and the several purposes to which it was intended to devote the monies collected. We are happy to find that a great proportion of the Fund is likely to be applied in either direct or secondary missionary purposes. In alluding to his own personal obligations to Wesleyan Methodism, the rev. gentleman said of the anniversary of the Centenary meetings, "Exultation, no doubt, there is; but then it was of that classic and hallowed kind, which the book divine itself recommends when it says, 'It is good to be zealously affected in a good thing.'"

The same course was adopted by the remaining speakers, both

clerical and lay, all of whom humbly and gratefully acknowledged how much they were indebted to the *Connection*, and how sincerely and prayerfully anxious they were to promote its interests, and through it, the best interests of their fellow men. We were particularly pleased with the observations of the Rev. Mr. Arthur, who, in language simple and eloquent, gave utterance to the warm emotions of his genuine Irish heart with reference to the benefits which he, as an Irishman, had received from Wesleyan Methodism, and to the good which it had already effected among his countrymen. The speaker related an anecdote which we cannot forget recording. It appears that at the Centenary meeting held in Dublin, half a crown was found in one of the collection bags enclosed in a piece of paper on which were written words to this effect: *A servant most desirous to thank God that this money will not be left to buy purple for her and find that she is dead—in which Mr. Arthur added, that there were many hundreds now in Ireland who could heartily join in the thanksgiving, and trace their present views and feelings to the instrumentality of Methodism.*

In the course of the evening, a portion of that beautiful hymn "A HUNDRED YEARS AGO," by James Montgomery, the sweet singer of Sheffield, was sung by the congregation with a feeling and effect beyond any thing of the kind that we recollect at Madras. Appropriate prayers were offered at the commencement and close of the service. Our respected friends of the Wesleyan *Connection* have much cause for congratulation at this harmonious and auspicious commencement of their CENTENARY Festival.—*Madras Circular.*

### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

#### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

(Continued from last issue.)

With regard to lands acknowledged to be subject to assessment, he said, I will not, like my predecessors, among the occupants by continual assessments and mis-assessments, I will merely make an average demand, according to the rents which have been paid to me, for the last three years, from each village, or portion of land, of which the accounts have been given in, and will limit the rest of such for ever accordingly. But the occupants, on the other hand, must engage to give me, and from year to year, accurate accounts, in order that I may be able to ascertain what lands I have thus settled for, and what not; and also, that my officers may have the power of protesting and defining individual rights. The parties all professed to agree to those conditions; and it is quite clear what advantages they must have gained from the reason and liberality of their new master. Without altering the principle of these engagements, John afterwards found that it was necessary to pass new laws for promotion in the recovery of his rights; and, at length, as the ordinary Courts of Justice were constantly occupied in disposing of the business of private individuals, he was obliged to constitute Special Courts to settle the question pending between himself and his Landholders, which, to the inconvenience and loss of the country generally, had been from year to year delayed.

These special investigations being for some time proceeded with, it was found that few of the claims against the Proprietor, for exemption from rent, stood the test of examination; that true statements, as required, had seldom been submitted; that false names had been very generally registered; that in many cases a single individual, in occupation of vast tracts had, to avoid more immediate inquiry, registered the whole in different parcels, and under different names; sometimes in names of priests who had never been the occupants, or, perhaps, never existed; and sometimes in the names of Idols and Temples equally fictitious. In a thousand ways deceit had been practised; and the Proprietor said, I cannot, in justice to the other inhabitants of my property, for whom I have much to do and to expend, yield up my whole rights; but, notwithstanding the way in which I have been deprived of them, I will proceed for their recovery, only through a judicial enquiry; and even where the award is in my favour, I will only levy a portion of the rent from you, to which, according to my complaint, I am entitled.

Any person who takes the trouble to peruse the accounts of the first acquisition of land revenue in Bengal and Behar of the East India Company, and the regulations from time to time enacted for its recovery, will find the above illustration strictly applicable, and the conduct of the imaginary Proprietor, there described, to tally exactly with that pursued by the Government of this country.

The report, therefore, as to Government having tacitly yield-

ed up their right to assess, when the question came to be tried, is wholly without foundation; so is that, given evidence to only by the ignorant, of the Lakerajars being dispossessed of their land by the present proceedings. Yet so prevalent has the latter report been, that I have heard of many poor Brahmins in Bengal hearing their cases all through under this supposition, who, when they found that assessment only would be the consequence of the decision against them, have expressed agreeable surprise and astonishment. As to the loss and destruction of documents between the period of registry in 1793, and the present, it should be recollected, that in the interval the country has enjoyed perfect tranquillity, and yet Lakerajars pretended, at the time of registry, to have documents, which, if their representations be correct, must have been preserved during treble that period, whilst the country was suffering from continued war and disturbance. As to the hardship of Priests being deprived of their lands; such a representation is most easily answered, as the Government never so deprived them; whereas, throughout Bengal, they have been dispossessed, to an enormous extent, by the Zemindars, of resources, which, as being excluded from the decennial settlement, and in excess of those yielded in case of invalidity by the Government to the Zemindars, they can have no possible claim. The exertions and advocacy, therefore, of the Landholders on this subject, are about as sincere as those of a shark would be, for the safety of a ship being shipwrecked, to find the crew of which he had already devoured; and their pity about as great as that of lawyers in a certain court for their clients, whose whole properties, whilst under litigation, are gradually coming within their merciful grasp in the shape of fees, &c. &c. I cannot ask you to occupy your columns with the numerous cases which have been mentioned to me of large tracts of land attempted to be gained possession of by Zemindars and Landholders, by fraudulently causing alterations to be made in the Revenue Records. One glaring case of the kind was some years since detected in the principal Revenue Record Office in Calcutta, where the correspondence, as to the price to be paid the Record Keeper was actually discovered. I cannot either trouble you with instances where large tracts have been proved to have been held all along by the Zemindars themselves, though registered carefully in the names of different individuals; nor yet with instances of the hundreds of Brahmins who have been forcibly driven from the greater part of their lands by their compassionate advocates. It is sufficient to say that I know, from unquestionable authority, that many such cases, as above described, are on record.

With such cases starting our Government in the face, it would be any thing but justice to cease from all enquiry, or to put an "end to resumption." As long as *Land Revenue* is collected, I fear some description of resumption laws must remain in force; and, indeed, the only way which appears to me of settling the question satisfactorily, and thereby securing both public and private rights, and guarding against the corruption of our Native Officers, would be through a general survey. By this means rightful owners would be secured in the possessions given them, at the decennial settlement, and an end to be-harsh and restless holdings would ensue; and thus, whether Government and its rent-payers, or private individuals be the contending parties, our Courts would be free from the obstructions to justice which the present unsettled state admits of. Then might the poor man fearlessly come forward for the protection of his inheritance, and defy the corruption, bribery, and oppression wrought against him by his adversary and the rapacious Amils. Then, too, by removing the chief cause of the evil, would general improvement take place in the conduct and faith of our Native Officers. Let the Landholders, if they are disinterestedly striving for the good of their country, look at the advantages which would follow the measure now alluded to.

\* Notwithstanding all I have said, in advocacy of fair and equitable resumption, I am not at all blind to many objections existing to the present mode of procedure in the suits of Government—objections so easily removed, without any change in the principle of the law, that it is a matter of such surprise that some effectual steps are not taken for the purpose. Many cases, too, I admit, call most loudly for the leniency of Government, more especially those in which public and recorded *real* purchas-

es of rent-free lands have been made; and I think an allowance at the time of settlement should always be made in these.

As a mode, too, of bringing the question to a more speedy termination, and saving parties from expense and annoyance, I, in my humble judgement, am a strenuous advocate for a compromise with the Lakerajars, in cases not yet determined. I hear that this is objected to, from a consideration that it would involve the necessity of extending the same terms to those whose lands have been already assessed, according to the ordinary course of the law. I cannot, however, view the proposition in this light, because, in a compromise now for lands, not yet adjudged liable to assessment, mutual advantages would be reaped by both parties, the State and the tax-payer. Government would be saved an enormous expense, and Lakerajars could thus be afforded, in consideration of the saving which their compromise admitted of, a settlement on more easy terms than otherwise. Those, too, who chose to contest their claims, might be allowed the option of doing so; and, certainly, when we look at the proportion of the cases given in favour of Government, it is reasonable to expect that an offer of the kind would be received as an act of generosity; nor could it ever be attributed to a feeling, on the part of Government, that their claims were questionable.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

A. B.

Sept. 12th, 1839.

#### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—I have been for some time a reader of your useful weekly publication, *The Friend of India*, and think that you have fully identified yourself with its title. May you long be preserved to expose the fallacies of all false systems of religion; to show the absurdities of Hindu superstitions, and to lead the public mind in the way of truth!

In some of your last numbers you have stepped somewhat out of your way to find fault with a branch of the Church of Christ, remote enough, with both its faults and its virtues, from the City of Palaces. I allude to your remarks on the Centenary proceedings of the Wesleyan Methodists. I will not now dwell on the impropriety of making an unprovoked attack on an assemblage of men, but proceed at once to offer to you a few remarks on the subject of the Centenary. I shall be glad if they call up some worthier and slier advocate of a Church, which has to learn the art of shrinking from thorough investigation; and although you may not yourself deem them of much value I hope, at least, that you will give them a place in some early number of *The Friend of India*.

It has pleased God, who works by whom he will, to bless the foolishness of preaching among the Wesleyan Methodists to an extent unparalleled in the modern history of the Church. By the divinely appointed, and divinely honoured instrumentality of the Wesleyan Ministry, thousands and tens of thousands have been brought out of darkness into God's marvellous light; led to the only Saviour, by the only way, the simple way of faith; have obtained the forgiveness of their sins, and the witness of the Spirit to the fact of their adoption; in a word, have been led from the road which leads to Hell, to the path which leads to happiness and Heaven. Men thus changed by divine grace, have, in most instances, esteemed the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt; and, conformably to the commandment of their Divine Master, they have laid up their treasures in Heaven, and as stewards of the earthly property committed to their care, they have been willing to part with the whole of it, when for the glory of God.

Here, if I mistake not, is the true key to the present liberality of the Wesleyan Churches. Let it be remembered, that giving is not a lesson the Wesleyans have now to learn. Although literally a poor people, in great trials of affliction, the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty have abounded to the riches of their liberality. For to their poorer I hear regard, yes, and beyond their power, they have been willing of themselves. And now that their Churches are preserved, through a period of one hundred years, with the same unadulterated scriptural doctrine; under the exercise of the same scriptural discipline, with peace

in all their borders; with increasing prosperity both at home and abroad, and with the God of Jacob dwelling in their midst, would it not be strange if they did not testify their gratitude to God in some marked manner? Would not the very stones cry out against them? The shout of a King is heard in their camp; and I would to God, Sirs, that all the Churches, who hold the Head, had the same cause and the same heart for rejoicing.

\* It is not my object to defend the proceedings of the public meeting mentioned by you, as having been held in London. I should regret, as sincerely as yourself, that any thing should be said or done on such occasions, calculated to give just offence to judicious and candid Christians. But to take any one meeting, admitting it to have been faulty, as a standard by which to judge of all other meetings, or to take your own feelings, when coolly reading the report of the meeting in your Editorial study, as the standard by which to measure the aberrations from the line of strict propriety of a few warm-hearted men, when stimulated by a lively sense of gratitude, and stirred up by generous example, is scarcely fair. That a deep sense of the presence of God,—a lively feeling of gratitude to him, and a strong desire to be entirely devoted to his glory, have constituted the prevailing spirit of the Centenary meetings in England, we have abundance of evidence, both from public and private sources. And, supposing that in a few instances things have been said, or measures adopted, of which we may not entirely approve, ought we not to point them out in the spirit of brotherly kindness, rather than hold them up to obloquy and contempt? And, more especially in Calcutta, where there is not an individual, I believe, to represent the society, or to hold up a hand for the "sect every where spoken against."

An account of a meeting held in Madras last week, has just reached me; and I am happy to say that the prevailing feeling was that of loving gratitude. I have pleasure in sending you, along with this letter, a copy of a Madras Paper, the Editor of which was present, and, as a member of another Church, he may be fairly considered an impartial judge. At the Madras Meeting, the people proved that they had not drunk into the inebriating spirit of suspicion, so prevalent at the present day. Without any excitement, save that of gratitude to God for good received, and without any formal speeches, the people came forward, and of their own free will, contributed a sum of somewhat more than Five Thousand Rupees, to the Fund for Centenary purposes. Now, Sirs, I would say to the Baptist Church in Calcutta, and to every other Church in India—"Go thou and do likewise."

Only yesterday I received a letter from a gentleman, who, a few years ago was brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, by the instrumentality of one of our Missionaries, in which he requests me to enter his name on my Centenary List for four hundred and sixty rupees, for himself and family. In this case I give you the word of a servant of Christ, that I have neither asked him to subscribe, nor hinted in any way that I wished him to do so; and so far from being under the influence of excitement, he has been living at a station for some time where the only means of grace within his reach, are those conducted by himself, for the benefit of the members of his own family.

We are grateful to God for the extraordinary, though very reasonable, liberality, which has been so generally manifested on the occasion of this, our Connexional Festival; but our chief joy arises from the prospect of that influence, which, by the blessing of God, it may fairly be expected to exert. Immediately of the Connexion itself, and immediately on the whole Church of Christ, and on the world at large. In the year, 1789, we were two or three Ministers going forth, trusting in God, and preaching salvation by faith alone. In 1839, we see the little me become a thousand, yea, ten thousand, and the ten thousand going forth, preaching the same doctrine; maintaining the same discipline; breathing the same spirit, and determining, by the grace of God, to hold on their course, till the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the place of the great deep. Compared with this, millions on millions of pounds, sink into insignificance. Here, then, as a point worthy of your notice; and not only of yours, but that of the friends of the world. If the Wesleyan Ministers are, in truth, the servants of God; and if

the Centenary Year may fairly be considered as a point from which they start anew in the honoured service of their Master, then let all Christians, in the true spirit of prayer, wish them success in the name of the Lord.

I am,  
Yours, in the service of Christ,  
T. CHRYN,  
Wesleyan Missionary.

Bangalore, Aug. 28, 1859.

#### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRS,—I have read your able paper on the want of reformation in the present system of Police. I have also read the effusion of "*Philindo*" in your last issue; and agreeing with you that in the employment of European agency, consists the only adequate and immediate remedy for existing abuses in the above department, I will trouble you with a few observations on the contents of *Philindo's* letter.

He states,—how correctly I will not presume to determine,—that "the only Europeans available now, every officer being wanted with his corps, would be the same description of men that are being employed as Deputy Collectors under Reg. IX." Now, when you, Mr. Editor, give insertion to letters from anonymous Correspondents, which indirectly tend to impugn the character, for efficiency, even of so insignificant a class as the European Unconvenanted Deputy Collectors, you must not feel surprised at being made, to a certain extent, responsible for their accuracy; and as it is natural to suppose you understand what you print, I shall, as one of the U. D. C.'s, feel much obliged by an explanation of the above quoted passage,—that "description of men" may your friend Correspondent mean—as I fancy he will find it convenient to pass over this reply with "*discreet silence*." I put the question to your courtesy—"discuss the same in English unto me."

Regarding the assertion that "their work in that capacity is not so far superior to their native brethren," I must have better proof before "trusting" either him or it. But for arguments sake, admitting this, does *Philindo* not recognize in the circumstance of its equalling the work of their Native brethren, great cause for extending European agency? How many of the Natives, now employed as Deputy Collectors, are men who, from early youth, have been attached to the Courts of a particular district—every clause of the Regulations familiar to them; every means at hand to enable them to obtain a correct knowledge of the duties to be performed, even prior to their appointments being made? Contrast this with the European functionary of the same class, and then let me ask *Philindo* whether it is not something, and something considerable, too, that European agency has already become so efficient as it is?

*Philindo* may be one of those who, after three years at Huleybury, and three more at Fort William, went forth prepared in knowledge of the languages, prejudices and customs of the people he was to assist in governing; and if he is, I would again ask him, is it nothing for the European, who, when appointed, was ignorant of all, or most of these, to have equalled his Native brethren in the performance of this duty? *Philindo* judges of the fruit before the tree has put forth a blossom; and I am sorry his judgement is so distorted. But would the assurance, that the services of Unconvenanted Europeans are daily becoming more valuable give pleasure to *Philindo*? I fear not. It is true, notwithstanding; and there are those among them, who, apart from "interest," will do their duty, and find their reward in the increased prospect of usefulness that duty holds out. This is a principle strongly opposed to *Philindo's* sweeping rule, viz.—"that a man is only honest, when it is to his interest to be so;" but he must not judge even all Unconvenanted Deputy Collectors by himself. I could point out a much more straight-forward plan for adoption, should his end really be what it appears; but will spare you the infliction at present. One word more, and I have done. The Unconvenanted Deputy Collectors with whom I am acquainted, are *already* much more serviceable than the gen-

ality of Military "Officers" could possibly be; and are much more easily "superintended;" and if *Philinda's* style and spirit could be admitted, even as a mediocre criterion of the service in which, as stated above, I fear he may belong, there is no doubt but some of them would shortly compete in usefulness, even with that service itself.

In making the above remarks, I disclaim all intention to disparage any "Native brethren." They are merely written in reply to what I cannot but consider a gratuitous insult to the very few European Unconquered Deputy Collectors in the service of Government.

Trusting that *Philinda* may be atoned by a different spirit in his next communication,

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours very obediently,

A. D. C. under Reg. IX.

September 24/A, 1839.

To Correspondents.

The Cameronian Temperance Society in our next.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE MISSIONARY SHIP CAMDEN.—Intelligence was received at the London Missionary House, on Saturday, from one of the Missionaries who went out with Mr. Williams, and several others in the missionary ship *Camden*, that the *Camden* safely arrived at Hongkong the beginning of February last, and had landed the Missionaries appointed to that station. They were all well, and had resumed on their work with very gratifying prospects. The *Camden* had left with Mr. Williams, to visit the other missionary stations in the South Seas.—*Pads.*

THE REV. F. TAYLOR, late rector of Deeping, St. James, has relinquished his preferment in the Establishment Church, and joined a Dissenting congregation. Rev. William Thurst, rector of Sutton Courtney, and the Rev. J. C. Phillips, fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, have also given up their preferments on the same grounds.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

### EDUCATION.

RIVALRY OF UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE.—On Friday, 29th June, the annual distribution of the prizes to the Faculty of Arts of King's College took place, the Bishop of London in the chair; at which occasion the vast disproportion of honours and degrees conferred upon the students of this College and University College were adverted to with evidently a very sore feeling. At the recent conferring of the B. A. degree in the London University, there were, in the first class of distinction, twelve students from University College, and one from King's College. The degrees conferred were in the proportion of twenty to six! The learned Principal, the Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, endeavoured to explain the circumstance by the supposition that the greater number of pupils intended for the learned professions would proceed to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but, in that case, King's College must lose its character as a college, and, by losing its proper relation to the London University, will be reduced to a mere high school. The Rev. Thomas Dale, M. A., formerly a Professor in the University College, now Professor of English Literature and History to the King's College, went as far as to congratulate the supporters of the latter College upon the small number of degrees obtained by its students, expressing his hope that, in future, they would go to the old Universities for degrees! He expatiated on the higher honour of degrees conferred by those venerable bodies, as compared with what could be obtained at a University which bears date with the new mode of marriage and parish registers, and which the reverend Professor dignified as belonging to the same period, there being "in the one a marriage without a church, and in the other, a university without a Bible!" This indecent outburst of bigotry occurred in the hearing of three bishops who are members of the Senate of the London University, upon which the gratuitous insult was cast; but no notice was taken of it. It is evident, that the establishment of this University is a mere mortification and discouragement to the Tory portion of the founders and supporters of King's College, whose main object in setting up that institution was to crush the then infant University College. But, having once entered into competition with it, the backing out recommended by Professor Dale, will be tantamount to an inglorious defeat; nor will the

honour of the College be saved by the hollow pretext which religious hypocrisy would assign for its failure.—*Ibid.*

### MYSTICISM.

SUBTERRANEAN FIDELITY.—The cupacious building pool, which is now being excavated at South Stockton, has led to the discovery of an extensive subterranean tunnel. The timber is chiefly oak. A few trees, of considerable size, has been found, the wood of which is sound and good, and fit for the turner's lathe. Many of the oaks are of large dimensions, and the proprietors expect some of them will be suitable for the purpose of building. Whilst examining this forest, Dr. Young, of Whitley, with some friends, discovered one of the oaks to have been cut in 1795, which had evidently been done previous to its being covered by the earth. The doctor supposes the forest may have been cut down by the Roman soldiers, as they were in the habit of laying timber on the low swampy grounds, for the purpose of making roads. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain the hand of man has been exerted on the timber, and it may form a fertile subject for the lover of ancient history and the geologist to speculate on.—*Ibid.*

NEW AND WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—The most important recent discovery is the one applicable to the reprinting of books, or re-production of engravings. M. Daquet, a very industrious printer, was seeking the means of saving the expense of stereotyping. With the assistance of a particular ink he was already enabled to avoid the preservation of the *clicks*, which require many materials, and much place and money, by the means of the preservation of a mere printed sheet, which lithography afterwards, reproduced whenever it was wanted; but doubting whether the ink used upon that sheet would retain, in course of time, the same properties, he consulted his brother, a very intelligent lithographer, and the latter found what neither expected or expected. This new process is applicable not only to fresh printed sheets, but likewise to the oldest engravings, to the oldest books, and, which is of far more interest, to Greek, Chinese, and Hebrew books. It consists in two operations. Upon the page or engraving of which you want a copy, you lay a particular composition. It is placed upon the lithographic stone and pressed, and the stones reproduce, with scrupulous precision, the original engraving or book. This impression could not, however, serve such as it is. It is itself covered with the main preparation, and it may then print thousands of copies by the ordinary processes of every sort of lithography. Five minutes suffice for both operations. The original engraving may be restored to the portfolio which has supplied it, for it has not been in the slightest degree injured; the book, thus wholly reprinted, may undergo another binding, and honourably resume its place in your library. This new process admits of a reduction of 75 per cent. upon the expense of printing; and as for engraving, that which on copper would have cost 100 francs, will now cost but 20 francs! What consequences will not this discovery yield! It threatens the graphic arts, engraving and printing, with complete ruin. A man of the greatest talent, the one who lays claim to priority in this discovery, as is always the case, when success has been obtained, claims none. The violation of the central jury and patent laws must decide the question. In the same time M. Daquet, as manufacturer, which is always a great point. On Monday the King, Queen, Madame d'Artois, and Princess Clementine visited again the exposition, and examined the lithographic products of the brothers. His Majesty observing an engraved head of Albert Durer, of 1527, which was wanting in his collection of the Palais Royal, ordered a copy of it, congratulated M. Daquet upon a discovery whereby there would be no longer any scarce engravings or books.—*Paris Periodical.*

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—On Monday evening last, during a thunder-storm, which visited Truro, and continued for a short hour with considerable violence, the clock at St. Mary's Church tower was found to have stopped; and, on examination, it appeared that the stoppage had been occasioned by the minute hand and hour hand of the watch dial having become entangled, at twenty minutes before eight, in consequence, it is believed, of having been struck by the lightning. The flash which is supposed to have produced this singular effect, was particularly large and vivid, and was followed immediately by a loud report like the explosion of a cannon. The clock was not, we believe, otherwise injured, and was set going a short time afterwards. A daughter of Mrs. Harvey, in the High Cross, Truro, who was watching the lightning playing round the top of the spire, having a pair of steel scissors in her hand, was struck at the same time as the clock, and did not recover so as to be able to speak till three o'clock the next morning. She says all she remembers is a severe and sudden shock in her hand, when she instinctively dropped the scissors, and also being surrounded with fire! The tip of her finger nails were scorched.—*West Britain.*

AWFUL VISITATION.—On Wednesday morning, Hertford and its vicinity were visited by one of the most terrible thunderstorms known for several years. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Mr. W. Cannon, a respectable farmer residing at Teslin, was in

a field at the back of the mill, in company with his son Henry, a lad about 11 years old, a ploughman, named William Herbert, of the age of 21; and three other individuals. Approaching the approaching storm, the former three very impudently remained in an ash tree for shelter. They had not, however, remained in that situation many moments before the electric fluid slightly grazed the bark of the tree, and struck each of them, throwing Hatcheret to the ground. Mr. Dickens, surprised at this, on examination of the sufferers, found that, with the exception of the boy, they had received great injury. A wound was in the right foot of the ploughman, and he was lamed down the right side. The case of Mr. Cannon was alarming and singular. The whole of the upper leather of the shoe was left on the foot, with the exception of a small oval piece near the ankle, but the sole was completely removed, and found at a considerable distance in the field; a nail had been driven from the shoe into the heel of the sufferer, and about the middle of the sole of the foot was a wound, which nearly separated the foot, and exactly corresponded with an incision in the shoe. He was also very badly hurt down the left side, and there is little hope of his recovery. The boy was scorched down the back. Four horses were also struck, but escaped without any material injury. *Put.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**COMPLIMENT TO HER MAJESTY.**—Tuesday a man was taken to the station-house for drunkenness, when, on being searched, the following extraordinary printed card was found in his possession:—"A raffle and ball will take place at Mr. Morgan's, the Sun-dial, Goswell-street, for a live pig, on Thursday evening, June 20th, 1839, in commemoration of Her Majesty's accession to the throne. Tickets 8d. each, and 2d. allowed for retiresment." &c.—*Ibid.*

**SUGAR DUTIES BILL.**—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, on the 25th June, moved the third reading.

Mr. Ewart urged the right hon. gent. to postpone the consideration of the bill, and stated that he had not the opportunity at that time to procure the attention of hon. members to the motion of which he had given notice (the clause of "free on, go on.") Mr. Ewart then adverted to the present state of the sugar trade, and directed the attention of hon. members to the supply in the market, which, he said, was inadequate to meet the public demand. The hon. member had been struck by the great consumption of sugar, as compared with other articles. It was well known that the consumption of cocoa had increased; tea had been more stationary. It would be found, on a comparison, that in 1801 the annual consumption of tea was one pound six ounces per man. In the present year, one pound four ounces per man. Coffee had been upon the increase. In 1801, each individual consumed not more than one ounce; in 1811, eight ounces; in 1821, about the same quantity; in 1831, it was five ounces; and in 1836 the consumption increased to six ounces. With respect to sugar they had retrograded. The consumption at the present day was less than it was thirty years ago. The hon. member expressed a hope that further consumption would be made in India, and that East Indian sugar, or free-labour sugar, might be allowed to form a larger portion of our supply. In Singapore, Siam, and Java, the sugar-trade might be improved to the advantage of this country. Siam was capable of producing 15,000 tons of sugar, and all the produce of free labour. The next source of importation would be the Philippines. In Java they could furnish 20,000 tons; the labourers were all free. From China they might import 6,000 tons. From Cochin China, 1,000 tons. All this might be obtained without resorting to the odious practice of the slave-trade. He also looked for a supply in the east of Africa. If they could once induce commerce to rest on the coast of Africa, the slave-trade would be at an end. Coffee had been imported from Sierra Leone; and if that article, the produce of free labour, was encouraged, it would convince Africa that she might escape from the darkness in which she had been so long subject. A death-blow would be given to the slave-trade, which could not be suppressed by armed vessels. They held out by the encouragement of African commerce the brightest prospects for the friends of humanity, and would meet the danger of an inadequate supply of sugar, which then hung over the country. He was sure they would have more than supplying our wants by free-labour sugar. (Hear.) He was anxious to see the United States of America, as an example in the cultivation of sugar by free labour, and thereby exterminate the odious traffic in slaves. If he could succeed in his object, he should rejoice that he had brought the subject before the House. The hon. member concluded by moving that sugar, the produce of free labour, be imported upon the same terms as sugar from our West India colonies.

Mr. Fane assented to the amendment.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not consider the suggestion of his hon. friend as trivial as some might suppose. It involved many important considerations. It opened the whole of our colonial policy; at the same time he was not prepared to say they were compelled to select one community in preference to all others; and when the question came before the House, he

should be ready to discuss it. If the time should come when the supply of West India sugar became restricted, he should be ready to consider the best means of obtaining a larger supply. It had been said the people of this country looked back with regret to the 20,000,000 given to the slave-labourers. He did not think that could be the case, because this country had taken a humane and generous course, which must excite the admiration of the world. He did not think any measure like that suggested by his hon. friend would induce America to abandon their internal government with respect to slaves.

Mr. Clay said all the sugar refiners of London were interested in this question. It so happened that the contingencies upon which his right hon. friend would listen to the proposition of the member for Wigan had actually occurred. There was not an adequate supply of sugar in the market. At the present moment, the bounty in drawback on refined sugar was equal to its price; but the fact was, the supply of sugar was not adequate to the wants of the people in this country. It was a remarkable fact that we took 400,000,000 pounds of slave-grown sugar from the United States, yet we did not take one pound of slave-grown sugar. He thought, however, there was a clear proof that the supply of sugar was inadequate, and that we had no right to give our grain colonies a monopoly in that article.

Mr. P. Thomson could not admit that there was a bounty of 6s. on refined sugar in the shape of drawback. It was a delusion to talk of introducing to this country some but the sugars of free labour. It was a delusion to suppose they could place a restriction on one article of slave produce and not on another. They could they take the produce of Siam and not that of America.

Mr. Ewart withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a third time and passed—*Ibid.*

**COMMERCIAL (JOINT STOCK) BANK OF LONDON.**—The excitement which now prevails in the City as to the course of the Bank of England, has had a powerful effect in drawing attention to the new scheme of joint-stock banking in 13 of shares, by the proposed Commercial Bank of London. All acknowledge the necessity of a great change, but many doubt the joint-stock banking system without a solid capital in large sums from each shareholder. If this proposed new bank is formed by all the merchants which the extraordinary departure from constant issue and good faith by the Bank has occasioned, it will be the greatest banking establishment ever known. There are not two opinions on the subject.—*Morning Post.*

**THE CROPS.**—We hear from all quarters the most gratifying assurances as to the crops of every description, and particularly wheat, is vigorous, forward, and abundant. There has rarely been a better promise for the harvest, and should the promise be realized, it will be a blessing of the first importance to the productive, and especially to the working classes, who have felt the effects of the late harvest in many ways. In the high price of food, in the direct injury done to trade, and in the derangement of the money market. During the last fortnight the weather has been every thing that could be wished—alternate rain and sun-shine, with a prevalence of the true summer warmth, which was most all wanted. The only exception to our favourable agricultural report is, that the crops of peas are light, but they will turn out better than could have been expected for a fortnight since.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A NEW NOTICE FROM THE POST-OFFICE has been issued, stating that on and from the 20th of June, 1839, letters would be forwarded by morning mails to Ireland, Scotland, and the North. The letter-boxes at the receiving-houses will be open till seven a.m. for newspapers, and eight a.m. for letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers till half-past seven a.m., and for letters until eight a.m. At the General Post-office and at the branch office in Leadenhall-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at a quarter before eight a.m., and for letters at half-past eight a.m. Mails despatched at nine a.m. For Brighton and Windsor, the letter-boxes at the receiving-houses will be open till seven a.m. for newspapers, and eight a.m. for letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Borough, for the reception of newspapers till half-past eight a.m., and for letters until nine a.m. The boxes at the General Post-office and at the Leadenhall-street branch-office will close for newspapers at mid a.m., and for letters at a quarter before ten a.m. Mails despatched at half-past ten a.m.—*Put.*

**BLACK CATTLE.**—It is generally admitted that black cattle are higher priced at present than they have been since the termination of the French war. The complaint of dearth in horses and humped stock met us at every step on Wednesday last. Gallows, in particular, are unusually scarce.—*English paper.*

**EXPORT OF TIMBER FROM THE HIGHLANDS.**—The progress of the railroads in England and Scotland has lately caused a great demand for fire wood in this part of the country. The sound of the axe and the saw-mill are heard in the hushes and most remote parts of the Highlands. We have heard of one proprietor selling his fire wood for 10,000l., and another for 5,000l. Within the last eight or ten years, a vast number of sales of timber

kind have been effected, ranging from eight or ten thousand to as many hundreds each. A considerable amount of shipping is engaged in this trade; and the vessels that carry out the timber in the shape of railroad-sleepers, pit-props, &c., generally return with cargoes of coals, lime, and other commodities. The number of men employed in felling the trees, sawing them up, and exporting them, is also a source of advantage to the country. A great trade has thus sprung up, the *arroyo*, or tract, of extended commerce in our northern regions. When the Duke of Grafton, about five years ago, sold his mighty forest of Glenmore for £10,000, the sum was considered unprecedented; and the same timber would now, from superior management, as well as superior value in the market, be worth more than treble the amount. Previously to this period, the Lord of Grafton, it is said, sold his timber at the rate of 1s. 8d. for what one man could cut and manufacture in a year! Thus, our fine forests have been thinned and destroyed, and the country debarred of one of its noblest ornaments and most valuable products.—*London Courier.*

**PLAN FOR DISPERSING A MOB.**—In the published accounts of the recent riots in Liverpool, it is stated that Mr. Whitty had dispersed a mob by playing a fire-engine on them. We learn from the Rev. K. L. Yealand's "Domestic Scenes in Russia," that this plan is regularly employed for dispersing a drunken Russian mob. "A number of fire-engines were," he says, "stationed round the houses, to be useful not only in the event of fire, but as assistants in the police in keeping order; since, in case of a mob of drunken and disorderly persons assembling at night, an engine playing into the midst of them very speedily disperses the crowd."—*Put.*

**A SUCCESSFUL SUIT AT LAW.**—In the Insolvent Court, on Thursday, John Cullingham, a ship-lodging personage, attended in a clean smock frock, presented himself to be released from custody. It appeared that the insolvent had brought an action for an assault, and got it, damages. He had been put into prison for the assault. Mr. Creswell remarked that he had paid a law. Chief Commissioner: You had better pocket this; for another thing, than by bringing an action get yourself into prison. The insolvent was not to be discharged.—*Ibid.*

**DREAFTFUL THUNDER-STORMS, WORCESTER.**—During last week this city and neighbourhood have been visited by several severe thunder-storms. The first commenced about half-past one o'clock on Thursday, and lasted two hours. At its height the rain fell so accompanied by showers of hail, some of immense size, which laid large tracts of grass, and did considerable damage to the crops. At Stour, Chaddesley, Corbet, Botherington, Harvington, Shrewton, Kinsley, and part of Harbury, the crops of wheat and barley are wholly destroyed to the extent of several hundred acres. Mr. Joseph Martin, of Stour, had fifteen loads washed down to the bottom of a field, where they floated in four feet of water; and it was only by the greatest exertions of several men that they were rescued. A tree near the Mitre Oak at Harbury was delivered to pieces by the lightning. The houses of the inhabitants in the lower part of the town were flooded, some of them five feet deep, with the rain. The hail had the appearance of small fragments of ice, several inches in circumference. Yesterday (Wednesday) we were again visited with a storm, more terrible in its effects than either of the former; and we were to add, not unattended with loss of life, and serious damage of property. This storm, which did not last more than half an hour, came on about a quarter past five o'clock. Mr. Milton, of the Old House Farm, near this city, lost his life under the following circumstances: his son, a child about seven years of age, had gone into the field with a person who was feeding the cows to be milked, seeing the storm coming on, Mr. Milton returned to his wife that the child would get wet, and he immediately put a basket upon the pony and rode off to bring back the child; but, in passing through the second field from his house, when in about the centre of it, both he and the pony were struck dead by the electric fluid.—*Worcester Journal.*—Local papers state that a similar storm visited Canterbury, Dover, Ramsgate, and various other places on the east coast.—*Put.*

**CHAPEL BUILDING FUND.**—The Treasurer of Highbury College has lately received a remittance of £100, from the Rev. John Woodbridge, of Jamaica, as his grateful tribute of acknowledgment for the support and advantage he received when a student at Highbury, now Highbury College. In the same letter he says, "I am grieved to see so little done for the progress of the Metropolitan Chapel Building Society; and that the meeting at Exeter Hall was so thinly attended; for I am convinced that the most important way of spreading the Gospel abroad would be the erection of large chapels in London and other towns. I have great pleasure in sending £100 in furtherance of the object."—*Ibid.*

**NEW YORK CURIOSITY.**—If Mr. Cuthbertson's panorama should burn down, why would he be like an orphan?—Because he would not have a *pa* nor *ma*.—*New York Paper.*

**THE HOUSE GRAMIN CLUCK.** is to be illuminated at night by the Blue light. The principle of illumination is to be that of reflection upon the face of the dial, and not of transparency,

as is the case with all the other illuminated clocks in the metropolis.—*Put.*

**ALEX INQUEST** has been held on the body of a young man who died from an improper application of the air-pump. Verdict—"Accidental death." The deceased was very deaf; he had frequently been relieved by air forced from a pump up his nostrils by Dr. Turbott. On the last occasion of the application, by one of Dr. Turbott's assistants, he fell back senseless, and expired no more.—*Put.*

**A WOMAN STRANGLED.**—An extremely dissipated, drunken, and disorderly woman, the name of Elizabeth Kenyon, last Wednesday had been drinking gin, and at night went to bed intoxicated, in her bedroom. But in that unquiet which intoxication often creates, she fell out of bed, and her head being fastened between the bedstead on bed post and the wall, she was as drunk as not to be able to unloose the strings, and was in consequence strangled.—*Ibid.*

**THE CHARTIST WHISTLE.**—An ingenious little plaything under this name has been sold freely in this town during the last few weeks. It is made of tin, and in the interior is formed a small reservoir of fluid or ink, or some other dust or fluid. The blow-pipe communicates with the reservoir, and at certain intervals the experienced operator is sure to receive the contents in his eyes the moment he attempts to blow the whistle. The whistle itself is a practical joke, and a very good one. The ingenious mechanic, however, who invented it, no doubt intended it to convey an important moral lesson, viz. that the leaders of the Chartists are throwing dust in the eyes of their followers, in order to secure some advantage to themselves. We understand one of the whistles was exhibited to the touch of magistrates the other day. The name was stated, but the *modus operandi* was not. One of the worthy justices, eager to hear the terrible sound, immediately put it to his lips, and so quickly received part of an ounce of flour in his eyes. It is unnecessary to say, that the incident was too much for the gravity of the Court, and it was some time before it could be silently restored to allow of a dignified procedure with judicial business.—*Bradford Observer.*

**SLAVERY.**—Mr. H. M. voted against Ministers last night on the Jamaica question; he is only one of the ten gentlemen who voted against the measure on the former occasion that repeated his vote last night.—*Telegraph.*

**WEST LINDSEY.**—Mr. *Lamborne* had great satisfaction in stating that information had been received from Tolson that the Legislature of that colony had passed laws on the subject of vagrancy and emigration in exact conformity with the order in council. Also, in the Island of St. Vincent a law on the subject of contracts, in exact conformity with the order in council, had been passed by the Legislature.—*Put.*

**HANOVER, JUNE 14.**—The address of the two Chambers is to be presented to the King to-day. We are anxious to learn how his Majesty will receive it. It is supposed that the Chambers will be immediately dissolved, new elections ordered, and the Assembly convoked in the autumn. June 17.—In the address presented to the King (who declared that he would examine it himself and through others), the most important point is the declaration of the Estates, "that an agreement, in the nature of a compact, between the King and the country, is necessary for the satisfaction of the people." By this it is thought that the interference of the Diet may be avoided. But it may be doubted whether this will be considered as satisfactory, as several Deputies have not proper power, and so many protests have been presented to the Diet.—*Ibid.*

**U. S. STEAMING LION.**—PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1.—One of the boldest maritime adventures ever attempted has recently been accomplished by Captain Crane. He arrived in New York on Monday last, in a small iron steam-boss, from London, in forty-two days. This little steamer is only 71 feet long, has 10 feet beam, and is registered 15 tons. Only sails were used on the voyage. One man was lost overboard in a tempest. The steamer is named *the Robert Stark*, and she is intended to ply on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The Captain is quite the lion of the day.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER BY THE HONORABLE THE RIGHT HONORABLE OF REVENUE.  
The 20th September, 1889.

Ensign Henry Edmond, Revenue Surveyor in Chittagong, is authorized to receive for six weeks, no private affairs, to take effect from the date of his quitting the District.

The 20th September, 1889.

Mr. R. E. Cuffie, solicitor (civil and Sessions Judge of Patna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 15th proximo, on private affairs.

The 20th September, 1889.

Mr. H. C. Halkett, officiating Joint Magistrate of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, on private affairs, from the 15th proximo, on private affairs.

The 20th September, 1889.

Mr. T. M. C. Halkett, officiating Joint Magistrate of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, on private affairs, from the 15th proximo, on private affairs.

Montie Syed Ahmed Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Bahau Har Chander Ghose, Sudder Ameen of Hoshiy, have obtained leave of absence during the Dusserah Vacation.

Babus Ajodhadasa Tewary, Principal Sudder Ameen and Montie Syed Imdad Ali, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Patna, have obtained leave of absence during the Dusserah Vacation.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Smith, late Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajpore, under the 14th Article, is cancelled at his own request.

Abbas Hyndahat Sen, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Montie Mahomed Kullum, Sudder Ameen of Jessore, are allowed leave of absence during the Dusserah Vacation.

Babus Doormannaji Roy Bahadur, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Babu Hurreeshunder Dey, Officiating Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, have obtained leave of absence during the Dusserah Vacation.

Montie Ablood Majid, Second Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, has obtained leave of absence for two weeks during the Dusserah Vacation.

Mr. H. Stainforth, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, is allowed leave of absence for two months, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. G. A. C. Flouren is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. D. Robertson is appointed an Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Andon, and authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Perannah.

The 4th October, 1859.

Mr. A. H. Landers is appointed Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam and to the Political Agent in the Coxim Hills.

Mr. Jas. Kelly, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Montie Laxmi Hussein, Sudder Ameen of Dacca, have obtained leave of absence during the Dusserah Vacation.

Mr. A. Forbes, Officiating Collector of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence during the Dusserah Vacation, viz. from the 12th to the 18th instant. Mr. H. P. Hurrell will conduct the current duties of the Collector's office during that period.

The 5th October, 1859.

Babus Chunder Sikar Choudry, Principal Sudder Ameen of Backergunge, has obtained leave of absence during the Dusserah Vacation.

Mr. W. P. Head, Special Deputy Collector of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence for two months, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Calcutta. Mr. A. Trevelyan, Superintendent of Backergunge, has been put in temporary charge of the Special Deputy Collector's Office.

The 5th October, 1859.

In modification of the Orders of the 18th ultimo, inserted in the Calcutta Gazette of the 29th September, 1859, Mr. J. C. Kirk, Magistrate and Collector of Khushab, will continue, till further orders, to officiate as Superintendent of Khos Mahals and Settlements in Patna and Behar. Mr. Gilman, Collector of Patna, will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Shahjahanpur, until further orders.

The 10th October, 1859.

Mr. D. Butter, M. D., is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Benares, during the period of leave of absence granted to Mr. Lindsay, on the 28th ultimo, or until further orders.

The 13th September, 1859.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, has obtained leave to remain at Simla, on Medical Certificate, till the 1st November.

11th August, 1859. Next, in extension of the leave granted him on 19th November, do, the date noted in the margin, to enable him to resign his position.

The 14th September, 1859.

Major R. Low, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner at Jabalpur, has obtained leave of absence for four months, from the 1st November next, on his private affairs, with permission to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Kurnool, Ferozabad.

Mr. J. Compter, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Benares, has obtained leave of absence during the Dusserah Vacation.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to sanction the extension of the provisions of Regulation XII. of 1835, generally, to all the Districts within the jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adalat at Allahabad, except those of Mounseef.

F. CURRIE, Secy. to the Govt. Genl. in the N. W. P.

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA, 7th October, 1859.

No. 176 of 1859.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Major Richard Bennett to be Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Regiment N. I.	From the 24th September 1859
Captain and Brevet Major David Hepburn to be Major, 11th Regiment N. I.	From the 24th September 1859
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Jas. Macdonald to be Captain of a Company, 11th Regiment N. I.	From the 24th September 1859
Lieutenant John Berthie to be Lieutenant, 11th Regiment N. I.	From the 24th September 1859
Lieutenant Robert Jackson to be Captain of a Company, 11th Regiment N. I.	From the 24th September 1859
Brevet Charles Alexander Jackson to be Lieutenant, 11th Regiment N. I.	From the 24th September 1859

Assistant Surgeon John M. Smith to be Surgeon, from the 30th October, 1859, vice Surgeon Wm. Colman, M. D., deceased.

Mr. Anthony Holcombe, Public Officer having obtained Government on the point of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the service as a Clerk of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Anthony Holcombe, Public Officer having obtained Government on the point of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the service as a Clerk of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Andrew Macquarrie is admitted to the service, in conformity with

his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Clerk of the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, dated the 1st of April last, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1854, relating to the future adjustment of the rank of officers of the Indian Army.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate:

Lieutenant Henry Gies, Minorizing, 1st Regiment N. I. Surgeon James Richard Martin, of the Medical Department.

The following arrangement was made by the Deputy Governor of Fort William on the 27th ultimo:

Lieutenant Alexander Gies, doing duty at the General Hospital, is appointed an Assistant Apothecary in the Garrison Dispensary, vice Horley resigned.

No. 176 of 1859.—The services of Captain F. Hind, off-dutty Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, being required at Tatan, he is to assume Command of a Battalion of Artillery, he is permitted to vacate his appointment, and remain the Head Quarters of his Regiment.

Wm. C. B. B. Major, Off. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, 24th September, 1859.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. Hind, of Artillery, in charge of the Revenue Survey at Ferozepore, in the Political Department, under date the 1st of April last, is cancelled from the 1st November next, at his own request.

Lieutenant Hind is placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

No. 176 of 1859.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments in the Department of Public Works:

Captain B. Y. Kelly, Officiating Executive Engineer at Delhi, and Superintending the Building of the Hindustan Bridge and Commandant of the Sappers and Miners, to be Executive Engineer of the 2nd or 3rd Division, as may be permitted to him by the Government.

preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate. Captain Kelly is to remain in his present officiating appointment until relieved by Captain G. Thomson, of Engineers.

1st Lieutenant J. G. Hurrell, Executive Engineer, Kumbakonam District, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 2nd or 3rd Division, as may be permitted to him by the Government.

relieved by Captain Kelly, of the same rank and corps.

No. 176 of 1859.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to confirm the General Orders issued by his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army of India, under the date specified, placing the following officers at the disposal of the Engineer and Minister as the Court of His Majesty's Engineers.

1st Lieutenant H. M. Darnley, of Engineers, 24th Lieutenant H. Warburton, of Artillery.

24th September, 1859.

Captain J. B. Backhouse, of Artillery, 24th September, 1859.

Captain A. W. Taylor, of the European Regiment, Lieutenants H. S. Trevor, of the 1st Battalion Light Cavalry.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept. 24th Sept. 1859.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES, 17th August, 1859.

The regimental order of the 19th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Oliver, commanding the 2nd Native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. S. Price to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Talbot, on leave, is confirmed.

The following arrangements, in conformity with station orders of the 17th instant, are confirmed:

Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Detachment of the 2nd Native Infantry, to act as detachment and 2 companies of native infantry, to the troops engaged in the Punjab, proceeding on their service.

Surgeon T. C. Brown, M. D., of the 24th, to take medical charge of the 2nd regiment of native infantry, making over that of his own regiment to Surgeon Griffiths, of the 13th Native Infantry.

Burgess J. Dalrymple, of the 19th regiment of light cavalry, to assist medical aid to the sick and recruits of the corps and detachments proceeding on service.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals:

Colonel (Major General) J. Toms, from the 4th to the 6th regiment of light cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Harney (new promotion) is posted to the 7th regiment of light cavalry.

Captain W. Grant, Major of Brigade, will immediately proceed to Ferozepore, his proper station; and on his arrival there, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the 3rd division will repair to Kurnool, where the head quarters of that division will be established on Major General Byrd assuming the command.

From the date of Captain Grant's departure from Kurnool, and until the arrival there of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, the adjutant staff duties will be continued, under the orders of the Brigadier commanding, by the senior Quarter Master present.

Assistant Surgeon S. Collyer is appointed medical store keeper to the force, directed by General Orders of the 5th instant, to assemble for field service.

Apothecary J. Byron is posted to the hospital of the 3d brigade of horse artillery.

Staff Sergeant David Ross, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Sergeant Major to the upper Acom Bazaar corps.

Staff Sergeant William Gordon, of the 1st company 1st battalion, and Bombardier James McCrath, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the Darjeeling Bazaar corps of sappers and miners.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 20th August, 1859.

The following station order of the 18th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Dodgson, of the 10th, to assist medical aid to the 4th regt.

ment of native infantry, and Assistant Surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D. to the left wing of the 3d local horse, one squadron of the 1st light cavalry, and the 1st and 2d squadrons left in cantonments by regiments proceeding on service, in consequence of the following orders.

The Newmarket station left of the 20th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant T. W. G. Brewster, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to take the station staff, during the absence, on duty, of the officiating Major of Brigade, in command.

The Newmarket station left of the 21st instant, appointing Lieutenant J. Moreland, of the 30th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Hill, on duty, in command.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals in the regiment of artillery:

1. Assistant Colonel W. Battine, C. B. from the 2d to the 3d battalion, and Lieutenant Colonel T. Chawdhry, from the latter to the former.

Lieutenant J. Lightfoot, 2d in command of the 3d local horse, and Acting Adjutant of the Kurnool local battalions, is permitted to join his regiment, (the 20th native infantry) during the employment of service.

The leave of absence granted to General Officers of the 12th July last, to Lieutenant H. Osney, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

7th regiment light cavalry, Captain W. Lyde, from 10th September to 15th September 1839, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 24 September, 1839.*

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

*73d Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant William Richardson to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, for the 73d.

Assistant Surgeon J. Davidson, M. D., who has been placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces by Government General Order No. 141, of the 10th instant, is directed to join and do duty with Her Majesty's 49th regiment of Highlanders.

Assistant Surgeon J. Balfour, in medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is posted to the 23d regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

11th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant H. Newnham, from 10th September to 10th December, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate.—This contains the assignment of a portion of the leave granted to Burton Newnham, in General Order of the 10th May last.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 24 September, 1839.*

At a general court martial convened at Cawnpore, on Wednesday, the 21st August, 1839, Hospital Steward Robert Maycock was arraigned on the following charge:—

"Charge.—For having been drunk, on the 26th and 27th July, 1839, and having, on the latter day, assaulted and with a knife, in the right hand, struck and cut the head, neck, and face of Hospital Apprentice William Nicks; notwithstanding that the publication of the sentence of a court martial, by which the said Robert Maycock had already been tried for drunkenness, was then actually expected at Cawnpore."

*Finding and Sentence.*—The court, on the evidence adduced, finds the prisoner, Hospital Steward Robert Maycock, guilty of the charge, and sentences him to be dismissed the service.

(Signed) JOHN HAMSAY, Major General.

25 Sept. 1839.

The sentence to take effect from the date of promulgation at Cawnpore.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 24 September, 1839.*

At a general court martial convened at Kurnool, on Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1839, Douglas Trewary and Kenneth Sing, Sepoys, of the 1st company Hurliannah light infantry battalion, were arraigned on the following charge:—

"Charge.—For having deserted from their battalion: Douglas Trewary, on or about the 5th of October 1837; and Kenneth Sing, on or about the 10th of July, 1838."

*Finding.*—The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoners Douglas Trewary and Kenneth Sing, Sepoys, of the 1st company Hurliannah light infantry battalion, guilty of the charge preferred against them.

*Sentence.*—The court having found the prisoners Douglas Trewary and Kenneth Sing, Sepoys, of the 1st company Hurliannah light infantry battalion, guilty, as above revealed, do sentence them, the prisoners Douglas Trewary to suffer imprisonment of one year, with hard labour on the roads; and Kenneth Sing to suffer an imprisonment for the period of six months, with hard labour on the roads.

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN HAMSAY, Major General.

2d September, 1839.

The prisoners are to be delivered over to the civil authorities at Cawnpore, for the purpose of undergoing their punishment; and their names will cease to be borne upon the rolls of the Hurliannah light infantry battalion.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 24 September, 1839.*

The Delhi garribs order of the 13th instant, placing the services of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master H. A. Herbert, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, at the disposal of the agent to the British Residency at the Governor General, in the Delhi territory, is with the sanction of His Lordship, confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Hill's detachment order of the 29th ultimo, directing Surgeon T. C. Brown, M. D. in medical charge of the 22d native infantry, to afford medical aid to the squadron of the 9th regiment of light cavalry with the detachment, is confirmed.

The Newmarket station order of the 21st ultimo, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant G. W. O. Brewster, the station staff officer, to receive charge of the detachment of gendarmes and No. 2 light field battery, is confirmed as a temporary measure.

Captain T. Wilson, of the Invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Serampore, and draw his pay as a subordinate from the Presidency pay office.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

*25d Regiment Native Infantry.*  
Ensign T. H. Wain, of the 25th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, during the absence, on leave, of Ensign E. B. Wain.

Lieutenant J. Long, of the Ajmer infantry, is directed to do duty with the battery of the 6th horse artillery, at Serampore, where to him, who is relieved from that duty, for temporary employment in the barracks.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

21st regiment of native infantry—Ensign R. H. Sade, from 1st August to 1st October, in extension, on medical certificate, and to enable him to receive his discharge.

21st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant A. H. Corfield, from 27th August to 1st November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

J. R. LEMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Poona, 1st July, 1839.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter received from the Military Secretary, His Majesty's Highness:

*His Majesty's Highness, 26th March, 1839.*  
Sir, I have received the directions of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to acquaint you, that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of all the Regiments serving in the East Indies, being placed on the Establishment of 9 Companies of 500 Rank and File, and a Depot Company.

The detailed Establishment of those Regiments will therefore consist of: 1 Colonel; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels; 2 Majors; 9 Captains; 20 Lieutenants; 7 Ensigns; 1 Pay Master; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter Master; 1 Surgeon; 2 Assistant Surgeons; 1 Sergeant Major; 1 Quarter Master Sergeant; 1 Pay Master Sergeant; 1 Armourer Sergeant; 1 School Master Sergeant; 1 Orderly Room Clerk; 9 Color Sergeants; 30 Sergeants; 45 Corporals; 1 Drum Major; 17 Drummers and Fifers; 100 Privates.

*Drum Company.*  
1 Captain; 2 Lieutenants; 1 Ensign; 1 Color Sergeant; 5 Sergeants; 5 Corporals; 1 Drummer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) FITZROY SOMERSET.

GENERAL SIR H. PANK, G. C. B., &c., &c., to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on OFFICER COMMANDING, H. M. FORCES, KARACHI.

The Military Act, dated the Nineteenth of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and the Articles of War, dated the Twenty-first of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, being now received, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, in compliance with the sixth clause of the former, desires it may be notified, that this Act shall form, and shall be the duty of every soldier and promulgation in General Orders, become, and be in full force with the limits of His Excellency's Command, to the First day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-two, or until further notice.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

R. TORRES, Major General.

*Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER BY THE INDIES.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th August, 1839.*

No. 20.—Captain Matthew, H. M. 21st Regiment, will assume Command at Cawnpore, of the Invalids, proceeding by water to the Presidency.

Lieutenant Col. 3d Light Dragoons, the senior Officer, will take charge of the Party from Meerut, and Lieutenant Mansfield, 3d Foot, will do duty with it.

The Order of the 1st August, 1839, issued by Major Mountain, appointing Sergeant Knapp, 40th Foot, to act as Garrison Sergeant at his Detachment, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Presidency Order dated the 10th August, 1839, directing Lieutenant Hobsbrough 13th Light Infantry, to do duty with Major Mountain's Detachment of Invalids, is confirmed.

The Presidency Order of the 17th August, 1839, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant F. Thomas, 11th Bombay 3d Regiment, to proceed to England, for two years, from date of contribution, on Medical Certificate, is approved, subject to the Confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

3d Foot—Lieutenant A. J. Conant, in extension, from 2d September to 1st November next, to remain at Meerut, on Medical Certificate.

31st Oct.—Captain A. D. Colley, in extension, from 18th October to 14th November next, to enable him to reside.

31st Dec.—Lieutenant A. Du Bouchet, from 10th October to 31st December next, to Calcutta, on private affairs.

31st Oct.—Lieutenant C. K. Noyes, from 1st September to 30th November next, to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate, to appear before a Medical Board.

Meerut Station.—In the General Order No. 25 of the 15th August, 1839, for a Major Munro's Detachment Order of the 30th July, 1839, read 1st of August, 1839.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th September, 1839.*

No. 32.—At a General Court Martial, presided in Fort William, on Tuesday, the 13th day of August, 1839, Lieutenant Charles Cameron, of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charge:

"Charge.—For causing, subverting the discipline of an Officer and a Gentlemen, and a highly disgraceful act of Military Discipline, and of the harmony of the Regiment to which he belongs, in taking an opportunity, when Lieutenant and Dr. Captain French, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, his senior Officer, was alone, on the morning of the 26th June, 1839, of attempting to gratify a private quarrel with him, upon the evidence that he had given up of the 26th of the same month, before a Regimental Court of Enquiry, the proceedings of which Court were then in moment under the consideration of the Commandant of the G. H. Co."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

*Finding.*—The Court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner Lieutenant Charles Cameron, of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, not Guilty.





# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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Nrs. yearly, if paid in advance.

THE DOORGA POOJAH.—The festivities of this Pooja are ever, and business has this day recommenced in the metropolis of India. The number of idols manufactured for the occasion in Calcutta alone, has been stated at twelve thousand. The sum expended in the city and its wealthy suburbs, has fallen little short of twenty-five lakhs of Rupees. Of this vast sum of money, which idolatry annually withdraws from the demands of benevolence, it is melancholy to perceive how large a portion has been contributed by Natives of liberal sentiments, who mingle in European society, and are already far in advance of their own superstitious creed. In the rigid orthodox Hindoo, who eats, drinks, thinks and acts only as the Shastras command him, the encouragement of these exhibitions is not matter of surprise. But that they should be upheld by men who openly despise Hinduism, and act at night its injunctions in their daily practice, affords a lamentable proof how little of moral elevation and true dignity of character, even the most advanced Hindoos have as yet acquired. Were we to reason with them, we should be told, and with truth, that they had no belief in the efficacy of idol worship; and that they despised its fooleries, and sighed over the degradation to which superstition had reduced their country; but that they had not the moral courage to relinquish the luxury of popular applause, at whatever sacrifice of consistency it was to be purchased. If they would permit us to address them in the language of affectionate remonstrance, we would urge on them the injurious effects which flow from their example, and the obligation which they are under to endeavour to raise their fellow countrymen, by making a bold stand against this humiliating system. We would ask them to reflect on the permanent good which might be effected, by a due application of the funds they now waste on exhibitions, which only serve to pamper the vitiated taste of their fellow countrymen, and to perpetuate the national degradation. We would ask them to vindicate the superiority which they justly claim among their fellow countrymen, by a united effort to stem the current of popular superstition, and, to suppress these midnight orgies.

Among the signs of the times we notice with unfeigned delight, that the Doorga Pooja Nautches have been less resorted to this year than formerly. We have always been of opinion, that the patronage of such entertainments is a premium on vice, an encouragement of prostitution, and a degradation of the Christian character, inasmuch as the attendance of Europeans is always construed into an approbation of the private character of the prostitutes, who dance before the idol, and a participation in the worship of that incarnation of blood and impurity, the ten-headed Doorga. And we observe with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, that the *Englishman* has spoken out on the present occasion with boldness, and denounced those festivities with a warmth of feeling which is truly honourable. He states in his number of Monday last, "that the ceremonies attending the worship of Doorga, are an abomination, and that eternal disgrace would fall on any Christian who should knowingly sanction them with his presence—for once having been infected of their nature, he cannot plead the desire to gratify curiosity as a pretext for witnessing them." Our contemporary, however, appears to us to have written incorrectly, when he says, "that the Native gentry do not consider the presence of Europeans as an approbation of the idolatrous festival." Our experience, based on a long intimacy

with the Native character, would lead us to a different conclusion. Though it may serve the turn of the Natives to attempt to regain the attendance of Europeans, by placing the motives for inviting them in the least objectionable point of view, we know that the presence of Christians on these occasions, equally with the Government support of Juggumath, is east in the teeth of the Missionaries when they attempt to preach a purer faith, as a proof that the worship of idols is grateful both to the English community, and to Government. Our contemporary's illustration of "the Protestant who eats roast turkey and mince pie with the good Catholic on Good Friday, or the Dissenter who habs and nobs with the Protestant (is not a Dissenter also a Protestant ?) on Good Friday, and partakes of his hot-cross buns," is not happy. Here the earls of invitation expressly request attendance at dances held in honour of an idol. The assembly is held in the family temple. The first object which meets the Christian eye, on entering the apartment, is the hideous personification of vice, claiming the adoration due only to the Eternal God. The festival is indistinguishably identified with the ascription of divine honour to a mould of clay. It is in the presence of this image that the Christian is invited to see prostitutes dance, and it is impossible to interpret his presence into any thing but a "participation in the worship of the blood-loving deity." The Christian may endeavour to quiet his conscience, by the supposition of "divesting his motives," but the simple Native, who considers the festival a matter of glory, and not a scene of abomination, puts the natural and obvious meaning in the attendance of Christians, and believes that the image, the scenery and the dances afford as much gratification to them, as they do to him. A Native cannot be expected to attribute higher motives to a European than those which draw himself to the scene.

We are quite as anxious as the *Englishman* for an amalgamation of the interests of the European and the Native; and for a more free communication between the two classes in private life; and, doubtless, for the same reason, which guides the wishes of our contemporary, for the good it would confer on our Native fellow subjects. But to attain this object, we must adopt congruous and adequate means. We cannot bring ourselves to think, that the occasion of this amalgamation is wisely chosen, when we select a religious festival, which is an acknowledged abomination; nor do we consider the temple of an idol the fittest scene for cementing the union of the two races. We do not see what benefit would accrue to either party, by an attempt to amalgamate them on the ground of their taking a common interest in the dancing of prostitutes before an idol. This would be to degrade the European, without raising the Native character. If it be so desirable to augment the intercourse of Natives with Europeans, other occasions might be selected for the attempt, which would not be liable to the objections which the *Englishman* has so forcibly urged against the Poojah, when he declares it an "abomination." The Natives might feast their European friends when a child was born to them, or a marriage was celebrated in their families. No objection, on the score of religious prejudices, could be urged against such a measure, by men who have already adopted the anti-Hindoo practice of introducing Beef and Burgundy into their houses on the occasion of their religious

solemnities. Such scenes of harmless festivity would do more to strengthen the connection between the two nations, than the invitation of a rabble to gormandize in honour of an idol, with a constabulary force in the background to restrain irregularities. We learn that the bulk of those who attended the late Nauteles, consisted of men, to whom a supper from a European confectioner, and a bottle of Champagne obtained gratis, was an object of desire; and, with some unhappy exceptions, such as ordinarily bevy the class of men who have attended these exhibitions. This, however, is not the mode of amalgamating the Hindoo and the European. The union, to be really beneficial to the Natives, must begin with the upper, and not the lower end of European society. We cannot, therefore, but think, that our contemporary will, upon more mature reflection, coincide in the opinion, that it is no proof of mawkish affectation to exult in the diminished patronage afforded by enlightened Christians to scenes, which he has so justly characterized as an "abomination."

**SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAMEROONIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—The Cameroonians held their Temperance meeting on the 14th September; when the chair was taken by Lieut.-Colonel James, the Patron of the Society, the Report was read, and the assembly was ably addressed by Archdeacon Destry and Dr. Corbyn. We are happy to find that, though the Society has experienced considerable vicissitudes, it has had a gradual addition to its members ever since January last; and they now amount to 8 Officers, 40 Non-commissioned Officers, 177 Privates, 1 Clergyman, 16 Women, and 9 Children—in all 251—and 20 more have been added since the lists were made up. The Report is a well written and exceedingly interesting document. There is a temperate tone in it, which, by contrast with that fierceness for moderation, exhibited by too many of our Temperance Societies, especially of the teetotal persuasion, is peculiarly pleasing. In the Cameroonian Society, there is a class of teetotallers, amounting to 39; and it is said in the Report—"it must be admitted (especially with regard to a Military Temperance Society) that those who belong to this class are less exposed to temptation, than the members whose pledge permits them to indulge, to a limited extent, in the use of fermented liquors." Nevertheless, the Society generally appears to be convinced, that to adopt the extreme pledge for all, would be the surest way to defeat the great object in view; and we think they are right.

The present Report is mild in its spirit and language, but strong in its facts: and herein it sets an example which we shall be glad to see imitated. In the Appendix, there is a letter from the Surgeon of the Regiment, to the Secretary of the Society, which puts together those facts so ably and convincingly, that we shall transfer it entire to our columns. It is a professional contribution of the statistics of health and morals, which ought not to be lost. The official authorities will find it to be highly deserving of their attention.

The sickness and mortality of the European troops cannot be disregarded by Government; for the faster they die, the greater must be the expense of keeping up the strength of the army by new recruits; and the more inefficient they are through sickness, the greater the numerical strength that must be kept up for the safety of the country. On this ground, therefore, Military Temperance Societies are entitled to the gratitude of Government; and to such countenance as may encourage their members in their praiseworthy course. It will be seen from Dr. Bell's letter, that in 1837, the deaths in the Regiment amounted to 30; of which 10 were the immediate results of dissipation, and 18 more were

deaths from protracted disease in dissipated men, and, therefore, either caused or aggravated by intemperance; whilst of the whole 30, only 7 were deaths from disease in sober men. We have seen returns from other European Regiments extremely similar to this, with such variations as that, of about 24 deaths in one year, as many as 5, we think, were violent deaths, caused by the intoxication either of the deceased themselves or their comrades—suicides or homicides from drunkenness. In these facts we have a clear exposition of the detriment to Government, caused by intemperance in the army. How that evil is met by the Temperance Societies appears with equal distinctness from other facts in Dr. Bell's letter. We refer particularly to the Abstract of the Comparative State of Health of the Temperance Societies of Her Majesty's Troops in Bengal, for the first six months of 1838, as drawn up by the Inspector General. By this Abstract it is shown, that whilst of the Temperance Society men only 1 in 16½ was admitted into hospital, of the remainder of the troops there was 1 in every 7½; hence it is evident that not half so many of the Temperance men, as of the others, have any sickness at all. Again the Abstract shows, respecting the average number of men daily in hospital, that there are only 3. 65 per cent. of the Temperates, but 10. 20 of the rest; whence it is clear that as there are fewer cases of sickness by half amongst the former, so also their ailments are of shorter continuance, and it is to be inferred, of less malignity. Another fact is mentioned in the concluding paragraph of the Surgeon's letter equally impressive. "Of the 126 recruits," he says, "who joined the Cameroonian on the 26th ultimo, eleven are at present in hospital, and of the 216 belonging to other regiments, who landed at the same time, and on the 4th instant, 61 are now in hospital, or 1 in 3½ of the whole number. How is this extraordinary difference to be accounted for? By the simple fact, that of the former number upwards of 40, or one-third, are already members of the Temperance Society, and the whole are probably better looked after than can well be the case with young recruits while absent from their corps—a clearer proof that health depends more upon conduct than upon climate, cannot possibly be imagined." These are conclusive facts, on which it is unnecessary to argue.

Having especial faith in the regard of Government to the pecuniary or economical considerations belonging to matters of humanity and morals, we have placed foremost the facts connected with life and health. It would have been more pleasing still, to have brought out prominently the facts relating to character and morals; and thus to have exhibited the influence of Temperance Societies in refining the mind and social intercourse of the soldiers, improving their habits, nourishing their natural affections, and training them to virtuous and generous sentiments. And the regard of the Public Authorities might further have been conciliated by showing the advantage of having a moralized, instead of a dissipated and degraded army, to which to invite new recruits; and the further advantage of having such an army to command and use. But we must content ourselves with simply directing attention to Dr. Bell's letter, every statement of which is of importance. It will be found under the head of Contemporaneous Selections.

**CAPT. POTTINGER.**—The last accounts from Herat state that the Mission sent to Shah Kamran, under the direction of Major Todd, had arrived. This once magnificent town was found to be comparatively deserted, in consequence of the desolation inflicted on the surrounding country by the Persian army. The fortifications, moreover, were in so dilapidated a state, that the successful defence of them by

Pottinger appeared little short of a miracle. We regret to add, that information has also been received, that Major Todd has assumed the office of British Envoy at the Court of Herat, thus superseding Capt. Pottinger, who had retired in deep disgust at the unworthy treatment to which he had been subjected. Our own letters from Candahar, written at the time when the Mission was disavowed, had prepared us for this result. They stated that a series of intrigues had been for some time at work, to wrest this ambitious post from the gallant youth who had earned it by his merit, and that they had at length succeeded in triumphing over the principles of justice and equity. It was decreed that Capt. Pottinger should be removed, and that Major Todd should take charge of his office.

Ignorant as we are of the real springs of action on the present occasion, it would be unjust to condemn the appearance of an act of deep ingratitude. Doubtless, explanations will be given, when Parliament demands the correspondence. Meanwhile, we cannot forget that the services of Capt. Pottinger were of so eminent a character, that whatever military honours might have been heaped on him, would have appeared rather inadequate, than excessive. He bravely threw himself into Herat, when it was besieged by a Persian army, marching under the direction of Russia to the banks of the Indus. Without aid or encouragement, by the force of his own military genius, he baffled every attempt to capture it. For months he held that army in check by means so inadequate in themselves, as to add no small lustre to his success; until at length the occupation of Kanneh, and the letter of Lord Auckland, combined with the obstinate defence of Herat, induced the Persian monarch to raise the siege. If the town had fallen into the hands of the Persians, the politics, not of Western Asia only, but possibly of Europe, would have received a turn, by no means favourable to our interests; and India would have been placed in unprecipitated jeopardy. The simple investment of this town, eight hundred miles from our own frontier, was felt throughout this empire. The fidelity of our allies, and the allegiance of our subjects, was equally shaken, and Nepal and Burmah prepared to invade the extensive line of our eastern frontier from Simlah to Cape Negrat. The political horizon was covered with clouds, and anxiety sat on every brow. Had Herat fallen, and had the Persian army, with the rabble of Western Asia at its heels, and swelled by the hordes of Afghanistan, appeared on the banks of the Indus, it is impossible to calculate the mischief which would have befallen our provinces, from this stream of barbarian desolation. As every thing is eventually represented in Cash, it is no hyperbole to affirm, that the value of the check which Pottinger gave to the Persian army before Herat, would not be over-estimated at five crores of Rupees. We can all remember the electrical effect produced on all minds, and all interests, by the raising of the siege, and the retirement of the Persian army. The funds rose four per cent.; public confidence in the stability of Government was restored; the designs of faction and treason were instantly fidget up; and our eastern enemies learned from Herat, that the period for invading our provinces with impunity, had not arrived. Above all, Lord Auckland had leisure to extend our line of defence beyond the Indus, to occupy the passes in Afghanistan, through which alone a Western enemy can approach India, and to take effectual steps for baffling any future attempts on our empire from the West. The skill and bravery of the youth, to whom we were indebted for these blessings, were rewarded by the Governor General

with the post of Envoy at the Court he had so gallantly defended, and by the applause of Europe. Some adequate reasons must, therefore, be given for his being superseded. The people of England who have been so loud in his praise, will require some proof of his general incapacity, sufficient to outweigh the tokens of diplomatic and military talent displayed by him in one of those arduous enterprises which afford the best test of genuine talent, before they exonerate the Government of India from the censure which his removal is calculated to call forth.

THE PENAL CODE.—Our readers may remember that when the intelligence of Mr. Macaulay's election for Edinburgh reached Calcutta, it was stated that he had been closely cross-questioned on the hustings, respecting the Penal Code, which he was said to have successfully defended. In a recent number of the *Scottish Pilot*, which has reached us, we have a report of the conversation which passed between him and Mr. Russell, a man of shrewd intellect, and of liberal feelings. We have placed it among our extracts. It will be seen that the subject of discussion was that part of the Code which excited so much just apprehension if those who are endeavouring to reclaim the Natives from their numerous superstitions, and to diffuse the doctrines of the gospel—the only faith which holds out a prospect of temporal annihilation or eternal salvation. Mr. Macaulay, while he states that, if the modification of an expression would remove any doubts that might be entertained, there could be no objection to it, still declares that the clauses were perfectly defensible as they stood, and not likely to lead to any evil. Such, however, is not the opinion of those who are most deeply interested in the execution of its provisions; and the alarm which they have felt is founded upon just grounds. As the clause stands, even with the exceptions which have been introduced into the appendix, a Missionary would certainly be exposed to punishment, while in the peaceful exercise of his ministry, if any Native bigot chose to denounce him to a Magistrate, who might be more favourable to Hinduism than to Christianity. Such officers may, possibly, be rare at the present time; and this is an improvement which calls for our gratitude; but we can remember times and circumstances, in which this provision of the Code would have subjected the Missionary to condign punishment. We have not the slightest doubt of the purity of Mr. Macaulay's motives in the enactment; we believe that he had in his eye those insults which the Hindoos and the Mahomedans have been in the habit of offering to each other, and which have so often led to murder and bloodshed; but the enactment is of too general a character, and it would require no forced interpretation to bring a Missionary, who might tell the people that a stone could not be God, within the penalty of its provisions. There can be no Missionary so lost to common sense, as to suppose that a wanton insult of the Natives, in reference even to the absurdities of their creed, is the most likely mode of drawing them over to the Christian faith. At the same time, before a Hindoo can become a Christian, his own glaring religious feelings must receive a wound, because he must be brought to admit that his idolatrous creed is false, before he can forsake it. The enactment should, therefore, be modified before it passes into law; and such phraseology should be adopted, as might limit the application of it to those cases in the remembrance or participation of which it was framed.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE AMERICAN MISSION, CRYSTON.—Native education is still so immature, that every distinct experiment in it deserves attention, and may be expected to afford either instruction or caution. Under this

conviction we are happy to have it in our power to give some account of the schools of the American Mission in Ceylon. Their most striking characters are the combination they exhibit of the most elementary education in one system with the more elevated, and the decided use of education in the conversion of the Heathen. Our information respecting them we derive from a Triennial Report of the American Mission Seminary, at Jaffna, published in January last; for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. H. R. Hobsington, Principal of the Seminary, who has visited Bengal for the restoration of his health.

The American Missionaries found their educational system in a circle of Native Free Schools, established in the neighbourhood of their different missionary stations. The pecuniary embarrassments which occurred in America a couple of years ago having materially affected the resources of the Mission, it was found necessary in 1834 to contract the schools. Still, however, they are forty-six in number, and contain *about* one hundred and four scholars, of whom 116 are girls. Their expenses amount to £156-8-4. In 1837, there were 153 schools, and 5,522 scholars, at an expense of £491-9. In these schools, the children are taught to read and write their own language. Some small Native poetical works, of unexceptionable moral tendency, are used as school-books, and European geography and arithmetic are introduced in the Tamil language. The Scriptures and Catechisms are also in daily use; and both scholars and teachers are required to attend Christian worship on Sabbath, and occasionally at other times. The teachers are also trained in Bible classes to greater competency for their work. They are paid according to the progress of the scholars, which is ascertained by a monthly examination.

However elementary these schools may appear to be, they are found to communicate important benefits to the children attending them. They impart shrewdness and expertness in the management of business. They are raising up a reading population, where few could be seen capable of reading when the Mission was commenced in 1816. They are spreading knowledge, and causing the language of the people to lose its Heathen and acquire a Christian sense. Both in this way, and by familiarising the youthful population with Scripture narratives, they are preparing intelligent learners of the gospel, who are free from much of the fear and prejudice with which it is generally regarded. Above all, these schools are the nurseries for the higher Seminaries, in which a better education is given, and better opportunity is enjoyed for bringing the gospel to bear on the minds of the pupils.

Next in order are six English Day Schools, established at the chief missionary stations, and containing 265 pupils. They are each superintended by the Missionary of the Station, but are taught by Natives; and the expense of the whole is only about £50. A preparatory school, of much the same character is also taught in immediate connection with the chief Seminary at Jaffna. From these English Schools the most proficient pupils are promoted to the Seminary, on which the care of the Missionaries is principally bestowed.

The Missionaries, from the beginning of their labours in 1816, were sensible of the importance of communicating a higher education than could be given at the Native Free Schools, and of having their pupils brought completely under Christian instruction and influence. It was some time before they could realize their wishes in these respects. At length six boys, whose parents had become acquainted with some of the Missionaries, were intrusted to their care; and from the year 1819 there began to be boarding schools at two of the stations, Tillipally and Batticaloa, and afterwards

three more at Oodlooville, Panditeripo and Manepy. In 1823, these boys amounted altogether to 120; and the necessity appeared for a Central High School, in which some one of the Missionaries should be wholly devoted to their instruction. It was proposed that the Institution should assume the title and character of a College; but, for what reason we cannot conceive, "unexpected obstacles from the local government prevented its projectors from carrying the plan fully into effect." The Institution, however, was formed, and called the American Mission Seminary, and the same course of study was adopted, which had been designed for the College. It opened with 48 students. It now contains 149; and we are informed that, in the beginning of last month, 83 of the number were church members. The business of the Seminary is conducted by a Principal and a Professor, both from America, with the assistance of two Native Tutors, and six Native Assistant Teachers.

The term of study is six years. Its course has been wisely left rather undefined; since it is only gradually that it can be carried to such a height as is satisfactory to an enlightened mind, and in unison with European education. Indeed, whilst the world itself is making such strides in knowledge, as it does in these days, it is absurd any where to lay down precise and permanent rules respecting the objects and details of education. Whatever is learned, that is valuable, must be taught; and as new subjects of study are introduced, the whole system with which they are combined must be remodelled, so as to assign them a proper place and degree of attention. The progress that has been made in the American Seminary will be best understood by the following statement of the studies of the highest class, in 1838: "Companion to the Bible, English Grammar, Algebra, Nomenclature, Tamil Scriptures, English Language, Natural Theology, Watts on the Mind, Theological Class Book, Robins's History, Cuneiform, Euclid, Trigonometry, Meteorology, Alexander's Evidence of Christianity, Euclid's Philosophy, European and Hindoo Astronomy, Principles of Law, Sowerby, English and Tamil Composition." Many branches of this course of study had been entered on years before, whilst the students were in the inferior classes; and, therefore, in this their last year, they were closing the whole range of their education. The class consisted of nineteen students.

It will be observed that in this system great attention is paid, from beginning to end, to the cultivation of the vernacular language. In the elementary schools, it is the sole medium chosen for the communication of knowledge, and no complaint is made of its insufficiency. In the higher part of the course of study, it is still kept in constant use. It is necessary it should be so, in order that by its means a distinct comprehension may be given to the students of the ideas derived from their English reading. At the same time it is cultivated so as to fit them to make use of their unlearned European attainments, in the most creditable and effective manner, amongst their countrymen; and to enable them to compare the errors of its science, with the truths they have been taught from other sources. We have seen no course of study laid down for Native youth that agrees more fully with our own ideas of what is best.

It is as a *Christian* Institution, designed for the conversion of the students, and, through them, of their countrymen, that the Seminary is most highly valued by its Conductors. In this respect it presents very remarkable features. First we may notice its success. A sufficient indication of that is given in the fact before mentioned, that 83 of the existing students have been baptized, and received into church communion. We believe the great majority of these began their education Heathen. Now they have not

only abandoned Heathenism as false, and admitted the truth of the gospel; but according to the judgement of their teachers, they have experienced that change of heart which is essential to salvation. This is a result of surprising interest. Neither is this a new thing in the Seminary. No fewer than sixty-seven of its former students, having been converted themselves, are now labouring for the conversion of others, in the different missions in Ceylon and Southern India, and applying to that object the attainments they have made. Such a statement is enough to make one inquire, whether similar results might not be realized in Bengal. But it is difficult to come to an opinion on the subject.

There is a singular difference between the prejudices of the people here, and those in the South. Here the great object of dread appears to be the change of faith, and loss of caste in that sense. In the South, it is rather the loss of caste in the sense of a social distinction. Here, therefore, in education there seems to be a much stronger opposition to any such connection with Christian teachers as can compromise the religious profession of the student. It appears to us, that to enter such a Seminary as that at Jaffna would, in the estimation of a Bengalee, be tantamount to a formal profession of Christianity. He might as well be baptized at once. But it is evidently not taken so in Ceylon.

The character of the Seminary is thus described in the Report: "Pupils belonging to it have been regularly instructed in the Sacred Scriptures, and have been required to be present at morning and evening prayers, and to attend divine worship on the Sabbath, and other religious services. The practice of idolatrous ceremonies is not allowed in the Institution; neither the teachers nor pupils are permitted to wear the badges of heathenism, nor to be absent for the purpose of observing its rites. Known attendants at places of idolatrous worship is regarded and treated as a misdemeanor." We cannot gather from the Report how the difficult subject of cooking and eating is managed. From the rules, it appears that a definite quantity of rice and curry-stuff is dealt out for each pupil daily; but whether the cooking is done for all by servants, or by each for himself, or whether all eat their meals together, is not mentioned. One thing is certain: the plan is so strict that no Brahmin youth has ever yet entered the Seminary. The students are generally respectable Sudras. But in this country the Brahmins are so numerous and influential, that it might well be questioned whether it would be wise to introduce a system of education, which necessarily left them unprotected for. We are also inclined to question the propriety of such a system of compulsion in the matter of religion as the American Seminary exhibits. Its Conductors, indeed, dispose of the difficulty very summarily. "None," they say, "might object to this course on the ground of its being an improper interference with the religious liberty of those who enter the Institution. But the Conductors of the Institution do not look upon it in that light. Parents understand beforehand what restrictions will be imposed upon their children, and that it does not comport with the Missionaries' views of the rights of conscience, to tolerate the worship of devils in a Christian Seminary." This is sufficiently dogmatic, but not particularly satisfactory. It may be true that a man has no right to complain of what you make him do with his own consent. Yet it is not so clear that you act either wisely or justly in obtaining his consent to reluctant assent. In the matter before us, we fear our American Brethren are treating a religious fabric unsavily. Their plan, we apprehend, will associate with the profession of Christianity, and even with true piety, a very injurious regard to human authority, and

a still more injurious tendency to bigotry and intolerance. Our space will not allow of our farther pursuing the subject at present; but it is one highly worthy of attention.

**REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS.**—We are happy to perceive that the example set by Messrs. Thacker and Co. of reducing their profits on the sale of Books Fifty Per Cent. has been so closely followed by all the other booksellers in Calcutta. The very next day after the appearance of their advertisement, Messrs. Ostell and Co., and Pittar, Lattery and Co., informed the public, that a similar concession would be made by their establishments to meet the convenience of their supporters. The price of books has thus been generally and permanently reduced throughout this Presidency; and we feel confident that, however great the sacrifice which this arrangement may entail, it will be amply made up by the increasing demand for literature which the reduction will necessarily create. Separated as we are from the source of improvement in our native land, it is only by a constant attention to the publications of the English press, that we can expect to keep abreast of the age; and the increasing facilities which have now been created for the supply of intellectual nourishment, will not only be appreciated, but improved, by the colleges in India.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

The Draft of two new Acts appeared in last night's *Gleaner*; the one for authorizing the Court of Requests for the Town of Calcutta to execute decrees passed by the Mahrattas of the Subahs; a most useful arrangement as much as at present, through the blighting of jurisdiction, as delinquents are enabled to play a hide and seek game on the borders of the Mahratta Ditch boundary, and thus to baffle the claims of justice. The other Mahrattism is one of the highest importance, and more affects the interests of the whole Agricultural community, than any Act which has been passed since the new Charter came into operation. It repeals all existing laws for the sale of land for the recovery of arrears of revenue, and establishes a more simple and speedy process in their stead. It is to be hoped that a law, in which the Native community is so deeply interested, will be laid before them in their own languages before it is passed; but, considering the supineness of Government in this department of duty, we fear that our desires will not be realized. Letters have been received from Rangoon to the 21st of last month. Every thing was peaceful and tranquil, except Tharwaddee's breast, which was agitated with anxieties arising from a rumor report that the English intended to invade his country, and to replace the old King on the throne. That this will never be the case, is certain; for were the English to declare war with the Usurper, his first step would be to remove the legitimate sovereign out of the way, by a simple process very well known in barbarian Courts.—Jundhpore was taken possession of on the morning of the 29th of September, without bloodshed. The campaign has been brought to a successful termination, through the firmness and decision of Col. Sutcliffe. Unluckily, while Major Smith and Captain Ludlow were standing on the ramparts, without attendants, waiting the entrance of the 22d Native Infantry, an infuriated Rajpoot advanced to the Major, and fired a bullet through his face; but it missed fire; the ruffian immediately drew his sword and fell on the officer. Major Smith escaped unhurt, but Capt. Ludlow was wounded, though not severely; he succeeded in despatching his assailant.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

The Mission sent to Labroy, in compliance, the new Rajah, on the part of Lord Auckland, is now on its way back. The Mahrattas have been completely successful; not only has Kimpok Sing allowed the army to march from a Cabul a free passage through his country, which the old Rajah would scarcely have done, but he has lowered the rate of duties on the merchandise transported on the Indus. This wise

measure will lead to the diffusion of commercial articles through Western Asia, and tend to eradicate the predatory habits of its wild tribes.—The fleet of vessels of war collected in Madras roads, is not going to China. The Admiral wisely judges that the presence of a large naval force, without liberty to act, would only exasperate the local government. Of the four vessels, one has gone to Trincomalee; two to Bombay, and a fourth awaits the arrival of the *Conway*, after which she will sail for New South Wales.—The Supreme Court at Madras has just been the scene of very unseemly bickerings. Mr. Cantor, the Registrar, having retired from office, the Chief Justice appointed Mr. Ackworth, an eminent Solicitor, to succeed him; and the appointment was duly announced from the Bench in open Court. The *puisé* Judge, Sir E. Gambier, strongly protested against the nomination, in which he had not been consulted, and began to outbawl Mr. Ackworth as to his qualifications. A scene more likely to bring the Court itself into contempt, can scarcely be imagined.—The *Amherst* has arrived from Akayab, and brings intelligence that two hundred and fifty vessels had entered the harbour, for the purpose of taking off the produce of the country. She passed many more on their passages, all steering for the same port, which, under the fostering influence of the British Government, has become a flourishing mart.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Our Mails arrived at Bombay in time for the *Zenobia* Steamer, which started immediately after with packets containing more than 16,000 letters, of which 2,000 constituted the letters of the Calcutta August Mail, which had been left behind by the last vessel.—A correspondence is published in this day's papers, between the public authorities in the district of Cuttack and Mr. Halliday. It appears that no fewer than eleven men have been plundered and murdered on the road between Ganjam and Pooree, and it is strongly suspected that the murders have been committed by Thugs. The most active measures have been taken to investigate the case, and to trace out the murderers.—The Bishop of Calcutta yesterday ordered two young men, and then proceeded by land to Calcutta, from whence he goes on to Kishnupore, where the Steamer, it is supposed, will take His Lordship up.—The Secretary of the Asiatic Society has thrown open the Museum to the inspection of the public during the holidays, and the privilege has been eagerly embraced. The rooms have been crowded every day. The greatest attraction in the Museum, is the model of the new Nizam Palace at Moorshedabad, erected by Col. McLeod, one of the most chaste and splendid buildings to be found, not in India only, but in the world. The model has been executed entirely by Native artists. We hear that Col. McLeod intends to take it home with him, and to present it to Her Majesty.—Sir Jasper Nicholls, after having been feasted by the Madras community, embarked for Calcutta on the 6th instant, on the *Gokonda*.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21.

The papers of this morning give an instance of the very unwarranted conduct of the Magistrates of Calcutta, in the exercise of the power conferred on them by the late Act. They have effectually defeated its merciful provision, by denying a prisoner liberty to plead through the medium of any one but a barrister or an attorney. Thus the Act is become a dead letter; and the interference of the Legislative Council is imperiously called for.—The question of establishing a Floating Bridge, or a Steam Ferry, on the river opposite Calcutta, has been referred by Government, to three or four of its scientific officers, and if it meet with their approbation, will be immediately set on foot by means of a Joint Stock Company.—It has been confidently stated in the Bombay papers, that two petitions, numerous signed by the Natives of that place, have been sent to the Court of Directors, complaining of the partiality of the Acting Governor, Mr. Farnill, in the recent dispute between the Parsees and the Missionaries; and that the Court had reprimanded the Governor. This statement is flatly contradicted by another Bombay paper, which states that only one letter was sent, signed by twelve Parsees and a Mahomedan, and that it was

written in a style which furnished the best reply to it. No rejoinder has been sent out by the Directors.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

A report was current yesterday in Calcutta, that the Bengal and Bombay forces, which were to return to their respective Presidencies from Cabul, had been ordered to stand fast, in consequence of new difficulties from the West; but the report is not confirmed. The Bengal troops were not to leave Cabul before the 31st of October; the Bombay troops were already on their way home.—Sir Hingh Gough has assumed command of the Madras army, in consequence of the departure of Sir Jasper Nicholls for Calcutta, to assume the post of Commander-in-Chief.—The intelligence from Darjeeling is of a cheering character, and there is every hope that this delightful Sanatorium will be ready for the reception of visitors before the beginning of the next hot season. Upwards of 1,200 loads of rice had been sent to it by Native merchants. A hundred coolies, with a party of Lepers, had been employed since the 10th of this month in constructing sheds along the whole line of road for Native travellers. Artificers of every description had been engaged at Patna, Rangpore, Berhampore and Calcutta, and were now on their way thither; and a thousand Dungars were expected to reach it by the 6th proximo. Surely this is a better employment for these men than to send them to rot at Dumdum.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

The papers of this morning give the reply of His Honor, the Deputy Governor, to the Steam Petition. It states that copies of the Memorial have been forwarded to His Quarters in Leadenhall Street, with the expression of a strong opinion from the local authorities in favour of establishing a Steam Communication with all the Presidencies, either through the Steamers of private companies, or of Government.—The fourth Term of the Supreme Court commenced yesterday. Very little business.—The report which was current in Calcutta that all the troops in Afghanistan had been ordered to remain, is also published in the *Lya Chikar*, received this morning. The report must have come, not from Cabul, but from Sindah, and may, after all, turn out to be true; though there is nothing in the latest accounts from Cabul which points out the necessity of such an arrangement.—The Court of Directors have settled the long-pending dispute between the Vicar Apostolic of Madras, and the old Bishop of St. Thomas, by allowing the claims of the Vicar.—The Parsees of Bombay have presented an address of thanks to Sir Herbert Compton, the late Chief Justice at that Presidency, for the great benefits conferred on the Native community during his administration.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sum for the Friend of India:—

J. Cornelius, Esq. ... .. Co.'s Rs. Rs.  
to Sept. 1840, 20 0

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### To the Secretary of the Temperance Society.

SIR,—Having been present at the meeting of the Temperance Society on the 14th instant, it struck me that the opinions stated in your address might be supported by the following extracts from my Medical Report for last year, and which I therefore beg leave to enclose to you. The first quotation bears reference to the regulations of the cantons, and the importance of substituting beer instead of spirits.

The object of all these regulations is to prevent, as far as may be, the use of spirits among the men—and the returns will show what success has attended these endeavours. It will be

observed that the regiment, during its stay in Fort William, has drunk a comparatively small quantity of spirits, and used, in its stead, chiefly beer and wine. Last year they have underdrawn the quantity of Arrack which they were entitled to, by 2543 gallons, and even deducting from this, the British spirits sold in the canton, the quantity will still remain 7349 gallons less than they were entitled to draw.

For this gratifying result many reasons may be assigned, and some objections started. First, it may be alleged that the men have access to the neighbouring bazars, and that spirits are easily procured clandestinely in the Fort, both of which statements are to a certain degree correct;—yet the great quantity of beer and wine used (of the former 3760 dozen, besides 82 hogsheads of draught beer, and of the latter 180 dozen of Madeira and Port Wine) prove that the quantity of spirits could not have been great.

There is another proof which may be adduced on the subject, which is, the amount annually remitted by the men to their friends at home, or to the Edinburgh Savings Bank, as shown in the following return.\*

*Habitualities of Soldiers to their Friends and to the Edinburgh Savings Bank from 1823 to 1828 inclusive.*

Years.	Friends.			Savings Bank.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1823 .....	130	10	4	87	9	9
1824 .....	148	5	8	465	5	1½
1825 .....	103	10	8	243	12	0
1826 .....	101	0	1½	484	2	2
1827 .....	212	8	0	971	7	6
1828 .....	230	0	8	891	0	0
1829 .....	353	3	10	861	15	0
1830 .....	267	12	6	830	0	0
1831 .....	277	10	3	847	0	0
1832 .....	79	3	6	311	15	8
1833 .....	328	17	6	454	7	0

\* If these sums are considered, together with the above quantity of beer and wine, the wonder seems to be how so much spirits could have been paid for, rather than that the quantity should be so small. It is truly a subject of gratulation to reflect on the enormous mass of moral and physical evil, that has been avoided by such a quantity of spirits having remained underdrawn.

Many an aged parent, and wife or child, or other near relation, has been made glad by such remittances, no less than by the kindness and affecution which prompted them, and thus many a soldier continues a respectable member of society, in health of body and peace of mind, who would otherwise have probably fallen a prey to disease, and to still more deplorable mental depravity.

One of the few, if not the only advantage belonging to Fort William as a station for troops, is the facility of procuring at all times a supply of good and cheap beer, and there can be no doubt, that the unprecedented degree of health enjoyed by the regiment during the last two years is in a great degree to be ascribed to this circumstance alone.

\* There is another depository in which, during the last four years, the men have lodged money; viz. the Indian Government Savings Bank. This the doctor has not included, probably because the money deposited there cannot be called so properly and permanently saved as that sent to the Edinburgh Savings Bank, since it is sent to the Government Savings Bank that it may be at hand to meet unforeseen exigencies for which it is frequently withdrawn. Yet as it tends in some measure to account for the discrepancy between the savings of the different years, it is proper to mention it. Of the total of the sums in the doctor's table, including those sent to the Government Savings Bank, are as follow:

Years.	£	s.	d.	Years.	Govt. S. B.	Friends, &c.	Total.
1823 .....	224	8	184	£	1414	19	10
1824 .....	613	11	84	£	2360	—	—
1825 .....	547	—	—	£	1103	12	0
1826 .....	569	0	34	£	104	8	0
1827 .....	1183	13	0	£	868	9	0
1828 .....	1001	—	—	£	703	4	6

The regiment marched from Meerut to Ghazepore in 1826, and it arrived in Fort William from that place in 1827. These movements may very well account for the diminished savings of 1826; while the settling in this place, and the fact that each soldier now annually receives 19 or 25-7-6 by being placed in a half-batta station, will more than account for the smallness of the savings in 1827, and their not equaling former years in 1828, since the difference of batta due to the soldiers of a very weak regiment far exceeds £1000.

L. C.

\* Another reason for the moderate expenditure of ardent spirits is, that the Home Government have ordered all the recruits sent out during the last two years, to be supplied with beer on board of ship, instead of spirits so formerly, and the consequence has been, that a great number of those young men continue to use only beer, and do not take spirits at all.

\* The Temperance Society, which has existed in the corps for the last two years, is also one of the most important causes of the diminished consumption of ardent spirits; for though a considerable number of the members use neither wine nor beer, yet the greater proportion of them use both in moderation, abstaining only from ardent spirits.

\* The causes of disease in this station, and in most others in this country, may be ranked in importance according to their scale in the following lists:

- 1st. Intemperance in the use of ardent spirits.
- 2d. The influence of climate by exposure to the heat of the sun, and to the cold of the night.
- 3d. Want of accommodation in barracks and in hospital.
- 4th. Severity of military duties, or military exercises, when injudiciously managed.

\* A few words on each of these heads will suffice. The first is not only the most important cause of disease in itself, but it brings in its train a combination of all the others, and that, too, under circumstances when the constitution is least able to resist their influences. Dissipation not only injures the constitution by its own debilitating and deleterious effects, but exposes the individual to the heat of the day, and the cold of the night, by wandering about bazars, or by sleeping in the open air, or on damp and cold floors in Coffee Houses or cells, where the men are not always allowed to have their coats. Thus does the drunkard become exposed at once to the evils of the 1st, 2nd, and 3d heads, and also to the 4th, by the system of drill or extra guards, or duties, that he is obliged to bring up, or be subjected to, by way of punishment. When undergoing this punishment, the best class of men are unwilling to complain, lest their motives should be called in question, and are therefore apt to delay, reporting their diseases until they can no longer be concealed, when they are often found beyond the power of medical relief.

\* In reviewing the result of the year 1827, the following was the melancholy account:

The casualties of the year may be divided thus:	
1st. Sudden deaths out of hospital, directly from dissipation, .....	4
2d. Deaths in Hospital from ditto ditto, .....	6
3d. Deaths occurring by protracted disease in dissipated men, .....	12
4th. Deaths from disease in sober men, .....	7
	30

It thus appears that only seven out of thirty, were not attributable to dissipation, and of this small number two are mentioned as rather dissipated men.

\* The Temperance Society of the Cameronians was established about two years ago, and though the numbers have fluctuated considerably, yet upon the whole it has been well supported, and there can be no doubt, that its influence has been most favourable both on the health and on the morals of the regiment. In December, 1827, the average monthly strength had been 151, and in December, 1828, it remained 159, having fluctuated in the meantime from 208 to 103. These alterations are to be accounted for in some degree, by the arrival of detachments of invalids and recruits, which generally interrupt, for a time, the steadiness of the corps. The effect in health during 1827 was, that of the Society the per centage of sick amounted to 8 one-fifth, and of the rest of the regiment to 10½. During 1828, the average daily sick of the Society has been 4½ per cent, and of the remainder of the regiment 9 per cent.

\* These results, however gratifying, do not convey an adequate idea of the benefits of the society; for a number of men, whose constitutions had been ruined by dissipation, became members, and several such remained in hospital nearly the whole year, until they were invalided. The admissions of the last year have



been of the society 1 in 23, end of the remainder of the regiment 1 in 11.

'This is the first instance I believe of any regiment stationed in Fort William, having established a regular Temperance Society, and it therefore becomes a duty to point out such favourable circumstances in the state of the corps, as may fairly be attributed, more or less, to its influence, in order that others may be induced to seek for the same results by the adoption of similar institutions.

1st. The deaths in the regimental hospital have been in 1837, 26, and in 1838, 22, whereas the average mortality in Fort William, for a period of fourteen years previously, had been seventy-two nearly.

2d. The spirits drank in the canteen have been for 1837, 9,873 gallons less, and for 1838, 8,242 gallons less than the regiment was entitled to draw.

3d. During the above two years, the beer sold in the canteen amounts to 150 hogsheads, 46½ gallons, and the wine to 826 dozen.

'This consumption of beer and wine, is not quoted as very creditable or praiseworthy, but as a proof that the use of spirits, in a great degree, was abandoned, even by those who did not choose to be particularly abstemious with regard to their beverages.

4th. The remittances by the men, to their friends at home, and to the Edinburgh Saving's Bank, were for 1837, £367 18s. 6d., and for 1838, £763 4s. 6d.

'This is not quoted as a remarkably large sum, being smaller than those of previous years, but as a proof that even on half rate stations, and where the temptations to spend money are numerous, the soldier who can avoid dissipation has both the means and the inclination to provide, to a certain degree, for the future comfort of himself or his friends.

'Let it not be said after this, that the British soldier is a thoughtless, selfish, or degraded being—that he is miserable while he has money in his pocket—that his pocket stoppages should be increased, or convalescent menses established, for the purpose of spending his balances—that nothing may be left to his own disposal. All such reasoning or rather speculation, for reasoning it is not, is on false grounds, and calculated to do mischief. It is legislating for the bad, at the expense of the good members of Society, and has a tendency to bring all down to the same level.

'I have never yet seen a case of distress or of charity, brought fairly before a regiment, that the great majority of the men have not shown that they can think and feel as well as those who have more ample means. Who then would seek to reduce the man to a machine, to deprive him of the power of relieving another's wants, or of providing against his own.

5th. Attention is requested to Appendix No. 13, shewing the sales from the canteen since the arrival of the regiment in India, by which it appears that the consumption of spirits has diminished from the enormous quantity of 10-12 and 14,000 gallons to 2516.

'What is the cause of this remarkable change?

'It may depend on more causes than one; but there can be no doubt that the chief is the establishment of a Temperance Society, and its principles. I may its principles, because this institution was first attempted in the regiment in 1838, and continued till the end of 1834; and it will be observed that from that period, the diminution commenced and the consumption has ever since been comparatively moderate; and although the Society at that time encountered so much prejudice and obloquy that it was for a time given up, yet the impression made on the minds and habits of many was never obliterated, and many of the former members continued to abstain wholly or nearly so from the use of ardent spirits, and took the first opportunity of enrolling their names in the list of Members on the formation of the present Society.

6th.—There are other circumstances which deserve to be mentioned, such as the decrease of liver complaints from 111, 140, and 185, as in the years 1822-33 and 34, to 82 and to 50, as during the last year; but this may be partly owing to other causes, besides the disuse of ardent spirits, as to change of climate, from the upper to the lower provinces, &c.; yet a comparison of the tables

will shew the great superiority in regard to health in the Cameroun over any other corps, that has ever been stationed in Fort William.

7th.—As Temperance Societies have been formed in most of the Queen's corps serving in Bengal, the following abstract is here added, shewing the result of the whole, from the 1st January to 13th June, 1838, as drawn up by the Inspector General.

Month.	Strength of the Temperance Society.	Strength of the Regiment.	Relative proportion admitted to the Society.	Average number of men deserting in Hospital not of the Society.	Per centage of the Society.	Per centage of the Regiment.	REMARKS.
January	1639	2269	1 in 1817	495	2, 24	21031	8, 15
February	1940	2039	1 in 2011	413	2, 27	21844	8, 27
March	1342	2079	1 in 1443	421	2, 34	21438	8, 63
April	1339	2061	1 in 1095	743	5, 47	31035	10, 28
May	1282	3101	1 in 1874	675	5, 24	30603	10, 68
June	1864	3005	1 in 1935	692	4, 55	31774	10, 35
Total	9910	17834	1 in 1611	3415	3, 65	177131	10, 20

'In spite of such documents as these, it is painful to hear many crude and vague remarks made by way of objection to the institution of Temperance Societies in the army, as if the mere act of sobriety were a dangerous innovation, as if men could not join together to assist each other in resisting that one vice, the besetting sin of the British soldier in every part of the world, the source of all his misery and all his crimes, without deserting from his character as a soldier, or as a member of society.

'It has been alleged that such institutions are anti-social and imply a spirit of sectarianism, which is objectionable in a corps, and such charges have been brought, in all ages, by the worthless part of mankind, against the character of those whose good conduct is regarded as a silent reproach to the vices of others; the sober men is called a miser, and the religious man a hypocrite, by the drunkard and the profane, but surely dissipation and immorality are not therefore to be encouraged.

'Again, it is said, why give a pledge not to drink spirits, when they can be abstained from as well without it? But though this may be found to be the case with regard to one individual, it is not generally applicable to those who have been accustomed to drink spirits, and where we can be instructed that by our example in assisting to keep others from temptation without injuring ourselves, it is surely an imperative duty to do so.

'The most reasonable objection to Temperance Societies is the difficulty of affording to the soldier any substitute for spirits. His means do not enable him to procure good wine, or even at all times good beer, and it is considered to be very hard that he should have nothing but water to drink, and that not always good.

'On this point the assistance of Government is required, and I doubt not that means will be found of procuring good beer, as

such a price as to enable a soldier to take a pint of it every day if he chooses, and in the mean time tea and coffee can always be had cheap, and lemonade in the hot weather, and many more remain in excellent and robust health, who drink no fermented liquor of any kind.

For the sake of the recruits who lately joined, I beg to add the following very remarkable facts:

Of the 126 recruits who joined the Cameroonian at the 26th station, eleven are at present in hospital, and of the 210 belonging to other regiments, who landed at the same time, and on the 4th instant, 81 are now in hospital, or 1 in 3½ of the whole number.

How is this extraordinary difference to be accounted for? By the simple fact, that of the former number upwards of 40, or one-third, are already members of the Temperance Society, and the whole are probably better looked after than can well be the case with young recruits while absent from their corps.—A clearer proof that health depends more upon conduct than upon climate, cannot possibly be imagined.

I have, &c.

Wm. BULL,

Surgeon, Cameroonian.

Calcutta, 10th September, 1839.

#### To Correspondents.

"A Friend to Education," "Cassenden," and "A Mahomedian," have been received, and will appear.

### EUROPE.

#### RELIGION.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has published a letter addressed to Viscount Melbourne, on the subject of Church Extension, which, on the ground alike of the Writer's estimable character, and the admirable spirit breathed in the Letter itself, claims our most respectful attention. His proposal is, indeed, a startling, not in ray a romantic one; but if, in the 2,000 new churches he wishes to see erected, could but hope to have 2,000 Baptist Noels, men of his spirit, and preaching the same doctrine, we do not say we should consent to his mode of raising the money, but we should sincerely rejoice in the accomplishment of his object.—*Pat.*

#### EDUCATION.

**EDUCATION FUNDS.**—Sir *Hardy Willmot* rose to say a few words, 27th June, not on the question actually before the House, but on a subject connected with education. The noble lord was no doubt aware, from the Report of the Charity Commissioners, what immense funds applicable to the purposes of education there were, arising out of the foundations of the grammar schools all over England—that in fact there was scarcely a village or town without its endowed grammar school, with extensive foundation, almost wholly useless and unproductive. He would mention the case of a town in the district in which he resided, where the master of the grammar school had salary and emoluments amounting to near £400 per annum; but where, in consequence of its being a grammar school (in accordance with a decision of the Lord Chancellor) Latin only was taught. Instead of this gentleman having a number of pupils from the town he had only one from the town, who stuttered so abominably that nobody could understand him, and two or three sons of neighbouring gentry. In Birmingham, on the other hand, in consequence of an order having been obtained from the Lord Chancellor, enabling the trustees of the grammar school to apply a portion of the funds to the purposes of general education, the whole funds were not devoted to one master, but two or three thousand a year were applied to the payment of numerous masters who instructed the pupils in the different branches of general education. In reference to the general condition of these grammar schools, he would suggest to the noble lord to bring in a bill to enable the trustees to extend the education given in these schools from the present system to a more general one, subject to the fiat of the Lord Chancellor, or any visitor who might be appointed. The result of the introduction of such a measure would be advantageous in the extreme, for instead of gentlemen, as now, receiving large incomes with nothing to do, the means would be afforded for tradesman's sons to receive their education gratuitously, and for every single scholar now educated from the trust funds, there would be four more.

*Lord John Russell* said that he had in the course of last year been in communication with the Lord Chancellor on this subject, when a bill was before the House of Lords which had been introduced by Lord Brougham. That noble lord had since turned his attention further to the subject, and had prepared another bill, which would in due time receive the consideration of the Lord Chancellor and the House of Peers. In the mean time he could assure the hon. baronet that the subject would not be lost sight of.

*Mr. C. Buller* said the country was much indebted to the honourable baronet for having called the attention of the House to the fact of such large sums—in an amount almost sufficient for the education of the whole people—being now rendered utterly useless, from their being misapplied. He would state, from the information of a gentleman, one of the clergy commissioners, who had gone over three parishes in Lincolnshire, inquiring into the funds given specifically for educational purposes, and the funds given for general charitable purposes, that of the latter, there was frittered away in shillings and half-pence, in a manner calculated only to encourage pauperism, enough money to provide, in conjunction with the funds specifically devoted to the purpose, for the education of the whole population of the parishes in question. A similar state of things was proved by the inquiries of the commissioners to exist throughout the kingdom, and surely it ought to be one of the first duties of those who had been so strenuous in their opposition in the present vote to turn their attention to the state of these charities, with a view to the funds being applied to the better attainment of the object for which they were originally intended.

*Mr. Brotherton* said the suggestion of the hon. bart. was very important. In addition to what had already fallen from honourable members on this subject, he could state that there was a grammar school at Manchester, the funds of which amounted to 6,000*l.* a year, but where, up to a late period, there had not been more than 200 scholars, and where, at present, in consequence of some new regulation, there were no more than 300. The funds, if properly applied, were sufficient for the education of a great part of the poor of Manchester.

*Mr. T. Eyerton* observed that the hon. member had omitted to state the fact, that the funds of the charity in question were not to be confined to the people of Manchester alone, but were indeed for the whole people. The fund had been for many years appropriated, under an order of a Master in Chancery, according to a scheme approved of by the Lord Chancellor, and there were now two schools in accordance with the design of the testator, one a school for classical education, the other a school open to the whole world, and to which any person might send his child. This hon. member was himself in Chancery at this moment in reference to the trusteeship of the charity in question, and it really was rather unfair, while they (the trustees) were acting under the order of a Master in Chancery, that he should come forward and make statements that were contrary to the facts.

*Captain Peckell* said the hon. member for Salford need not have gone so far north for an instance of the misapplication of charity funds. The hon. member apostrophised had disputed the facts of the Manchester case; but would he dispute the facts, the villainous facts—of the Great Berkshire school case, where, according to the charity commissioners, there were funds to the extent of two or three thousand a year for the purpose of education, but not a single scholar? (Hear.) In fact, there was actually a prohibition to have scholars. All the hon. member for Salford, whose facts were disputed as regarded Manchester, had to do, was to substitute Berkshire for Manchester, and his observations would apply.

*Mr. Aldous* adverted to the instance of Willingham, in Lincolnshire, where there was a master to instruct his children, whose son was usher to the school, and who had a fine house and emoluments worth, altogether, 600*l.* a year, but where not a single child belonging to the town or neighbourhood received a particle of education.—*Pat.*

**THE NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.**—The Annual Meeting of this Institution was held on Wednesday, 7th August, at Bradford, Yorkshire, and was unanimously attended. The Rev. J. E. Giles, of Leeds, presided, the meeting to the students with much power and effect. After the service the business of the Society was transacted. The chair was taken by the president and theological tutor, the Rev. James Asworth, M.A. The Report stated that 23 students had enjoyed the advantages of the College during its past year; that several important improvements had been made in the premises; that the income had met the expenditure; and that, on the whole, the Institution never was in a more flourishing state.

The Rev. Moses Saunders having resigned the gratuitous office of secretary, which he had held for nearly thirteen years with honour to himself and advantage to the Institution, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing regret for the loss of his services and thanks for the zeal, disinterestedness, and fidelity which had uniformly, and for so long a period, characterised them. His successor was named at the meeting, so for the present the duties of the office will devolve on the Rev. Thomas Steadman, who had been Mr. Saunders's colleague for some months.—*Ibid.*

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, SOMERSET-HOUSE.**—The examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine terminated on the 9th instant. Messrs. Storrar and Taylor, of University College, the candidates who presented themselves, have passed the examinations, and subsequently are entitled in the degree of M.D. Both these gentlemen have been placed in the first division. A gold medal for his commentary on a case in medicine, and also a certificate of special proficiency, have been awarded to Mr. Taylor.—*Ibid.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 5, 1859.

[Ordered to be printed 10th June, 1859.]

INCOME.		1859.	£
<b>CUSTOMS AND EXCISE:</b>			
Foreign, .....	£	1,369,371	
Spirits { Run, .....		1,411,067	
{ British, .....		5,467,201	
Malt, .....		4,032,080	
Hops, .....		302,905	
Wine, .....		1,840,537	
Sugar and Molasses, .....		4,803,854	
Tax, .....		3,362,935	
Coffee, .....		684,979	
Tobacco and Snuff, .....		3,561,812	
Butter, .....		251,983	
Cheese, .....		113,807	
Currants and Raisins, .....		800,827	
Corn, .....		180,730	
Cotton Wool and Sheep's imported, .....		733,443	
Silk, .....		254,674	
Hides and Skins, .....		61,478	
Paper, .....		541,788	
Soup, .....		810,813	
Candles and Tallow, .....		183,689	
Coal, sea-borne, .....		7,082	
Glass, .....		688,837	
Bricks, Tiles and Slates, .....		418,393	
Timber, .....		1,372,018	
Auctions, .....		2,265,186	
Excise Licences, .....		1,023,302	
Miscellaneous Duties of Customs and Excise, .....		1,590,366	
		27,631,192	
		9,023,403	
Total Customs and Excise, .....		36,654,595	
<b>STAMPS:</b>			
Deeds and other Instruments, .....		1,663,730	
Probate and Legacies, .....		2,102,331	
Insurance { Marine, .....		231,836	
{ Fire, .....		891,704	
Bills of Exchange, Bankers' Notes, .....		734,109	
Newspapers and Advertisements, .....		341,974	
Stage Coaches, .....		494,284	
Post Horses, .....		241,260	
Receipts, .....		178,425	
Other Stamp Duties, .....		468,784	
		7,465,759	
<b>ASSESSED AND LAND TAXES:</b>			
Land Taxes, .....		1,184,830	
Windows, .....		1,362,561	
Servants, .....		201,018	
Horses, .....		377,477	
Carriages, .....		442,257	
Dogs, .....		150,200	
Other Assessed Taxes, .....		278,242	
		5,903,065	
Post Office, .....		4,343,978	
Crown Lands, .....		869,942	
Other ordinary Revenues and other Resources, .....		312,375	
Total Income, .....		51,378,928	
Excess of Expenditure over Income, .....		441,919	
		51,790,747	
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>			
<b>REVENUE—CHARGES OF COLLECTION:</b>			
Civil { Customs, .....	£	680,847	
{ Excise, .....		851,494	
Preventive Services, Land Guard, .....		1,468,341	
Revenue Police Cruisers and Harbour Vessels, .....		570,120	
		4,068,470	
Stamps, .....		154,313	
Assessed Taxes, .....		209,303	
Other Ordinary Revenues, .....		22,319	
Superannuation and other Allowances, .....		974,401	
Total Revenue, .....		2,848,500	

## PUBLIC DEBT:

Interest of Permanent Debt, .....	24,212,580	
Terminable Annuities, .....	4,193,060	
Management, .....	1,163,560	
	29,569,112	
Interest on Exchequer Bills, .....	720,928	
Total Debt, .....	30,290,040	
<b>CIVIL GOVERNMENT.</b>		
Civil List—Privy Purse: Salaries of the Household, Tradesmen's Bills, .....	371,800	
The Allowances to the several branches of the Royal Family, and to his Royal Highness Leopold Prince of Coburg (now King of the Belgians), .....	308,000	
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's Establishment, .....	33,809	
The Salaries and Expenses of the Houses of Parliament (including Printing), .....	142,105	
Civil Departments, including Superannuation Allowances, .....	160,004	
Other Annuities, Pensions, and Superannuation Allowances on the Consolidated Fund and on the Great Revenue, .....	357,576	
Pensioners Civil List, .....	622	
Total Civil Government, .....	1,074,125	
<b>JUSTICE:</b>		
Courts of Justice, .....	454,503	
Police and Criminal Prosecutions, .....	562,191	
Corrections, .....	463,668	
Total Justice, .....	1,480,362	
<b>DIPLOMACY:</b>		
Foreign Ministers' Salaries and Pensions, .....	182,026	
Consuls' Salaries and Superannuation Allowances, .....	148,600	
Disbursements, Office, &c., .....	62,198	
Total Diplomacy, .....	392,824	
<b>FORCES:</b>		
Army, .....	4,268,341	
{ Effective; Charge, .....	2,532,100	
{ Non-effective; Charge, .....	1,736,241	
Total Army, .....	4,268,341	
Navy, .....	3,040,847	
{ Effective; Charge, .....	1,473,501	
{ Non-effective; Charge, .....	1,567,346	
Total Navy, .....	4,540,428	
Ordnance, .....	1,319,633	
{ Effective; Charge, .....	163,048	
{ Non-effective; Charge, .....	1,156,585	
Total Ordnance, .....	1,384,681	
Total Forces, .....	12,730,730	
Army and Ordnance, Insurrection in Canada, .....	500,000	
Bounties, &c. for promoting Fisheries, .....	13,434	
Public Works, .....	322,359	
Payments out of the Revenue of Crown Lands, for Improvements and various Public Services, .....	144,731	
Post Office; Charges of Collection and other Payments, .....	676,635	
Quarantine and Warehousing Establishments, .....	184,334	
Miscellaneous Services not classed under the foregoing Heads, .....	1,639,048	
Total Expenditure, .....	51,730,747	
<b>Memorandum:</b>		
The Amount of Terminable Annuities on 31st January was, .....	4,592,373	
In corresponding Period, as estimated by Mr. Finlaison, .....	1,830,634	
Difference, .....	2,761,739	

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Sir R. INGLIS wished to put two questions to the Under Secretary for the Colonies relative to New Zealand. He wished to know what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Government relative to the colony of New Zealand generally, and also with respect to the New Zealand Company.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the Government had come to the determination of taking steps which would probably lead to the establishment of a colony in that country. (Hear, hear.) A num-

her of persons had gone out to New Zealand, and in order to protect the aborigines, and for the maintenance of good order among the inhabitants, it was thought fit that measures should be taken to establish law and peace. With regard to the New Zealand Land Companies, it need hardly assure the hon. gentleman that these companies could not have been recognised by the Government. They had sent expeditions from this country upon their own responsibility, and without any sanction from the Government; but he was bound to say, with an explicit declaration, that in any future step which the Government might take in reference to New Zealand, they would not consider themselves bound to recognise any title to land set up which might appear to be fraudulent or excessive. (Hear, hear.) He felt it better to give this explanation, because he perceived by the newspapers that some wild schemes were afloat, and if it should be the course of the Government to urge persons to assist in the progress of colonisation in these islands, yet at the same time it was necessary that they should understand that in the case of land acquired from the aborigines—a class quite unable properly to protect their own interests—it was the duty of the Government to protect them, and to see that no title to land should be set up which was either fraudulent or excessive. (Hear, hear.)—*Post*, June 25.

**AMERICAN AFFAIRS.**—By the new American ship *Memphis*, Captain Nichols, which sailed from New York on the 19th ult., and arrived at Liverpool yesterday, we have received New York and Canada papers to the above date inclusive. The money-market was still generally depressed. The rate of Exchange on England stood at 10 per cent. In stocks some business was doing at slightly reduced prices. United States Bank Shares were selling at 21½. The operations in the cotton market had been generally somewhat more brisk than of late, there being a fair demand for exportation at slightly advanced prices. The accounts from all quarters describe the crop as most abundant. On the frontier all was tranquil. The intelligence from the Canadas is quiet and unimportant. The *Toronto Colonist* mentions that preparations had been made for holding a public meeting at Colburg, to take into consideration the report of the Earl of Durham. The meeting was prevented by a number of the inhabitants who professed to be cautious. Those individuals armed themselves and marched in procession to the assembly, where there interference was the cause of a riot. Several persons were severely hurt, and a son of the Hon. F. Borell is stated to have received a severe wound in his head. Lieutenant M'Lure had captured Martin Kelly, alias Mills, said to have been concerned in the mail robbery last spring, and in the burning of the *Sir Robert Peel*. Several cases of yellow fever were reported at Charleston. The packet ship *Cambridge*, which sailed from New York on the 19th of July, brings intelligence one day later than that of the *Memphis*. The following is the only additional news:—Sir George Arthur had issued a circular to the Upper Canadian districts, the object of which is the prevention of the usual Orange demonstrations which have hitherto annually taken place.—*Post*.

**SLAVE TRADE.**—8th August.—Lord PALMERSTON moved for leave to bring in a bill for the suppression of the slave trade. The noble lord mentioned the failure of the bill on this subject in the House of Lords. He was happy to say proceedings, which had taken place since in the Lords, proved that the failure of the bill was occasioned by want of force. The House of Lords had addressed the Crown to take measures to suppress the crime. The objection which existed in the bill would be removed, and the proceeding stand on the footing the Lords wished to have it. He proposed to bring in a bill which would have a preamble which did not raise any question between the Crown of England and the Crown of Portugal. The House of Lords consequently could not reject the measure, as it would be in conformity with the proceeding they proposed to sanction. The noble lord adverted to the steps he had taken on a former occasion to accomplish the objects he then had in view. It was by misconception and inadvertence that the objection was made to the bill. All he consulted as to the great object in view, preferred the preamble they adopted. It was considered the better course of proceeding to record the grounds on which the power was to be exercised. All being anxious that should be no unnecessary delay, they preferred passing the bill *sub silentio*. The firm ground on which the bill was founded was this:—Portugal was bound by treaties with us to abolish the slave trade. We gave her near half a million to effect the object. Our treaty of 1817 contained articles most stringent. Had she kept the treaty? No: there was no instance in the history of the world in which there had been such flagrant breaches of treaty as by Portugal in the slave trade. It was owing to the influence of the slave trading faction in Lisbon, that so far from abolishing the slave-trade, her flag had been its main support. Not less than 10,000 Africans were carried annually across the Atlantic from Africa to Brazil by the flag of Portugal. Government after Government had, on the most frivolous pretences, avoided the observance of the treaties. They had refused to make it primary. As soon as we agreed to one proposition—as soon as by

some modification we assented to any of their objections—they immediately started another, which exhibited a disposition, which showed a deeply-rooted objection not to make any treaty; and when he had communicated with Parliament, and told them that if Portugal did not consent to fulfil her engagements, that this country must take the matter into their own hands, and on all those occasions it had been suggested that if we had given them more notice they would have yielded. They had hundreds of notices—it was mockery to do more. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that in truth it would be disagreeable to them, although one must acknowledge that the conduct of the Portuguese Government had disintegrated them to the esteem of all mankind, he believed that they had been controlled by domestic powers stronger than themselves; and that the nation at large did not participate in the abominable traffic; and that by putting an end to it we should not be doing what would be unacceptable to a portion of the Portuguese people. Portugal had no colonies that required slaves for their cultivation. She was an exporting, and not an importing country, and those ships which sailed under Portuguese colours were not their property, but the property of Spaniards, of Brazilians, of every coast of the earth, and of all rates who carried on that criminal trade for adventure, and in which Portugal had no more interest than Great Britain, therefore, in truth, we were not doing that by Portugal which Portugal had any right to resent. The powers for which he now asked were necessary for the execution of the object in view, and he was sure that the other House of Parliament would consent in the principle of the measure—that it would not diminish the dignity of the Crown, nor take steps that would place the officers of the navy in a situation which would render them liable—if we were compelled to put down the traffic—to be accused of acts which might be deemed piratical. He was satisfied that if the powers for which he asked were given, that we should be enabled to put down the Portuguese slave-trade, and then the great object would be accomplished; and if it would not be the glory that by her efforts and exertions she had succeeded in putting an end to human misery and crime, that deed alone would be sufficient to attach to her an undying fame in the cause of humanity for a lapse of countless ages. (Cheers.)

Dr. LEWISSES altogether concurred in the sentiments which had been so ably expressed by the noble lord. It was a fact that one seventh of the slaves captured died between the period of capture and of landing. Since the treaty there had been 2,000 ships in the trade under the Portuguese flag, and at various periods since then there were a million slaves on board those, of whom 120,000 died. (Hear, hear.) In fact, the trade instead of diminishing increased, and he had before him the *Shipping Gazette* of Rio Janeiro, dated May 31, 1839, which stated that there were 68 Portuguese vessels then at that time, of which he had the best authority for stating there were 59 in the slave trade; and that at a period when Portugal had no Transatlantic possessions. There never had been so gross an infraction of a treaty; it was not only an infraction, but Portugal mocked this country by a pretended abolition of the trade. (Hear.) He considered that the refusal of the former bill in the other House of Parliament arose from misapprehension, for he did not consider that it had contravened the customary course of legislation. (Hear.) The Government also, he considered, adopted a wise course in using specific measures to procure the end to be desired, before they had recourse to any others. (Hear.) It was high time that the infamous traffic should be put an end to, for it was not only a trade carried on by barter, on the coast of Africa, but pirate vessels were fitted out to seize on the smaller slave vessels, thus committing a double robbery. This bill, however, persuaded, therefore, would become the law, with the grounds of it, and the explanation of his noble friend respecting it, became known to the members of the other House of Parliament. (Hear.)

Sir R. H. INGLIS hoped that when the misapprehension under which the other House laboured was removed, the Bill would be unanimously adopted. The tone and significance of the noble lord's opposition in introducing the measure were worthy the great subject of it; and he (Sir R. Inglis) only regretted that the preamble of the former bill could not now be adopted in the present measure. (Hear.) In order, however, to put down the trade, they should not be contented with the parchment on which the bill was written, but should be prepared with a large force to carry out its provisions. (Hear.)—*Post*.

**AMERICAN TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.**—The New York papers by the packet-ship *Cambridge* with date to the 19th ult., contain, under the head of *Havannah*, various details, evidently of an authentic character, of the mode and the extent to which American citizens lend themselves to the carrying on and covering the iniquitous traffic in human beings, in open violation of the spirit of the laws of their own country, if not of their literal expression. The contrivances by which the strict letter of the law is evaded, and the slave of the island of Cuba protected, in fact, by the American flag, and knowingly encouraged by American consular agents, will best be understood by the following extract:—

"Vessel of such tonnage and repeated speed as are necessary for the trade, sailing under United States papers, are purchased here by persons engaged in the slave-trade, and a contract entered into between the seller and purchaser, that the vessel shall retain her American papers for a certain time, and security is given by the purchaser that the register, and all the vessel's papers, shall be returned to the proper authorities in the United States within that time. By this contract the purchaser secures the vessel's papers for the voyage to the coast of Africa. The purchaser puts on board here a new crew, and some American citizen as master—no matter who, or of what profession, so that he is a desperate fellow—and he takes the title of flag-captain, without any command whatever, serving only as a protection for the vessel against British cruisers on the coast of Africa, and until the slaves are secured. After this object is attained, the captain in fact, or the person who superintends the expedition, presents a power of attorney for the transfer of the vessel, and takes charge as captain; she is put under the Portuguese flag, and starts for Cuba; and the flag-captain returns in her as a passenger, with his American papers, securing to himself a part of the profits of the voyage for his services, with a full knowledge of the intention of the voyage at the time it was commenced. This is a daily operation here, and a number of vessels within the past month have been despatched in this trade."

Particulars are distinctly given of several ships, the initials of the names only however stated, then clearing or recently cleared in Havana for this atrocious trade, under the circumstances detailed, and of others sold to the Cuban merchants and cleared for New Orleans, there to procure the necessary papers to protect the "nominal captain" and outward-bound cargo.

It was before known that the American citizens and merchants were more or less indirectly concerned in favouring and participating in the profits of the trade in slaves carried on from the island of Cuba, but the manner in which the system was worked so as to escape the penalties of the laws of their own country has not perhaps been hitherto so well understood or described. As there is a mixed slave-trade combination, and of course resident British commissioners, at Havana, it is hardly to be supposed that they can be unacquainted with the nature of the facts here stated, or that they have failed to report them to their own Government. The application of a remedy for such nefarious practices must, however, always be difficult, if not impracticable, so long as the United States shall refuse to consent to the reciprocal right of search, without which declaring the slave-trade to be piracy amounts almost to a nullity. If the Government and Congress of the union are really honest in their avowed intentions, it is not easy to understand why they should still refuse to subscribe to the mutual right of search agreed upon between other nations.—*Times*.

**PRESSENT RATES OF INTEREST.**—It is to be feared that the bill just passed for further relaxing the money laws, by taking away all limit to the discount of long-dated bills, is operating most injuriously to some of the inferior branches of trade, who are compelled to pay a price out of all proportion to the houses of the first class for that accommodation without which they cannot continue their business; and that, unless relieved by some change in the present state of things, much insolvency will be caused by it. Notwithstanding the rise in the value of money, no corresponding advance has yet taken place in the profits of any department of commerce, and it is next to impossible, therefore, that houses of small capital should continue to pay interest at the rate of 10, 12, and even 20 per cent., as many of them are now compelled to do. All the advantages of the measure have gone into the hands of the banks and of the great money-dealers, who can raise capital almost at pleasure, while the great mass of traders are borne down and oppressed by it beyond all the accommodations which could have been formed by the most zealous opponents of it. The subject is viewed by reflecting men in the city with very great uneasiness.—*Times' City Article*.

**LATE BISHOP OF PETERSBURG.**—We are authorized to contradict the statement relative to the property left by the late Bishop of Peterburgh. His freehold property, which is called very large, did not amount to seven acres; and his personal property, after payment of the necessary charges upon it, will be considerably below 20,000.—*Standard*.

**NATIONAL GALLERY.**—By a return recently laid upon the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the number of visitors in each of the last four years was as follows: 1854, 14,867; 1855, 125,747; 1856, 119,637; 1857, 397,648.—*Post*.

**DEFINITION OF "A CHARIST."**—A witness, lately examined before the Lord Mayor in a case of assault, described the defendant as a Charist. Mr. Hubber asked her what she meant by a Charist. She replied, "I meant, indeed, to express the truth, I can't tell; only when we hear persons abusing people for not letting them do just what they like, we call them Charists."—*Ibid*.

**MR. DANIEL AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**—At Birmingham, on Thursday, the Attorney-General having stepped out of court and immediately returned, the following dialogue

occurred:—Mr. Daniel: I have been saying behind the Attorney-General's back what I would not have said if he were present. The Attorney-General: Well, what is that? Mr. Daniel: Why, I said that you were absent.—*Courtesy Mercury*.

**GEORGE IV.**, when Prince of Wales, was the leader of half the tasteless fashion of his time; but being totally destitute of taste, not having any gentleman-like feeling or sentiment about him, he not only imitated his fashions, but lived in homage to unfashionable himself, and though aspiring, as his greatest glory, to be thought the first gentleman of the age, is now rightly considered to have been no gentleman at all.—*Fraser*.

**"REAL BRUSSELS."**—An auctioneer in a country town, while engaged in his avocation, a few days since, thus extolled the merits of a carpet which he was desirous of selling:—"Gentlemen and ladies, some people are in the habit of selling carpets for Brussels which are not Brussels, but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself."—*Post*.

**BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.**—The forts of Lillo and Liefschuck which have been restored to us by the Dutch, are in very bad condition. The Dutch were obliged to prop up the bridge in order to remove their artillery. The forts were completely armoured. The cavalier of Liefschuck had 20 pieces of cannon. This cavalier erected in 1814, after the landing of the English, is a formidable position. Fort Lillo being almost directly opposite, their fires cross on the Scheldt. Liefschuck is surrounded by troops; it is better defended than Lillo; it was erected in 1814. Lillo has a few houses, which have had to be put in order for the custom-house officers. The Dutch did not care to repair buildings which they might expect to abandon some day or other.—*Ibid*.

**THE DUTCH AND BELGIAN TREATY.**—On the round table in the hall of the Germania Diet (says a Frankfurt letter writer) are to be seen the originals of the new treaties between the kingdoms of the Netherlands and Belgium, with the resolutions of the mediating powers. That which was furnished by the King of the Belgians is the most brilliant. The arms of the new kingdom are emblazoned with all the precision met in modern days in stamping coins. The first signature is that of Queen Victoria, which shows great firmness of character. The copy sent by France is also very splendid, and the profile of the King is eminently well executed. The attestation by Austria is a most beautiful specimen of calligraphy.—*Ibid*.

**CRIMINAL EXPERIMENT BY HANGING.**—Dr. Chowne mentions, in the *Lancet*, the very singular case of a Swiss who had undergone the process of hanging 19 times, and yet survived it all. When death at last seized his prey, his body was examined to ascertain the cause of this strange tenacity of life, and it was found that the windpipe was turned to bone—a sufficient cause certainly for his not being suffocated.—*Ibid*.

**STORM IN BELGIUM.**—BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—Yesterday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a terrible storm, with hurricanes of extraordinary size, burst over the town of Arlon and the environs. Almost every pane of glass broken, entire roofs are blown off, all the standing crops laid waste, and the inhabitants of the country are in despair. The loss cannot yet be estimated. No such storm has occurred in the country within the memory of man. At Virtun the disaster commenced at half-past 4. Some of the hailstones were as large as eggs; they were driven by a most impetuous wind. All the corn, potatoes, and fruit are destroyed. A letter from Hechtel, in Limburg, dated the 8th of August, says—"Yesterday, at half-past 4, during a violent storm, such a quantity of hail fell that all the standing corn in the commune of Hechtel and in the north part of that of Houthalen was destroyed." A letter from Antwerp of the 8th informs us, that the storm of the 7th, which did such damage at Arlon, was equally severe at Antwerp and in the environs. It was, however, about 10 hours afterwards, namely, at 3 in the morning of the 8th. The inhabitants were awake from their sleep by a terrible thunder storm and showers of immense hail, falling from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, which continued 30 minutes. The damage done in the city and in the surrounding country is immense.—*Ibid*.

**DARKESTADE, July 27.**—A courier from St. Petersburg arrived here to-day, with the news that the august parents of the Crown Prince of Russia have with great pleasure approved of his desire to marry our Princess Maria.—*Dutch Paper*.

**MR. MACAULAY'S EXPLANATIONS OF THE INDIAN CODE AT EDINBURGH.**—MR. REESELL asked if he held himself responsible for the Indian penal code?

MR. MACAULAY.—Certainly.

MR. REESELL asked him to explain that part of the code which intimated, that whoever did anything with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of another, whether by sounds, by words, or by gestures, should be punished with fine or imprisonment?

MR. MACAULAY said, he believed there was not another provision in the code which was more necessary, or more capable of defence than that. No one could hold in higher estimation the

value of religious liberty than he did. But when he spoke of religious liberty, he meant by the words that a man should be at liberty to defend, to practice, and to preach his own religion; not that he was to go about and insult the religion of others. (Hear.) In this country an enactment on the subject would not be necessary, because public feeling was strong enough to repress any outrage. But in India you had crucifixes of different religions, each burning with rancour and fanaticism against the other; and the empire would not be maintained for a single day, if, while every one was at liberty to follow his own religion, massacres were not taken to prevent any one from giving insult to the religion of others. The meaning of the enactment was this: If a person went to the door of a Mohammedan mosque, and called out that Mohammed was an impostor, that person would have uttered a word with the deliberate intention to wound the religious feelings of others, and he ought to be punished. If, when the Catholic host was passing by, a person was to follow him, he would have uttered a sound for the same purpose, and he ought to be punished. As to gestures, there were several indecent postures in India, which he need not offend the meeting by describing, expressive of the highest contempt; and for such acts as these the enactment provided; nor did he believe that any provision in the Indian penal code was more defensible. (Hear.)

Mr. ROSSWELL read an extract from a periodical published by the Serampore missionaries, expressive of alarm that this enactment would interfere with the preaching of the gospel in India, and he knew that the missionaries of other bodies participated in the same fears.

Mr. MACAULAY said, he had the greatest respect for these respected gentlemen; but it was not strange that neither they nor Mr. Rossell should have comprehended the matter. The penal code was a document in which all the parts of it hung together. If the missionaries or Mr. Rossell had studied it attentively, which, indeed, he could not expect either of them to do, as it involved a labour of some months, they would see the answer to the objection at once. Suppose a native entered into the chapel of a missionary, or suppose he agreed to enter into an agreement with him, that was his own voluntary act; and he must take the chance of having his feelings wounded. Now, there was a chapter in the code, called a chapter of general exceptions, and in that chapter it was stated,—"nothing is an offence under this code where a person has given his consent,"—expressed or implied,—in suffer pain, or in take the chance of suffering pain; so that the case of the propagation of religion was guarded. He was told, however, meant in sending to the missionaries of mission. For code was a measure of sending to the missionaries of mission, every word of which had a bearing upon every other, and he could not expect that the missionaries should have thoroughly mastered it.

Mr. ROSSWELL then referred to another clause in the code, which subjected to punishment every person disturbing a place of worship. Now, in such assemblies as the festival of Juggernaut, the place of worship was in the open air, extending to several square miles; and if a Christian missionary attempted to address the people, he would be liable to be punished for disturbing a place of worship.

Mr. MACAULAY said that was certainly not intended by the framers of the code, nor would he understand that such an address would be a disturbance at all. Certainly an address at the outskirts of an assembly would be a disturbance of no slight a nature, that the law would make no account of it. But if a missionary went to go to an assembly like that of Juggernaut, and breed a disturbance, by actually interfering with the worship of the people, he thought that he would richly deserve to be punished, and the more, because he was sure that hundreds of lives would be lost to the riot. (Hear.) The case would be very different if he went and engaged in friendly conversation with those who were willing to listen to him,—in the first place, he doubted if that could be called a disturbance at all; but if it could, it would come under the provision in the general exceptions.

Mr. ROSSWELL said these two clauses were considered as affecting the liberty of British subjects, and particularly of Christian ministers in India; and that they put it into the power of the judges to banish them at their discretion.

Mr. MACAULAY said he was willing to leave that to the decision of the meeting after the explanations he had given. The code was not yet passed. If the intrusion of a word or two would serve to remove any doubts that might be entertained, there would be no objection. (Hear.)—but his opinion was, that the clauses were perfectly defensible as they stood, and not likely to lead to any evil.—*Scottish Pilot.*

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—The Turkish fleet, twenty sail of which, six of the line and 11 frigates, arrived here on the evening of the 14th instant; on the 15th the Captain Pacha landed, and was received with every possible honour. The Pacha greeted him most courteously, advancing to meet him in full dress, and saluting him as a friend; their subsequent conference was private. The Captain Pacha applied for a Nizma decree, the

uniform of Mehemet Ali, which he now wears; the two fleets are now cruising together off the entrance of the port. A French steamer from the Admiral came here on Sunday. She brought a vague account of some disturbances in Constantinople, which, however, are not confirmed by the French packet from Syria, arrived last night; and also news that we may shortly expect both the English and French fleets. The Captain Pacha sends the Khawass of having poisoned the Sultan, and states that he (the Captain Pacha) wishes the Pacha to assist his army to that of Ibrahim, and jointly march upon Constantinople. I am afraid that, under all the outward appearances of peace and contentment, some storm is yet brewing. Mehemet Ali is in the words of humours, although he has apparently gained all he sought for.

Sir Moses Montefiore arrived here on the 12th instant from Syria—he has made proposals to Mehemet Ali to establish a bank here with a capital of one million sterling, provided he will do away with the many legal inequalities of the Jews—here we can form little idea of what the Jews have to complain of—they are as well to do as any of the rest of the population, the greater portion of them having Frank protections; some few are English and French, but the greater part are Austrian or Russian subjects. In Syria, however, the Hajj is the only prospect of all the subjects of the Pacha—the remains of the "olden time" in all Turkish countries, a time happily passing quickly away before the rapid march of civilization in this little corner of the globe; for instance, a Jew cannot in Syria be a witness in a court of justice—cannot hold land, and is subject to many other disabilities from numerous to enumerate. Sir M. Montefiore has already rented a large tract of land in Palestine on a lease for fifty years, and holds out every inducement to his people to become agriculturists in the lands of their forefathers, as one principal object of his banking institution will be rendering the necessary assistance for the prosecution of agricultural pursuits, the real riches of these countries. I fear his scheme is premature, but it may be the small beginning from which a great and long prophesied event may be brought about in the appointed time. A million of capital would not where have greater weight than in these countries. Mr. Montefiore had his first audience from Mehemet Ali in full court dress as a Sheriff of London.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 18th October, 1839.

Mr. S. Burroughs, of the Civil Service, reported his return to this Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship "John Fleming" on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. G. J. Morris, of the Civil Service, reported his return to this Presidency from England on board the ship "Plantagenet" on the 20th ultimo.

The Reverend F. Fisher and the Reverend C. Harbott, reported their arrival as Assistant Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment on the 1st instant.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Chaplain F. Fisher, to be Chaplain at "Miranpur."

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend C. Garbett, Assistant Chaplain, to the North Western Provinces.

11, T. PILLNICK, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

The 18th October, 1839.

Notice is hereby giving, that the Salaries and Allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments, for October, instant, will be discharged by the Sub-Treasurer and Marine Paymaster respectively, on or after Thursday the 14th proximo.

Published by Order of the Honourable the President in Council.

H. V. BAYLEY, Offg. Dy. Sec. to the Govt. of India.

The 4th October, 1839.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, Collector of Miranpur, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on private affairs commencing from the 10th December next. Mr. J. H. Grey will conduct the current duties of the Collectorate during Mr. Taylor's absence.

Mr. J. Aknot, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Backergunge, has obtained leave of absence during the Buxarvacation.

The 7th October, 1839.

Mr. C. T. Seely, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

The 10th October, 1839.

Honourable J. C. Erskine, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence from the 12th to the 20th instant.

Captain Mohtar Mohomed Faiz Khan Behadur, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Mohtar Syed Hussein Bakhsh, Sudder Ameen of Beerchom, have obtained leave of absence during the Buxarvacation.

Mohtar Syed Khatim Ali, Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, has obtained leave of absence during the Buxarvacation.

Mohtar Syed Sader-ool-Hussein, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rangpur, has obtained leave of absence during the Buxarvacation.

The leave of absence for five days granted by the Judge of Calcutta to Mohtar Mohomed Farook, Sudder Ameen of Bahar, in the month of August last, is hereby confirmed.

Mohtar Syed Fazel Hossain, Principal Sudder Ameen of Suran, has obtained leave of absence during the Buxarvacation.

Mohtar Syed Mowla Ali and Mohtar Sheikh Ullah Bakhsh, Principal Sudder Ameen in Shahabad, have obtained leave of absence during the Buxarvacation.



The depot battalions will be formed as follows:

Depot Battalions.	To be Stationed at	Corps
First, .....	Jampur, .....	3d, 12th, 16th, 20th, 26th, 47th, 49th, 50th and 73d regiments.
Second, .....	Futtyghar, .....	1st, 11th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 61st, 57th, 58th, and 69th regiments.
Third, .....	Delhi, .....	18th, 16th, 23d, 20th, 26th, 40th, 48th, 53d, 71st, and 74th regiments.
Fourth, .....	Bareilly, .....	2d, 4th, 5th, 21st, 26th, 37th, 43d, 43d, and 43d regiments.

One European officer (to be selected with reference to his qualifications for the duty by Commandant of corps) from each of the named regiments, and the native commissioned officers and drummers, for the 9th company respectively, are to be sent to the several depots, as soon as practicable, for the purpose of being employed in recruiting, establishing discipline, and as drill instructors.

The pay of the recruits is to be drawn on separate muster rolls, and in separate abstracts, one muster roll and one abstract for each company or regiment.

A Commandant and an Adjutant will be nominated to each battalion, on the allowances assigned to corresponding appointments in corps of the line.

The several companies will be commanded by the officers of the corps to which they respectively belong at the depot.

Indents for clothing, arms, and accoutrements, are to be prepared by the officers commanding the depot battalions, by whom also all necessary articles of half-mustering required for the recruits are to be provided, in the manner prescribed by the regulations on that head, and in strict conformity with the pattern in use with the corps to which the men respectively belong.

The same periodical papers and reports are to be forwarded by the officers commanding depots, as are required to be furnished by officers commanding corps of the line.

The following appointments of Commandants and Adjutants are made:

- Major C. Conroy, of the 23d regiment of native infantry, to command.
- Lieutenant J. Metcalf, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to command.
- Major J. L. Earle, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, to command.
- Lieutenant W. H. Lomer, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant.
- Major W. W. Forth, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to command.
- Lieutenant J. Waterfield, of the 38th regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant.
- Major J. D. Eyre, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, to command.
- Ensign W. A. J. Mayhew, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant.

A medical officer, Surgeon Major, Quarter Master Sergeant, and Native Doctors, for each depot, will be appointed hereafter.

The Kurnool station order of the 23d ultimo, directing Surgeon C. Reay, of the 9th regiment of light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the prisoners in the Pantanjul jail, delivering over the charge of the 21st native infantry to Surgeon W. Duff, of the 24th regiment; and appointing Surgeon B. Bell, of the 60th native infantry, to the medical charge of the depot of Her Majesty's 12th light infantry, is confirmed.

The Durgam station order of the 23th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon E. W. Kirk, M. D., doing duty with Her Majesty's 40th regiment, to the medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, vice Balfour, who has been directed to proceed to Tinsuk, is confirmed.

Major Sergeant George Lindsay is removed from Agra to Dum-Dum, where he is deceased.

Sergeant Patrick Smyth, of the Quarter Master General's department, is appointed Base Sergeant at Agra, vice Lindsay.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 10th September, 1893.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following appointments: Lieutenant W. B. Lumley, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, to be 3d in Command; and Lieutenant H. Jackson, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, to be Adjutant to the 3d local horse, in succession to Captain C. O'Hara appointed Commandant.

The undermentioned men are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeants to the regiments specified opposite their names:

- Sergeant Thomas Roman, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, to the 31st regiment of native infantry, vice Henderson deceased.
- Sergeant Alexander Neville, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, to the 30th regiment of native infantry, vice Wreelan deceased.
- The appointment of Sergeant Thomas Jones of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery to the commissariat department, in General Orders of the 16th July last, is cancelled, that individual having previously been appointed to a situation in the department of public works.
- Several Singhs in the 1st Native Horse, and attached to the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, from the 31st of July last, vice Mutton transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

- 33d regiment native infantry.—Sergeant Major W. F. Sear, from 20th August to 4th January 1894, to visit Kishanganj and the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to sea.
- 40th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. H. Cheyne, from 10th September to 1st December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Ensign.—The Christian names of Hospital Apprentice Courtney, are

"Robert Michael," and not "Nicholas," as specified in several Orders of the 23d ultimo. The order books to be corrected accordingly.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 11th September, 1893.

The Meerut division order of the 11th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. M. Cheyne to the medical charge of the European invalids of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service, about to proceed by water to the Presidency, retaining his present charge of the 10th regiment of native infantry, until the departure of the invalids from Meerut, is confirmed.

The Agra and Muttra division order of the 23d ultimo, directing all reports to be made to Lieutenant Colonel J. Anderson, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, on the departure of Brigadier Field, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Base Captain J. H. Haines to act as second in command of the Meerut light infantry, during the period Captain Turner remains in charge of the battalion, is confirmed.

The Dum-Dum station order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Fifth Major E. Alast, of the 1st battalion of artillery, to act as Base Sergeant, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The suspension awarded to Lieutenant K. W. Kilmale, of the 62d regiment of native infantry, by sentence of the general court martial published in General Orders of the 26th February last, expired on the 24th instant, from which date that officer is to be considered as having returned to his duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

- Invalid establishment.—Captain F. Gale, from 10th October to 10th October 1894, to visit Dargajing and the Presidency, on private affairs.
- 2d battalion artillery.—Lieutenant Adjutant and Quarter Master G. F. Salmon, from 15th September to 10th December, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 10th September, 1893.

The Commander of the Forces directs, that the instructions contained in the Adjutant General's circular, No. 3544, of the 26th March 1893, with amendment of the preceding day's date, relative to the course to be pursued with native deserters, may in respect be considered in force; altered circumstances rendering it now expedient, that soldiers, who may be accused of the crime of desertion, should, on occasions where officers commanding divisions and field forces may cause the measure of bringing them to trial requisite, be arraigned before a general court martial, (instead of the inferior court, which would the above period deemed sufficient) in order that if found guilty, the offender may receive a punishment commensurate with the offence, without incurring regulations, the inferior tribunal is not competent to award.

Captain E. Bush, of the 4th light cavalry, doing duty at the convalescent depot, Dindigul, is, at his own request, permitted to proceed and join his regiment.

Base Captain Lord H. Gordon, of the 23d regiment of native infantry, is appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot, Dindigul, until further orders.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, in General Orders of the 20th May last.

Colonel and Adjutant E. Harvey will act as 3d in Command, to the 3d regiment of local horse, until the arrival of the officer who stands permanently appointed to that situation.

Ensign S. J. Heber, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the 2d regiment of local horse, during the time Colonel Harvey may be employed as 3d in Command, or until further orders.

#### Head Quarters, Meerut, 10th September, 1893.

The Presidency division order of the 1st instant, placing Assistant Surgeon J. W. Frank and Hospital Apprentice A. Glenn, doing duty with Her Majesty's 21st regiment of native infantry, at the disposal of the officiating Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 7th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Isaac Ward, lately returned to the magazine at Delhi, to continue to do duty as Company, until the 10th proximo, is confirmed.

Company Philip Noble, of the 3d company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the commissariat department, vice Johnston, whose appointment has not been taken effect.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

- 39th regiment native infantry.—Sergeant T. Furrow, from 20th October to 20th October 1894, to visit the hills north of Deyrn, on medical certificate.

33d regiment native infantry.—Ensign T. H. Rhom, from 15th September to 15th March 1894, to proceed on the river, and visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. H. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

##### MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 7. At Bareilly, by the Rev. H. Ward, R. H. C. Monckton, Esq. C. S. to Miss Maria Clark, daughter of the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 8. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 9. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 10. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 11. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 12. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 13. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 14. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 15. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 16. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 17. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 18. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 19. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.
- 20. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M. Munglins Thomas, in Kiln, relict of the late Captain C. C. Clark.

##### BIRTHS.

- Aug. 25. At Dera, the Lady of James Stafford, Esq. Captain, H. M. 40th Regt. of a son.
- Sept. 5. At Agra, Mrs. W. L. Harwood, of a daughter.
- 8. At Banda, Mrs. C. Thwaites, of a daughter.
- 9. At Agra, Mrs. T. H. Fairbank, of a daughter.
- 10. At Kanaboy, the Lady of John Lewis Johnson, Esq. of a son.



Sept. 14. At Nemuch, the Lady of Lieut. G. W. G. Bristow, 71st Regt. N. I. of a daughter.  
 — 18. In Camp, near Jompoor, the Lady of Lieut. Baldock, 2nd Regt. N. I. of a daughter.  
 — 18. At Meerut, Mrs. C. C. Foy, of a son.  
 — 18. At Alcazar, the Lady of Captain H. C. Talbot, 61st Regt. N. I. of a daughter.  
 — 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Sabena, of a son.  
 — 23. At Landour, the Lady of Lieut. Col. F. Young, of a daughter.  
 — 27. At Agra, the wife of Mr. H. H. H. of a daughter.  
 — 27. At Poona, the Lady of Col. Lindsay, Esq., of a daughter.  
 — 27. At Alcazar, the Lady of Captain Graham, Assistant General Superintendent of Thangpoor, of a daughter.  
 Oct. 3. On board the *Larkins*, near Madras, the Lady of the late Major Forbes, 34th Regt. B. N. I. of a daughter.  
 — 7. At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Hebenack, 25th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.  
 — 7. At Kishorepore, Hansreusch, the wife of Major J. R. Ouseley, Governor General's Agent and Commissioner, of a daughter.  
 — 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Anthony, of a son.  
 — 11. At Ghazipur, the Lady of A. E. Heyland, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.  
 — 13. At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain H. Reynell, of the *Water Witch*, of a daughter.  
 — 15. At Fort William, the wife of Sergeant James Thomson, of a daughter.  
 — 15. At Calcutta, the wife of Henry Vincent Bailey, Esq., B. C. S. of a son.  
 — 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. S. Green, of a daughter.  
 — 17. At Allpore, the Lady of George Ewbank, Esq., of a son.  
 — 17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. D'Rosario, of the Exchange Room, of a son.

## DEATHS.

Aug. 20. At Bombay, Mr. W. H. Saunders, manager of the Victoria Hotel, of symmetrical cholera.  
 Sept. 6. At Quetta, of cholera, Captain W. Baring Gould, Adjutant 4th Regt. N. I.  
 — 9. At Meerut, Quarter Master Sergeant J. Cooke, 7th Light Cavalry, aged 54 years.  
 — 23. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Brownsmith, aged 70 years.  
 — 24. At Puttann, near Beas, Major G. J. C. Paul, 3d Regt. Bombay L. C.  
 — 25. At Cannanore, Ellen, the infant daughter of Captain W. H. Miller, D. C. O., aged 18 days.  
 — 25. In Camp, at Masulipatam, Lieut. G. W. Sharp, of the 84th L. I.  
 — 25. At Telicherry, Marjette, the beloved wife of H. H. Scriver, Esq., 12th M. B. Regt.  
 — 28. At Madras, Captain F. R. Crockett, of the 84th L. I.  
 — 28. At 12th, suddenly, after a short illness of 48 hours, Rachel Rose Harriott Burle, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, aged 14 years and 24 days.  
 Oct. 3. At Guannore, Captain W. C. Chinnery, 4th Regt. N. I.  
 — 11. At Muldebury Factory, Jessore, W. Scott, Esq., aged 38 years.  
 — 11. At Ghazipur, the much beloved wife of A. E. Heyland, Esq., Civil Service.  
 — 14. At Haarelsburgh, of atrophy, Captain Studholme Henry Mercille, 11th M. B. Regt., aged 20 years.  
 — 14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Marie Durup Dombal, wife of John Durup Dombal, Esq., aged 63 years.  
 — 15. At Calcutta, Henry Buttermuth, the infant son of H. V. Bailey, Esq., B. C. S.  
 — 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Clara Maria Monterio, wife of Mr. F. M. Monterio, first Assistant of the Medical College, aged 27 years, 3 months, and 28 days.  
 — 19. At Bagadungah Factory, Kishorepore, Emma, the infant daughter of T. J. Phillips, Esq., aged 2 years and 9 months.  
 — 19. At Calcutta, Jean Paul, the daughter of Mr. Andrew Paul, aged 7 years.  
 Late, at Fussyhur, Sergeant Richard Andrews, of the army clothing Agency.  
 In Europe, Captain W. D. Enkine, of the 7th Regt. L. C.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12. The English Ship *Princess Victoria*, F. Blackmore, from London 30th March, Bordeaux 30th May, and the Mauritius 11th September.  
 The Arab Ship *Sophia*, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st, and Cochin 14th September.  
 The H. C. S. Ship *Anker*, J. Patterson, from Arrango 4th October.  
 — 13. The French Ship *Bisao*, T. Barven, from Nantes 9th April, the Mauritius 24th June, and Batavia 14th September.  
 The English Barque *Mediation*, G. Morrison, from Sydney 8th August, and Cochin 7th September.  
 The English Barque *Sappaga*, C. Ravilla, from South Australia 12th August.  
 The English Brig *Richards*, J. N. Simpson, from Liverpool 27th May.  
 The Arab Ship *Redmerry*, Nacoda, from Judda 16th July, Mocha 8th August, and Bombay 24th September.  
 — 14. The English Barque *Exley*, G. E. Brock, from the Mauritius 11th July, and Hongkong 11th September.  
 The Arab Ship *Sulama Side*, Nacoda, from Muscat 27th August.  
 — 15. The English Barque *Water Witch*, H. Reynell, from Mocha 12th September, and Aden 8th December.  
 — 16. The English Ship *Forth*, J. H. Landers, from Rangoon 25th September.  
 The English Barque *Samor*, J. Northwood, from Sydney 18th August.  
 — 20. The Barque *Hingham*, A. Buttomore, from Port Jackson 18th August.

## ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Princess Victoria* from the Mauritius.—Mr. Arthur Pittar Letley, Merchant.  
 Per *Mediation* from Sydney.—Mrs. Cunliffe, Mrs. Jamsey, David Caulfield, Esq. C. & J. Captain E. D. Townshend, 10th Regt. N. I.; Ewbank

A. Biron, 20th Regt. N. I.; James Mackenzie, Thomas Richardson, and Ramsey, Esqrs.  
 Per *Shipings* from South Australia.—Charles Flaxman, Esq., Lady and family; J. Murray and family.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
	Oct. 23, 1889.	To Rs.	To Rs.
Second Five per Cent. Loan of 1861 to 1870.	100 00	100 00	100 00
Third and New Five per Cent. Loan.	100 00	100 00	100 00
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1875-76.	100 00	100 00	100 00
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	100 00	100 00	100 00
Second ditto.	100 00	100 00	100 00
Third and Fourth ditto.	100 00	100 00	100 00
Bank of Bengal Shares.	100 00	100 00	100 00
Union Bank Shares.	100 00	100 00	100 00

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS.

Mrs. P. S. D'ROSARIO begs to refer his patrons and friends to the *Englishman* of this morning for his advertisement relative to the reduction in the price of Books.

Oct. 21, 1889.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

## FROM THE SERAMPORE PRESS,

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION, BEING THE THIRD,

## OF THE

ENGLISH AND BENGALÉE  
DICTIONARY,

BY

JOHN C. MARSHMAN.

Price Four Rupees.

To accommodate Schools, an allowance of Ten Per Cent. will be made for prompt payment, if the number of Copies taken at one time does not fall short of Ten.

Of the First Volume, containing the Bengalee words, with the signification in English, a new edition is in the Press. A few copies of the former Edition remain for sale at 4 Rs. Serampore, Sept. 19th, 1889.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostall and Co., or Mrs. D'Rosario, Church Mission Lanes, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

## ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the following rates:—

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Ditto above 6 times, ditto	0	2
Column, first insertion	16	0
Ditto, second ditto	12	0
Ditto, third and oftener ditto	8	0

It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 233. Vol. V.]

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Price 2 Cds. 16s. monthly, or 20  
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following Donations:—

From B. H. Hodgson, Esq. Co's. Rs. 50, to Serampore College, and Co's. Rs. 50, to the Serampore Native Hospital.

**OFFICIAL SEPARATION FROM IDOLATRY.**—It is with no ordinary satisfaction, we direct the attention of our readers to the Draft of an Act for the Examination of Native Witnesses, which will be found in its proper place, amongst the Government Notifications. This enactment will be received with equal gratitude by the Judicial Functionaries of Government, and by the people: and we are confident it will tend greatly to improve the administration of justice, as well as to raise the moral character of the Native population. The cases of our Courts having rendered them odious to respectable men, witnesses of credit would not come there to furnish the truth. Truly, therefore, was the greatest stranger in the place. In proportion, also, as falsehood and perjury were introduced in the room of honest testimony, they sought for themselves security from punishment. In fact, the laws against perjury have been nearly a dead letter. Were each party in every suit could marshal as many miscreants as he chose to pay, to swear in any assertion or contradiction whatever; and in every suit both parties, the one in the right as well as he in the wrong, sustained their opposite arguments by the same means, it could but rarely happen that a Judge would, with any satisfaction to his own mind, decide, on which party, or which individual, to fix the stigma of perjury. This attempt was, therefore, generally avoided. Now, however, we may expect witnesses of a different class to come into the Courts; and, through their veracity, suborned witnesses will be brought under the punishment they at present escape.

To our Correspondents and others, to whom the administration of heathen oaths has been a subject of anxious interest, we would offer our hearty congratulations, on the regard which Government has shown to their representations. It is not always the easiest thing to do what is the most reasonable. Men are often ready to make great personal sacrifices in doing that which they can have the credit of doing spontaneously; but few like to be publicly argued into a measure; and the least winning of all, perhaps, is the argument of remonstrance and protest. For this reason we think the conduct of Government in the present case, the more worthy of honour and gratitude. They have relieved their Christian servants from what was an offence to their consciences; and at the same time have avoided casting any reproach either on Hindoos or Mahomedans.

Government, however, are occasionally too delicate, or modest, or reserved in doing good. Our Correspondent, a *Subscriber*, calls our attention to another proceeding of theirs, for freeing the Members of the Service from suit interference with idolatrous matters; which certainly exemplified our observation, although the official notification of it appears at page 697, in our number of the 3rd October last. It is an appointment, under date the 12th September, 1839, expressed in the following terms: "Moulvie Golaub Rinsool, Principal Sudder Amren, and Baboo Govind Bullab Bhow, City Mousaff, are appointed Local Agents in the District of Cuttack, under the provisions of Reg. XIX. of 1810."

The Regulation referred to, was enacted for "the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, Colleges, and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of Bridges, Serays, Kuttars and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of Nuzzul property or escheats." The general superintendence of all these matters is committed, by the Regulation, to the Board of Revenue, and the Council of Commissioners, in their respective limits; and it is enacted, that, subject to their authority, contracts and orders, local agents shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, the better to carry into effect the duties entrusted to them. The Collector of the Zillah is ex-officio to be one of those agents, and with him are to be united "such other public officers, whether in the civil, military, or judicial branch of the service, as may, from time to time, be judged expedient."

So it appears the Deputy Governor of Bengal, without touching the Regulations, has availed himself of the Native Subordinate Civil Service, in order to save the European Functionaries from the disagreeable task of watching over the punctual performance of idolatrous shrines, and keeping the shrines of heathenism from falling into decay. It is certainly a considerate proceeding, for which thanks are justly due to His Honour. But why should an active interference, through any agency, be exercised by Government for keeping the strong holds of idolatry unshaken? Would it not be enough that the Courts were open to every one who could show he was wronged, by malversation of the incumbents of any Mosque or Temple? We never heard the English Government at home blamed for its conduct towards the trustees of Dissenting and Roman Catholic Chapels. Yet certainly no public officer is appointed to watch over their execution of the trust committed to them. If they do wrong, they may be prosecuted by any one who has an interest in their doing what is right. And what more is wanted, for the maintenance of even-handed justice to all parties? Why should the secular power be called in, to perpetuate the unchristian abominations of idolatry, which, left to themselves, would gradually crumble away to nothing?

**THE SCHOOLMASTER, AND THE PARAPHRASE OF THE LAST ACT.**—The Schoolmaster is still abroad. Instead of accepting the advice, which we ventured to give him, to return to his Native land, to perfect himself in his own craft and mystery, he has been persuaded by a contemporary, to continue in the country, to look after the paraphrase of the Legislative Council. The *Englishman* very facetiously announced, on Wednesday, October the 23d, "that the prospect of business in the Supreme Court, was any thing but cheering to the gentlemen in black," and on the 25th of the same month, furnished his readers with a critique on the wording of the Act, for the examination of Native witnesses. How far it is creditable to the Schoolmaster's knowledge of English law, we will not undertake to judge; but if he intends to remain in the country, and pursue his vocation, he must acquire a better acquaintance with Mofussil law and practice, to which the present Act exclusively refers.

We are informed, in the first place, that the Act ought to have been constructed on the model of Sec. 35. 9th George IV. chap. 74. Though the objection is not very clearly

worded, the Schoolmaster appears to mean, that the Act in providing that, "if any person making such declaration shall be convicted of having wilfully declared any matter or thing, which, if it had been sworn previously to the passing of this Act, would have amounted to wilful perjury." &c., has not gone far enough; and that it ought to have said, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, "which would have amounted to wilful or corrupt perjury." The Schoolmaster has here accidentally misquoted the statute, the words of which are "wilful and corrupt perjury." The statute does not, therefore, contemplate two species of perjury, of which the Indian Act proposes to punish only one; but it is evidently intended to provide that all perjury, to be liable to punishment, must be both wilful and corrupt. We do not think the Schoolmaster will maintain, that according to English law, the epithet corrupt is not used in a very vague sense; or that any thing more is meant "by corrupt perjury" in the statute of 9th George IV., than by the term "perjury" in the statute relating to India, 53rd George III. chap. clv. Sec. 122. If there be any doubt about the redundancy of this adjective, let the definitions of perjury given in Burn's Justice, from Coke and Hawkins, in which the word "corrupt" is not used, be referred to. Such redundancy of epithet might do little harm in a statute to be administered by English Courts. But in the Mofussil Courts might not the introduction of the word "corrupt" give rise to the idea, that wilful perjury from revenge, or from any motive that was not peculiarly corrupt, did not fall within the scope of the Act? Such an interpretation of the Act, by which the ends of justice would be, in many instances, defeated, would be encouraged, moreover, by the fact, that in two out of the three codes of the Presidencies, the quality of corruption does not enter into the definitions of perjury. Some of the Bengal Regulations, it is true, use the word corrupt perjury; but in the definitions of perjury given by the Madras Code, Reg. VI. of 1811, Sect. 4; and by the Bombay Code, Reg. XIV. of 1827, Sect. 16, the qualities of falsehood and wilfulness are distinctly specified, but there is no mention whatever of corruption. The fact is, that the word corrupt in the English statute is borrowed from the very ancient form of the English indictment for the offence, which, with other ancient judicial forms, was intended to impress the gaping auditors in the Court with awe and horror. It is in the very same form of indictment, that the allegation is contained, that the offender was "moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil" (which is not, we believe, found in indictments for other offences.)

Two more objections remain to be noticed. They are, first, that, according to grammatical rule, if the relative be applied to the last antecedent substantive, the Act would make the deponent promise that the "matter before the Court" should be true, and not that his "answer" should be true. Secondly, that the undertaking to speak "without partiality" is not a very exact or concise phrase. Both these alleged defects are imputed to the "ambition" of the "drafter" for "substituting a new phraseology."

It is manifest that a person to whom the phraseology inadvertently upon, appears *new*, can have little knowledge of the Mofussil Regulations or practice. The words "I will faithfully, and without partiality answer," are the very words of the declaration prescribed by Reg. IV. of 1793 of the Bengal Code, and are daily repeated in the Mofussil Courts. Again, the form of declaration prescribed by Reg. III. of 1802, and in constant use throughout the Madras Presidency, is as follows: "I solemnly affirm and declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will true and perfect answer make to all such questions as shall be put to me, touching the matter now before the Court, between the parties A. and D., which

shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." It is to be observed, that the part of the Act that relates to the form of oath, is not intended for private reading in the closet, but to be openly pronounced in Court, where the emphasis, combined with the sense, is likely to remove all possible ambiguity; though we should have thought, that the sense and punctuation would have relieved the most unintelligent reader from all difficulty. Were we to criticise the form of oath used in the English Courts, we might suggest several improvements both in its sense and in its language. In particular we should object to the words "so help you God." The word "so" being, in fact, the translation of a Latin word, of which it does not convey the precise meaning. But, in such matters, relating to the spoken terms of solemn proceedings in Courts of Justice, which, from long usage, are well understood, and which derive peculiar energy from numerous associations, we think that our Members of Council would be wiser to make innovations upon trivial grounds. We do not, indeed, hold with that Abbot, who, upon his peculiar mode of pronouncing the word "sumptuous" in his breviary being noticed to him, said, that he would not change his "old mumpimus" for any person's "new sumptuous." But we should be on our guard against persons who, like the man in the Arabian Nights, go about trying "new phrases" for "old ones," until we are convinced that the new ones would stand the test of parsing better, and that there was no other point of view in which the change could be prejudicial. In neither of which respects does it appear that an alteration in the language of our solemn judicial declarations would be expedient.

THE INDIAN REVIEW AND OURSELVES.—It would be an act of unpardonable rudeness were we not to acknowledge the very distinguished notice which Dr. Corry has bestowed on our humble labours, in the last number of his *Indian Review*, in an article headed,

METROPOLITAN EDITORS  
OF  
INDIA  
AND  
A CRITICAL EXAMINATION  
OF THE  
GRAMMAR  
OF  
THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

WITH REFERENCE TO HIS ARTICLE ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND THE PHRASEOLOGY OF THE LATE ACT.

It is, we believe, generally known, that we have united with our contemporaries, in the laudable, and, as it now appears, not altogether hopeless task of reclaiming the Editor of the *Indian Review* from his grammatical and philological errors. But the duty has been a very unthankful one. The Editor, it is true, distinctly informs us, that "a wise man considers correction a kindness" (vide page 552), but so far from making a grateful return to his correctors, he has turned round upon us, and in a very elaborate article, which evinces any thing but "wisdom," has endeavoured to show that the Editors of the *Hurkarah*, the *Englishman*, and the *Friend* are grammatical dolts, ignorant of the first principles of composition. Notwithstanding the Editor makes so ungrateful a return for the kind hints and well-meant corrections which he has received from the metropolitan press it is some consolation to know, that he has been very sedulously turning them to account, and has been burning the midnight lamp over Lindley Murray, Dr. Johnson and Quintilian. The result of these midnight studies is, happily visible in the article on the Press we now notice; which if it has not received some touches from a kind friend,

unquestionably, whatever the *Hurkany* may say to the contrary, the most grammatical, the most consistent, the most elegant composition with which the Editor has honoured the public.

The Editor having, in some measure, reformed his own style, he turned his hand to the reformation of the style and language of his critics. We have come in for a share of his notices, and he has dissected, with critical acumen, and a discriminating judgement, the sentence in which we had alluded to his own transgression. He lays it to our charge, that we are guilty of a ludicrous image, a coarse phrase, and bad spelling. He objects, *First*, to the inconsistency of our having said in one place, that the Schoolmaster had endeavoured to correct the irregularities of the *Monthly Journalist*; and, subsequently, that the Schoolmaster's vocation was to teach. The Editor seems to forget that there are some writers, even in the City of Palaces, who cannot be taught, but by correction. *Secondly*; he is displeased with the words, the Schoolmaster "has turned his head to the Acts of the Legislative Council." It is a vulgar, mechanical phrase. It lacks dignity. It should read, "turned his attention." But, as we described the Schoolmaster to be a very laughing pedagogue, who had undertaken to teach, while yet he had much to learn, we think, upon correction, that our mechanical phrase was more characteristic, than the intellectual term which the Editor would substitute. *Thirdly*; upon the phrase, "he has betrayed such hypercriticism in his censures," the Editor remarks, "As the word *hypercriticism* was used, the words in his censures are errors in the use of hyperboles. But has the Editor so soon forgotten the definition of a hyperbole, which he discovered in his researches? 'A hyperbole is a figure in rhetoric, by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth; as he runs faster than lightning.' *Fourthly*; the Editor is very merry on the use of the word *spelt*, for spelled. But if he had a more enlarged acquaintance with the best prose writers of the day, he would have discovered that *spelt* is now so generally employed, that to criticize it is only a token of hypercriticism. The Editor forgets also that he has, in this article, avowed his "detestation of wrangling about words." Even if we had stood alone in the use of the word, the Editor was bound to have put it down as an 'exercise of imagination,' respecting which he tells us he agrees with a distinguished poet, who has affirmed, that "it is dangerous to restrain, by right rules, the writings of authors, for then there would be no exercise of imagination." *Fifthly*; the Editor exults over the mis-spelling of the word *sheer*. We had written it, as it is ordinarily spelled, but the Printer erroneously placed one of the vowels after the consonant *r*. The error is typographical, not editorial. *Lastly*; the Editor very gravely informs us, that *sheer ignorance* is another error in the use of an hyperbole; and that sheer argument is a lawful term!! He must go back to his studies, and refrain from writing such *sheer nonsense* in future.

We part with our critical brother in perfect good humour. His criticisms have this pre-eminent advantage, that they leave no sting behind them, and always create a smile. We shall watch, with a friendly anxiety, the progress of his grammatical studies, and we hope he will so rigidly apply the rules he may discover to his own composition, as to relieve others from the task. A critical examination of the writings of others will prove, we have no doubt, a beneficial exercise; but we think the Editor would do well not to publish his criticisms for a year or two, at the least. The public will be sufficiently advertized of the success of his grammatical studies, by the improvement of his own style. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to be able to draw public at-

tention to the philological reform which may be visible, from time to time, in the pages of the *Indian Review*. We can assure the Editor, that our remarks on the necessity of the reformation, had no reference to Dr. Corlynn's attacks on the Medical College; we believe the Institution has benefited, rather than suffered, from them. We were anxious, and we are still anxious, to see the *Monthly Review*, an offspring of our periodical literature, and a successful rival of the far-famed *Lancet*. If there has been any acerbity in our correction, the Editor's kindness will excuse, in consideration of the purity of our motives, and his "wisdom will, doubtless, consider our corrections a kindness."

CINXA.—Intelligence has been received from China to the 17th of August. The prospect of a restoration of friendly intercourse is now more remote than ever. An affray had occurred between some English sailors, and some Chinese, in which a Chinaman was killed; and although Capt. Elliot and the English had retired from Canton, and were living under the protection of the Portuguese flag at Macao, the Commissioner Lin demanded that some Englishman should be delivered up to be immolated to the manes of the Chinese. Captain Elliot had been instructed by the Ministry, on no account whatever to submit to the degradation of delivering a European into the hands of the Chinese, and he finally resisted the demand. The Commissioner then proceeded to prohibit all supplies of food to Macao, and to warn the Chinese servants to retire. At the same time, he prepared to approach that place with a large force. Of the Americans who continued to reside at Canton, one individual was represented to be an Englishman, and he narrowly escaped being taken up and sacrificed. He was preserved from death only by the solemn assurances of the American Consul, that he was, *bonafide*, a citizen of the United States. "In these circumstances, the ladies at Macao had embarked on the vessels lying in the roads, and Captain Elliot, with the European community, was preparing to follow them. All commercial intercourse between the English and the Chinese was, of course, at an end. We learn, moreover, from the present advices, that one of the Clippers which had proceeded to the Eastern Coast to smuggle Opium, escaped, with some difficulty, from the war boats of the Chinese, by slipping her cables, and getting out to sea.

These circumstances serve to shew more clearly the spirit which now actuates the Chinese authorities. "The English character is become an object of contempt. The forcible detention of the British Minister, and the capture of the Opium, which was beyond the reach of the Chinese cruisers, have inflated the Government with an idea of its own superlative power, which it will be difficult to dispel, and which, while it continues to be entertained, must render any attempt at reconciliation, difficult beyond all former example. Though the Chinese have always affected to treat the English as inferiors, there was, till lately, an undefined feeling of respect for them, which rendered explanations comparatively easy. But the case is now altered. The Chinese have proceeded to extremities with impunity; and the haughtiness of their demeanour, and the injustice of their demands, have risen with their success. It must be manifest, that no intercourse can be carried on upon the terms which the Chinese now impose, in the pride of victory. Until a respect for the English character can be created, or restored, it would not be worth while to revive the trade. If we open communications again with Canton, on the principle of absolute submission to Chinese insolence, that insolence will only be augmented, till we have drained to the dregs the bitter cup of degrada-

tion. Every occasion, however trivial, will be seized to increase our mortification; the trade will be liable to constant interruption, our Minister to perpetual insult, and the merchant to confiscation and death. Moderation is not a natural virtue in China; but it may be inculcated and enforced. Matters have now reached a crisis, at which it has become necessary to give our trade the same advantages from our political influence, which protect it from violation in every other country. A demonstration of British power is now become necessary to re-establish our commercial relationship on a solid and permanent basis. We have to demand reparation for injuries and insults, which, if offered by any power in Europe or America, would have led to an instant declaration of war. Our demands may be easily supported by the blockade of Canton, and reprisals on the vast and important coasting trade of China. But to give our armed interference a character of justice, it will be indispensably necessary that the British Government should be divested of all appearance of being connected with Opium. We must not appear in our imperial character, to vindicate and sustain a traffic, which is contrary to the laws, and detrimental to the finances and morals of the empire. Just, but decisive measures, must be pursued without delay. England has not a year's tea in store; the approaching season must pass over without furnishing a supply; and the Exchequer will suffer embarrassment to the extent of three millions and a half sterling, the annual duty on tea. Every moment is now precious. *The Clippers which have recently left the port of Calcutta, fully armed and manned, to force the drug on the country, at the cannon's mouth, will soon render the eastern coast a scene of carnage, and increase a hundredfold the difficulties of reconciliation.*

**THE ACT FOR AMENDING THE PRESENT RULES FOR THE SALE OF LAND FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—The radical defects of the existing rules for the sale of land, for arrears of revenue, have long engaged the attention of the public authorities. They have been abundantly proved by the fact, that estates in provinces richly endowed with the gifts of nature, filled with an active and industrious agricultural population, and blessed with large capital, have, on many occasions, lapsed into the hands of Government, because no one could be found to offer, for the entire estate, the value of a year's rent. The general depreciation of property throughout these provinces, so clearly manifested by the result of the public sales, is to be traced up to our own mismanagement; and it, therefore, becomes imperative on Government to sift this question to the bottom, and to devise some plan which shall raise the value of land, encourage the application of capital to the purchase and improvement of it, and give a firmer character to the public revenue. The present Act has been passed with this object; and although subsidiary enactments will be required to render it a complete remedy for the disorders which have crept into our fiscal system, no man, who has any acquaintance with the state of the country, will hesitate to pronounce it a vast improvement on the existing laws. We propose to offer a running commentary upon some of its provisions; and we trust that the general importance of the subject, involving as it does the interests of the entire agricultural community, will be accepted as an excuse for our unusual prolixity.

The abolition provided for in Section II. of all demand for penalty and interest, when estates fall into arrears, is a boon to the landholders, which will be duly appreciated. The demand was at the rate of twenty-five per cent., or a fourth of the rent; the punishment expedited the crime.

Section III. abolishes the present rules for monthly sales, and leaves it to the Board of Revenue to fix the periods.

If we mistake not, the original Draft of the Act provided for four sales in the year; and we are almost inclined to think, that it would have been better to have appointed fixed, than fluctuating intervals.

Section IV. provides that no estate shall be sold, till after fifteen days notification. Fifteen days appear too limited a period, and will occasion much inconvenience to the landholder, and occasionally entail an act of injustice. The old rules allowed thirty days, and it is difficult to imagine any adequate reason for curtailing the period.

Section IX. passes an enactment which has long been required. It provides, that whenever there may be no bidders for an estate, the Collector, instead of proceeding to advertise it again for sale, shall let it out in turn for a defaulting period. This will meet a hardship often complained of by the purchasers of joint estates, and more especially by the holders of under-tenures, that they were exposed to loss, and often to ruin, by the extravagance or villany of the managing owner. The present enactment will save their estates and tenures, as the farmer will be entitled to collect only from those of whom the defaulting Zemindar received rent. Such, at least, we understand to be the intention of the rule. It is not, however, sufficiently explicit in guarding their interests. We think there should be a distinct proviso, obligating the farmer should not be at liberty to annihilate under-tenures. It is also worthy of consideration, whether a rule, so advantageous in itself, might not be extended to cases in which the bidding should not equal the arrears; and whether it would not be more just to limit the farming to the holder of the defaulting Zemindar, and not to extend it to the partners of these co-partners, who have faithfully paid up their revenues.

Section XII. and XIII. contain a novel, but very necessary and useful enactment. It directs the Collector to receive, before the day of sale, any amount of the arrears due from any person not being the recorded proprietor of the estate, who may tender it, and to pass this amount to the credit of the estate, granting the payer a receipt; which receipt is to be sent once acknowledged in any Court of Justice. By this arrangement, a mortgagee is enabled to save the estate on which he has advanced money, from sale, and thus to defeat the villany, or to provide a remedy against the liege of any Zemindar, who, after having mortgaged his estate, may neglect to pay up the public revenue, and thus expose the estate to a sale for arrears, which would at once cancel the lien of the mortgagee upon it.

Section XXI. is, perhaps, one of the wisest and most efficient rules in the Act. It directs, that whenever an estate is notified for sale, the Collector shall affix a proclamation in various places, forbidding the Ryots to pay rent to the defaulting proprietor, from the date of the notification to the time when the Collector may publicly announce the name of the purchaser, on pain of not being entitled to credit with the purchaser for the rents thus paid. It has been too often the case that Zemindars, who felt certain of being unable to save their estates, have employed the interval between the notification and the actual sale, in screening the last farthing, by all means, fair or foul, from the poor tenants; who thus passed by a state of absolute depletion into the hands of their new landlord. This will be effectually prevented by the present Act. But, even in cases in which the Zemindar intends or hopes to pay up the rent at the eleventh hour, the fear of such a proclamation, releasing his Ryots for a period, however brief, from all obligation to him, will do more than any thing to secure his punctuality. A Zemindar will borrow, to the utmost limit of his credit, to

avert such a catastrophe. By this notification, all the relations between him and his Ryots is suspended; and though he may get the interest taken off in fifteen or twenty days, his collections will long continue to feel the interruption; and he will find it difficult so far to recover his position, as to be able to make good the succeeding payment. The rev. of this proclamation, by which he is to be restored to his right over the country, will, moreover, be subject to all the delay and expense which attend the transaction of business in Collector's Office; and the Ryots, always glad of an opportunity for withholding payment, will lend a very incredulous ear to any notice of the withdrawal of the proclamation. These inconveniences will, probably, lead to a more exact provision for paying up the periodical instalments, than the Zemindars have hitherto thought necessary. But to render it effectual, it is indispensable that the notification to the Ryots, and the notification of sale, should be *simultaneous*. We would even recommend their being published on the same paper.

Section XXII allows only ten days for an appeal against a sale. This is a harsh measure. Many causes may arise to prevent the possibility of an appeal within this period. The fiscal time of Government is not so precious, but that thirty days might be allowed, especially as a more limited period might lead to injustice.

Sections XXVII and XXVIII refer to the finality of the sale; and as the uncertainty of the confirmation of sales has hitherto been one of the main causes of the want of purchasers, we looked with some anxiety for the provisions of the new Act; but are sorry to perceive that they leave the matter nearly where it stood. Section XXVII provides, that the confirmation of the Commissioner shall be final; but the preceding Section nullifies this benefit, by declaring that Government may, within one twelvemonth, annul the sale, on the recommendation of the Board, in cases of excessive hardship and injustice. Now we question whether any Zemindar was ever sold up, without deeming his case one of extreme hardship and unequalled injustice. The Board will, therefore, be deluged with petitions, and its table will grow under a mass of injustice, such as few Boards have ever heard of; and no purchaser will consider himself sure, till one twelvemonth has elapsed after the sale. This uncertainty cannot fail to depreciate the value of estates. But to make the finality of the sale still more uncertain, the defaulting proprietor, after the sale has been confirmed by the Commissioner, may appeal to a Civil Court of Justice to revise the sale; and the Civil Court may do so! So that the sales which Section XXVIII says shall be final and conclusive after the Commissioner's confirmation, may be reversed, first, by the Local Government; and, secondly, by the Courts, and the purchaser has thus two chances to use against his ever obtaining a final and conclusive possession of the estate. We think that good policy would dictate the removal of one of the chances against the unfortunate purchaser; and that as the Natives do consider themselves, whether right or wrong we do not say, as having something like a prescriptive right to contest the sale in a Court of Justice, and as any attempt to prevent their thus squandering their money, would, probably, be considered a grievance, it would be advisable to omit Section XXVIII altogether, and to make the confirmation of the Commissioner final, unless the Civil Courts should destroy its finality.

Section XXX is admirable. It obliges the Collector immediately to register and proclaim the name of the purchaser. A provision somewhat similar existed before, but the registry was left optional with the purchaser; and there were often weighty reasons against the registry on his part, and interested motives for delaying it on the part of the Native Officers. This source of gain is now dried up; the

registry is compulsory, and the Mulagins will be scared from loss, by knowing exactly who are the recorded proprietors of the estate.

Section XXXV refers to the very knotty question of giving possession; and it is certainly a vast improvement upon the Law of 1823, which directed the Courts of Justice to put the purchaser into possession, when the Collector was unable to do so; but neutralized this rule, by providing, that whenever obstacles were experienced in giving possession by the opposition of the former proprietors, the Governor General in Council should depute a Covenanted Civil Servant to settle the matter. This was, in fact, nothing more nor less, than encouraging the former proprietors to become refractory. The issuing of a Commission is swept away by the new law, as well as the application to the Civil Court; and the Collector is ordered to do the business out of hand; and he is, for this purpose, vested with all the authority of a Civil Court. Still, however, the mode of giving possession is modified; and possession is, after all, nine-tenths of the business. But we grow tedious, and must hasten on. On some future occasion we will return to the question of giving possession.

By Section XXXVI the purchaser may enhance the rents of all under-tenures, except (Clause 13th) the Khud Kasht or Kulmeene Ryots. Government has always been tender of the rights of these resident cultivators; and there is reason to believe, that they have no right of proprietary in the lands, prior to that of the Corvassile Zemindars. But something more definite is necessary to protect them, than the present enactment. Few have potteries or serais, or brick-works; fires, ibools, white cuts and lime have destroyed them, if they ever had any; and we have seen a husbandman, in which these ancient, prescriptive, hereditary, resident cultivators have been unreasonably molested for want of them. Proof that they have held their lands at an invariable rent, since the Decennial Settlement, should be received as evidence of their tenure.

The fifth clause of this Section, which protects "farms granted in good faith by a former proprietor, for terms not exceeding twenty years," from being cancelled by the purchaser, is, on many grounds, objectionable. It seems anomalous that a purchaser, who is at liberty to annihilate hereditary under-tenures, for which the under-tenant has paid largely to the Zemindar, should yet not be at liberty to cancel a temporary farm. It would be easy for a Zemindar to parcel the whole of his estate, even in good faith, among his own relatives, for a period of twenty years; and the purchaser would thus find his hands at once tied up. As farms cannot be cancelled by this law, it will follow, that the system of farming will be oftener resorted to; and much as a hereditary under-tenant may be detested as an incubus on the peasant, it must be acknowledged, that a farmer is likely to be a still greater burden.

Section XXXIX enacts, that the claims of purchasers to eject from theirs, shall be adjudicated only in the Civil Courts. What, then, is the value of the possession which the Collector is ordered to give, if the under-tenants may refuse to give up their tenures, and may, in every case, oblige the purchaser to institute a civil suit against them? The possibility of a man's leaving forty, fifty or a hundred suits to wade through the tedious process of a Civil Court, before he can obtain the possession which the Collector was ordered to give him, must necessarily deter purchasers, and depreciate the value of estates. And this clause appears to call for reconsideration, not only on this ground, but also because it is eminently deficient in not stating whether the suits are to be legal or summary. We think Section

XXXIV sufficiently protects the under-tenant, and that the enactment we have just noticed, throws an unnecessary obstacle in the purchaser's way, and makes the value of his purchase very precarious.

**THE PRINTING OF THE SCRIPTURES.**—Our readers will have observed, that, the patent of the Queen's Printers in Scotland having expired, some difficulty has been experienced by Government, in the attempt to please all parties by a new arrangement for printing the Scriptures by authority. All seem to have been agreed, that it was time the privilege of the Patent Printers should cease. It was a grievance no longer to be endured, that even gratuitous donations of the Scriptures, printed in England, could not be sent to Scotland, either by the Bible Society, or by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Patent Printers had power to prevent it, and they chose to put in force their power. It is, however, due to them to remember, that they were not the first thus to put a restraint upon the streams of divine knowledge. Some twenty years ago, the Scottish Patent Printers published several very beautiful editions of the Bible; which, finding their way into England, alarmed the English Universities and Patent Printers, as interfering with the profits of their monopoly. They united, therefore, as their privileges enabled them to do, in excluding the Scottish Bibles from England. It was in a natural retaliation for this, that the Scottish Patentees determined to stand upon their privileges also at home. Their conduct can scarcely be wondered at: but it has very properly brought their privileges to an end. The English Printers ought now to be dealt with by the same rule.

But unrestrained freedom in printing the Bible has not been substituted for the patent monopoly. A Board, it seems, is to be appointed for the supervision of Bible printing; although any one, sanctioned by the religious body to which he belongs, may demand permission of them to print. The new system is manifestly less objectionable than the old: yet both the old and new are unequal for, and useless. Is there really any danger of corrupt editions of the authorized version being published, even if no authority were used in the matter? We think not. We may trust to the prudence of publishers to prevent their issuing works which are not likely to sell: and no Bibles will sell but such as are good and accurate. The only buyers, who can be depended upon, for taking off an edition of the Scriptures, are those who regard the inspired volume with religious reverence: and the slightest suspicion getting abroad amongst them of the falseness of an edition of the Bible, would stop its sale instantly. In the present state of parties, too, it is impossible that faults should not be quickly detected, and brought to light.

We consider the new way of keeping the text of the Scriptures faithful to the authorized standard, only another proof of the inveteracy of English prejudices and habits. Yet the old habit has been modified; and we trust the prejudices have weakened. We are led now to ask, whether we are never to hope for any improvement, in the standard itself, to which so much pains is taken to confine the Christian people of Great Britain. It is curious to compare the rapid succession of translations and revisions of the English Bible up to the time of King James' Translators in 1611, with its fixed, stereotyped sort of form for the two centuries and a quarter that have passed away since then. In the early period we observe the newly awakened minds of men eager to possess all the fitness and sweetness of the sacred word, and, therefore, resorting again and again to the original text, to be sure they mistook

nothing, and lost nothing. In the latter period we have rather the sternness of authority repressing inquiry and discussion, under pretence of zeal for the purity of Christian doctrine, and the peace of the church. The former was a healthy, and the latter is a morbid state. We should, therefore, have reason for congratulation, were the judges of the church quickened, by a return to progressive enlightenment in the English translation of the Bible, instead of the present sleepy contentment with inaccuracy. That the English Bible, with all its excellencies, is disfigured and impaired by innumerable inaccuracies, cannot be denied; and why they should be allowed to remain, it would be hard to say. Our Bible requires nothing but correcting. To supersede it by a radically new version would be useless. The unadorned simplicity of its style, as true to the character of the original, is an excellence which should be parted with on any consideration; and we should despair of finding it in a new and completely modernized translation. Besides, it would be doing violence to some of the strongest and dearest associations of pious people, to take from them the long loved and expressive phraseology of their Bible; and no good purpose would be served by it. Indeed, we believe such a course would be deeply injurious to English literature generally. The nervous, masculine simplicity of the English Bible, from which the better part of the nation draw both their taste and moral principles, has preserved the character for sense and judgement, which English writing generally enjoys. Let the great model of our Bible be once taken from us, and we should too probably become weak, and affected as others.

Our Bibles might, however, to be corrected. Or who shall do it? The time is gone by for amending our English Bible, and imposing the new production on the nation by authority. The Hierarchy and the Universities of the Church of England, even with the Sovereign to head them, can no longer enjoy the gratification of dictating what version of the Scriptures shall be read by the nation: but they might easily gain the far better gratification of executing a revision of the English Bible, while, by its sound learning, its old English purity, and its devout respect for the original, might command the universal suffrage of the people, and enlist to them its authors. A free will offering of this sort would go far to allay the irritation created by other measures of their choice.

But there is no reason why such a service should remain unperformed, because the Church of England will not undertake it. Now that the Congregationalists and Baptists, by their respective Unions, are learning to act in general concert, to what more useful object could they direct their combined efforts, than a revision of the English Bible, for the use of so many of their churches as might choose to adopt it? Between them, or each denomination by themselves, they would find no difficulty in naming a Committee of revision, perfectly competent for the task, by the possession of every endowment, intellectual and moral, that it requires. The Church of Scotland would be well employed in the same work. The General Assembly has long had a Committee for improving the metrical version of the Psalms; and certainly with equal propriety might they appoint one for improving the Translation of the Bible. The new task would be easier by far than the other, as its execution would not be interfered with by the caprices of poetic taste, temperament or heterodoxy. The Scottish Secession Church could not do better than address themselves also to the work. They are as able, as the other bodies we have mentioned, to furnish the necessary learning; and there is a sober, rather antiquated sort of piety prevalent with them, on which we should be disposed to place great reliance for conformity in their re-

vision with the beautiful simplicity of the Translation as it now stands.

It would be a noble spectacle, to see all these religious bodies simultaneously undertaking a service so important to the interests of our common faith: each bringing out a separate annotated edition of the Bible, as it were, experimentally, and then with mutual respect sitting down still further to improve their work, by comparison with the productions of the others; and, finally, either concurring in the adoption of a single work perfected by the labours of all, or retaining for themselves a distinct version of their own, on the perfecting of which, however, all the learning and piety of the age might justly be said to have been brought to bear. No man can doubt that the cause of true religion would be greatly advanced by efforts such as these. Besides their direct use in eliciting more of the power of divine truth, they could not fail to have just such a healing influence on the party animosities of Christians, as the Bible Society has exercised. In the translation of the Scriptures, as in their distribution, all true Christians would find they had little occasion of differences, but very much for mutual sympathy and respect.

**THE KURNOWL CONSPIRACY.**—The capture of Kurnool has brought to light a conspiracy against the British Government, which may well fill the mind with astonishment. Kurnool is a State, under the Madras Presidency, of small dimensions and limited revenue; the only remaining independent Mahomedan principality in the South. Of the nature of the differences which arose between the Rajah and the British Government, we have no intimation from the public prints: but they appeared to require the military expedition, which was sent to bring the Chief to reason. It would seem from hints thrown out in the Madras papers, that Lord Elphinstone was aware that treasonable preparations had been made in the bosom of the State, which called for immediate interference. The British troops were sent: the Fort was occupied without opposition, and presented nothing beyond the ordinary means of defence. Upon more minute investigation, however, the Zenana, or female apartments, were found to contain between four and five hundred pieces of ordnance, chiefly of brass; some concealed under ground; others immured in walled up chambers, together with whatever was necessary for the most extensive military operations. One hundred pieces of ordnance were mounted, and ready for action; some of them had been cast in forms of surpassing beauty and exartness. The Zenana likewise contained many furnaces, some of which had been recently worked.

All these military preparations, so far beyond the resources of this petty State, and the intellect of its Chief, manifest unequivocally a wide spread conspiracy to annihilate the British authority in the South. In the silence and secrecy of the Zenana, shielded from intrusion by the inviolability of its character, have the dark designs of this combination been carried forward. The caution, according to the description given, must have been cast under European superintendence. The expenses of these warlike preparations must have been furnished by more powerful agents; the contrivance and execution of this vast plan, in impenetrable obscurity, though under the very eye of Government, must have been managed by wiser heads and deeper politicians than the foolish Rajah who is now a prisoner to his own troops, through having allowed their allowances to run into arrears. It is for Government to unravel the ramifications, and to trace the origin of a plot, which would, probably, have been consummated as soon as the Madras Presidency had been deprived of its strength, by the despatch of an army to the Burmese Empire.

**CAPTAIN POTTINGER.**—The *Herkara* states, on the authority of letters from Herra, that Capt. Pottinger being desirous of visiting Hindostan, had, of his own accord, retired from his post of Envoy at the Court of Shah Kauran. We shall be most happy to find this report substantiated. We owe it, however, to our own character to state distinctly, that we received information from the Camp before Candahar, on the occasion of Major Todd's departure, that he was sent to displace Capt. Pottinger. We refrained from alluding to the circumstance at the time, knowing that on the Major's arrival at Herra, the assertion would be either corroborated or controverted. When we found a full corroboration of the fact in the *Mohussil* papers, we thought the time had arrived for bringing the transaction to light. Time will show whether Capt. Pottinger's retirement has been voluntary or compulsory.

The *Atchuts* has been burnt at Bombay, though not destroyed. Her machinery escaped the conflagration, and it is said that six months will be sufficient for all repairs. Thus, during the most favourable season of the year, the cause of steam communication between England and India has been deprived of one of its most efficient vessels, and our sea steamers have been reduced from five to three. Next week we propose to examine the remarks of the Bombay papers on the subject of our complaints.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24.

The Draft of an Act, abolishing railroads throughout the Bengal Presidency, except in Her Majesty's Court, was published in last evening's *Official Gazette*.—An active contest is now in progress, for the office of Deputy Secretary to the Bengal Bank, vacant by the death of Mr. Henderson. Mr. Hampton was announced, in the *Register*, as his probable successor, but strenuous effort is made in the papers to secure it for some one who has been familiar with the business of the office.—The Western papers have published the case of Deputy Provost Marshall Parry, who was appointed by Brigadier Roberts, in prevent plundering, on the capture of Ghizul. In the exercise of his duty, he took up a Native official, caught in the act of pilfering, and inflicted chastisement upon him; for this act of obedience to his superiors, he has been publicly and unjustly degraded, and the appeal on his behalf, by his own officer, whose commands he obeyed, has been treated by Sir John Keane with silent contempt.—The Secondary School, in connection with the Medical College, will open in the beginning of next month. Its management is to be entrusted to three Native of whom Seeb Chunder Kurmu is, who delivered lectures on Chemistry, during Dr. O'Shaughnessy's absence, is to be the head.—The Court of Directors have acknowledged Dr. O'Connor, the Vicar Apostolic of Malabar, as possessing supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Roman Catholics at the Madras Presidency.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. J. R. Plumb, the Assistant Accountant of the Bank of Bengal, has been appointed to the office of Deputy Secretary, on a salary of 900 Rupees a month.—Messrs. Dampier, Lewis, Patton and Hawkins, have been appointed a Committee, with Capt. High, to report on the organization of a Police force for the Behar districts of the Presidency. Their report is expected to be given in on the 1st of December next.—The Admiral is going round immediately to Bombay, to await the arrival of despatches from England, to instruct him in the course which he is to pursue, in reference to matters in China.—Important intelligence has been received from Calcutta. That Mahomed Khan, having made his way across the Hindoo Coast, has allied himself, by marriage, with the Chiefs of Khoondoo and Khondoo, and was preparing, with their aid, for the invasion of Calcutta. Mr. Leed had been despatched to Khoondoo to place matters on a friendly footing between Shah Sojah and the Chiefs, but he had not proceeded more than forty miles, when





dynasty in India. The majority of the guns are of small calibre, principally 4 and 6 pounders, and of these in one gun-down, the entrance to which had been carefully built up, were found 41, very efficiently mounted on light field carriages quite fit for immediate use; while in the same place were 42 carriages of a like description, evidently only recently completed and ready to receive their guns and coats of paint. It is difficult, from a hasty survey, to form anything which one might venture to consider a correct opinion, as to the period which this manufacture of warlike engines and stores has extended—some have the appearance of considerable age, while many, especially of the brass 62 pounders, and nearly the whole of the newer round shot, from the little oxidation visible on their surface, and which long exposure to the atmosphere would have produced to a considerable extent, convey the impression that the furnace's which have been found, have within a very short period—possibly 2 or 3 months—been in full operation; and, when we consider that this really gigantic manufacture, from which the implements for the destruction of our empire were to have sprung, has been collecting and increasing daily, in strength and extent, almost in the very heart of our dominions, in a manner so stealthy as to have been (of course until lately) scarcely suspected by the Government and their authorities, we are lost in astonishment at the extent and power of the resources which have furnished the means to dig so tremendous a mine beneath our feet, and in wonder and amazement as to the time and the agents to be chosen or created for its exploitation.

"We cannot at the same time, I think, fail to admire the prudent foresight exhibited by the Government in having taken so promptly the steps, which have led to an complete a development (the advancement remains yet behind) of this extraordinary conspiracy, which at the period of the arrival of the Commissioners was evidently in a state so ripe as to require only the 'hand to the plough' to burst with astounding fury over Southern India."—*Mudras Saptah.*

On Sunday evening, about 7 past 8, an alarm was given that one of the vessels in the Harb, believed to be a Steamer, was on fire, and in an incredibly short space, the whole population appeared to be in movement, by the time we reached the Apollo Bunker, 50 carriages at least having collected there, and along the ramparts, on the house tops and wherever a view could be got, crowds were to be seen gathered together, anxiously gazing at the spectacle. Even at this early period, as great was the mass of light, that objects could be distinctly seen all along the beach; the houses, spires and ever and anon, within its range, being apparently in view, as in an illuminated, and preventing one of the most curious and at the same time fearful spectacles, that we ever recollect to have witnessed. It very soon became known that the object of our anxiety was the *Atabusta* Steamer. The fire, though raging furiously, appeared to be confined to the after part of the vessel, the Poops and Cabins, of which it had got entire possession, and it was early seen that any attempt to dislodge it, or put it down, was altogether hopeless. Accordingly, every effort was bent to prevent its spreading forward; the Officers of the *Hastings*, *Elphinstone* and *Margaret* were immediately on the spot, and aided by the Officers and Crews of several of the Merchant vessels in Port, particularly by Captain Thomson, of the *Clipper*, and the men of the *Herefordshire*, and also aided by the skillmen of the night, they ultimately succeeded in their object, though not till after a struggle of about 4 hours, and till the entire after part of the vessel had been burnt to the water's edge. During this operation, by the admirable arrangements of Captain Oliver, our chief superintendent, who was early on the spot, and directed every thing, not only did they succeed in putting down the fire, but the vessel was warped as near the shore that, had she sunk, there would have been no difficulty in recovering her machinery, and getting her up at any time. We are happy to learn that the damage she has sustained is not irreparable, and that her machinery has escaped without the slightest injury.—*Madras Courier.*

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE DANGER OF NOT NATIONALIZING THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION TO MITIGATE THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE OLD FACTS AND NEW THEORIES, WHICH THE PRESS IS BRINGING TO BEAR ON THEM.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*:

SIRs,—The establishment of a dual-official and Educational Gazette, may seem so here but little connection with the above subject; but as I proceed, the connection will, I trust, become apparent.

Firstly; as to the dual official and Educational Gazette, it

seems to me, that, for reasons I have learnt from you, none but Government could prudently undertake one; and, further, that the union of the two departments indicated in the title, would promote, and, indeed, must be necessary, to the circulation of either portion. Further; the circulation would, as it seems to me, be much promoted by making the Gazette almost the only organ of communication with the Native public, including all Native officials, down even to village authorities; so that they might actually suffer from unseasonableness with the modifications of the Gazette, and might thus be, in some degree, constrained to accept the intended benefits thereof.

The educational advantage of the Gazette would consist in its bringing knowledge in a *direct and copious stream* to the village; while through the dual-official department, the Government might promulgate its laws; all decisions on important points of law; all circular orders, which should not be, as at present, concealed by interested Natives, from those concerned. The Government might also, through the same medium, quiet the public mind, when disturbed by false rumours, and may pre-occupy the ground which foreign or internal enemies may elsewhere sow with tares of sedition; and such Gazette may also counteract the Native Press, which is doing so much to vilify the ruling caste, and to produce division between it and the ruled caste.

It is partly from an apprehension of this last mentioned element of division, that I consider a nationalizing of the provincial administration to be urgently necessary; both because such a course of action would (particularly if conceived before it is claimed,) be very popular; and would thus, by bringing the interests of the people in closer union and adhesion with Government, counteract the divisive operations of the Native Press; and, further, I would seek to nationalize the provincial administration, because I believe that such national administration will, in the long run, (whatever it is now,) be the only improving administration, and the only popular administration, when the people begin to cast off the prestige which has hitherto protected our Government from their scrutiny.

I have, in a former letter to you, said, that every new office held out for the ambition of Natives, is another root put down in the soil of the country; each will be a nucleus of attachment and improving ambition; and when many such are established, all the provincial communities will be permeated with a new race of improving natives, and an entirely new action to which, the roots of their stunted intelligence have hitherto never been subjected.

Furthermore; every such office will be a standing attraction for a hundred persons, with their thousand dependants and connecting interests to the provinces; and thus the centrifugal power of the capital; the termination of blood to the head; the centralized unelasticities of the general government will be drawn to the extremities and mitigated; a new order of things will be adopted for the new theories of the press; new battles for the new wine, which might burst the old bottles.

Nothing, I submit, would tend so much to fit the Natives for the above course of measures, as the universal circulation of the dual-official and Educational Gazette; and nothing would so much grace its first pages, as some earnest of a less anti-national and exclusive administration in the provinces.

Yours,  
CAPANDRA.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIRs,—Having so ably assisted in those animated discussions,

"The channel which the Educational Committee would establish in making English the medium of generalizing knowledge, will not be a 'direct and copious stream' but a narrow and circuitous channel, in which half of the benefits will be dissipated or absorbed before they can dribble through 'its wearisome and not needful lengths.'"

† I am almost ashamed of again reiterating, that certain requirements in primary education must be made a *via* *non* of the lowest possible service; the spread of the effect expected from the Gazette would also depend much on the previous extension of primary education—just seedling from which, along higher education will be almost a spontaneous growth.

‡ It is concluded that the anti-national administration of the former caste, has been attended with general inequality of property, and rather general pauperism. Why, then, not give more national administration the *free trial* it never has had? Is it because every office given to a Native, is one lost to the *corrupt*?

which not long since insisted on the impropriety of compelling the gentlemen of the service to manage and administer to idolatrous and heathen Endowments, and their abominable customs, I and others of your subscribers have been much disappointed and astonished, that you have taken no notice of the appointments in the *Government Gazette*, of the 21st September last, dated 18th of that month, by which a Hindoo Mooniff and a Mahomedan Sudder Ameen have been made Local Agents under the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810.

Is it no subject for rejoicing, that this initiatory step to release Christians from such revolting service has been taken? Are those who have brought about such an emancipation entitled to no notice? Or have you been asleep?

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER AND ADMIRER OF YOUR PAPER.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRS.—You profess to be the Friend of India; of course, you feel disposed to take a lively interest in its welfare; but there is a moral evil and vital grievance in which the people of this vast country have been made to groan, which has been entirely overlooked by your brother Editors, and especially by yourself, i.e. the additional burthen of one *rupee* or little more, as Batta, to every *Rupce* for Land-tax, originated from the introduction of Company's Rupee, in lieu of *Sicca*. The poor *Ryots* are not only inconvenienced by the current *Batta* system, in buying necessities for life, but subjected to Batta for Government *Jummas*, levied by the *Zemindars*. Therefore, Mr. Editors, can you, or any of your readers, throw light upon the subject, whether it is the *Zemindars* themselves take the liberty of imposing on the *Ryots* with such taxation, or Government is benefited in it? If deserving, oblige me with a corner.

I remain,  
P. TENNEN.

We publish the letter of our native correspondent without correction.—Ed.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRS.—As the subject of Native Education is now brought prominently before the public, I beg to offer a few remarks on the comparative merits of the English and Native languages, as the medium of communication, in the instruction of the people.

It is obvious that, in order to effect any great change in the habits and manners of a people, or any great improvement in their knowledge and principles, education must be as widely extended as possible, so as to pervade the masses. Any system which is partial, must fall in effecting any permanent or essential good; and that system must have the preference, which may be expected to produce the most speedy, and the most general effects, more especially among the ignorant and illiterate part of the population.

You have very ably stated in several numbers of your paper, the difficulties which the Natives of this country will have to surmount, if the English language alone be made the basis of a national system of Education; but it may not be amiss to enlarge a little upon the subject.

It seems entirely to have escaped the observation of the advocates of English, that whatever progress may be made, and whatever success may attend upon their efforts in English instruction, the benefit will be confined entirely to those who have already surmounted the difficulties, and acquired a knowledge of the language. Should their efforts to extend instruction to that language be relaxed at any time, and matters be allowed to take their natural course, the progress of education would be delayed, and almost brought to a stand; and even if a thousand persons were well educated by means of the English language, their knowledge and experience would be of little or no use to the very next student, who would have the same difficulties to encounter and surmount. We are, in fact, by this plan, working against the grain, and endeavouring to force things out of their natural course. Such would not be the case with a system based upon instruction in the Native languages. If a plentiful supply of translations of elementary works, on the different branches of Education was made into the Native languages, and applied to the purposes of general education, the benefits would extend to successive generations. Every child must, of necessity, acquire his Native language, and as soon

as he could read, his instruction might commence; and thus from his early childhood, he might be making progress in that knowledge, which is of such essential consequence. It might grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength. In the same case, you are prepared at once to enter upon a system of instruction in a language that must and will be learnt; in the other no instruction whatever can be communicated till a second, and most difficult language, has been acquired. In the one case you take advantage of things as they are, and run on in a smooth and easy course; in the other, you violate prejudices, and endeavour to force instruction into an unnatural and inconvenient channel. In the one case your progress may be likened to that of a heavy laden vehicle, toiling up a steep ascent, and dragged by a pair of jaded horses; in the other, to that of the same vehicle relieved of all incumbrances, and drawn by four spirited animals along a well macadamised road. The choice is set before us, whether we will glide with the stream, with all sails set, and wind and tide in our favour, or whether we will labour against the current, with outstretched oars, and painful efforts, and with the almost certain prospect of being baffled, and of being compelled to return, in order to start again, under more favourable auspices. The goal that will be done by a system based upon English Education, will be eventually evanescent; it will be written on the sand; it will be confined solely to the ears of those who have surmounted the difficulties of the language; it may not descend even to their children; while in the other case, the books will be always available, and the knowledge contained in them may be handed down from father to son, through successive generations.

It is far from my intention to argue that instruction in the English language is of no value. On the contrary, I would encourage the acquirement of it by Natives, when so disposed, by all proper and reasonable means; just as I would encourage my children to acquire a knowledge of French or Latin; but I would no more consent that either of those languages should form the basis of the instruction of my children, than I would that the English language should be the basis in the case of the Natives of this country.

It appears surprising to me, that the inconvenience and absurdity of this plan is not generally perceived. If a proposal were made to establish a national system of education for the English in the French or Latin languages, the absurdity and injustice of it would at once be apparent; but the prejudice in favour of every thing English, and the desire to continue this country as a mere appendage of the British Crown, are so strong, that many either will not, or cannot, perceive, that we should be doing precisely the same thing by fixing upon the English language, as the basis of a national system of Education for this country.

There is no kind of knowledge which may not be communicated to the Natives, by means of a plentiful supply of translations of judiciously selected works; more especially on primary Education; and surely it would be far better that our system should be established on such a basis, that the present prejudices and acquirements of the Natives would be all in our favour, than that we should endeavour to force education into an unnatural and inconvenient channel—a channel, disagreeable to the feelings of the Natives themselves, and one in which we may chance to find, after the loss of much money, time and labour, that our secret has been very limply, and that we are as far from having attained our object, as regards the instruction and improvement of the mass of the people, as ever.

Let any one, well acquainted with the country, and the state of knowledge, and intelligence among the lower classes, consider for a moment, what length of time it would require to establish a system of Education, based upon English, which should take effect on the lower classes, such as *ryots*, coolies, &c.; and if our system did not have such effect, we should be merely trifling with the subject, and the system would not be a general or national one.

The case appears to me clear, that I do not hesitate to say, if the English language is to be the basis of our system, then the education of the majority of the people is postponed indefinitely. As a proof of the probable working of the two systems, I give the following anecdote! An intelligent Native, one of

can read English books, and write an English letter, called upon the writer of this article one morning, in great delight at the publication of a new work in his own language, though the work was nothing but an absurd and useless collection of moral maxims. Be it observed, that the Native in question might, at any time, have obtained English works on various subjects of an amusing and interesting nature; yet he never thought of doing so; while he was quite delighted at the publication of a new work in his own language, though of an absurd and useless nature; the individual himself being at the same time a person of superior intellect and attainments. Let the case be applied to ourselves. Do not intelligent and well educated Englishmen, though capable of reading works in foreign languages, still prefer their own, for all the ordinary purposes of life; and why should we expect the case to be different with the Natives of this country, who are remarkable for their attachment to every thing belonging to their own country, and for their prejudices against every thing appertaining to foreigners? It appears to me that the opinions of individuals upon this subject, will reveal their tone and coloring, in a great degree, from their future intentions regarding this country and its people.

There are three courses open to us. First; we may endeavour to go on in a quiet and easy way, leaving things just as they are, without troubling ourselves much about the future; and without, in fact, knowing precisely what our future intentions are, and leaving them to be regulated by the course of events. Secondly; we may endeavour to civilize the country; and, thirdly, we may educate, and enlighten the people, and improve their condition, as well as their principles and moral feelings, with a view to resign the Government into their hands at some future period.

#### A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

(To be continued.)

#### To Correspondents.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent for "*Hints on the Power of the Legislative Council over Acts of Parliament.*"

"*A Mahomedan*" must live over to next week, as we cannot give it without our reply, for which there is no room.

\*\*\*\*\* will appear next week.

*Philips, R. D., Hackley, and Reform*, have also been received.

#### EUROPE.

##### RELIGIOUS.

**NEW BISHOPS.**—The Queen has nominated the Rev. John Strachan, D. D., Archbishop of York, to the Bishopric of Toronto, in the Province of Upper Canada; and the Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, D. D., Archbishop of Bermuda, to the Bishopric of Newfoundland. — *Gazette.*

**ADVOCATES.**—The Court of Common Pleas has decided that where a living has two parsons, one a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic, the living shall remain only in the gift of the Protestant. The Bishop of Exeter, by this decision, acquires the right of presentation to the living of Combepeyne, Mr. Edwards, the other patron, being a Catholic; and the bishop has bestowed it upon the Rev. E. J. Todd, a Whig gentleman, totally unknown to his lordship, and whose recommendation for the preferment was the faithful and meritorious discharge of his duties as curate in the diocese. — *Exeter Flying Post.*

**RECTORSHIP OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAUND.**—At a Vestry held in the vestry-room of the above parish, on Thursday, for the purpose of laying before the parishioners the official appointment of the Reverend Joshua Frederick Denham to the rectory, presented in that gentleman by the Lord Chancellor, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing their thanks to the Lord Chancellor for his kind consideration in receiving and supplying with the living of the inhabitant in the appointment of the Rev. J. F. Denham, M. A., who had long been the officiating curate, and who only received 20*l.* a-year, and surplice fees; while Mr. Gambler, the deceased rector, carried off a good round annual sum, though he had not been near the rectory for many years previous to his dissolution. — *Christ. Adv.*

**OPEN-AIR PREACHING.**—The Committee of the Christian Instruction Society are resolved to follow out the resolution passed at the recent Centenary celebration of the labours of the Rev. George Whitefield. In addition to the tent and open-air services conducted in London and its suburbs, an extensive correspondence has taken place with ministers in different parts of the kingdom on that subject. An open-air preaching tour was undertaken last week, by the Rev. C. Gilbert of Kingston, and the Rev. J. Young, of Alibon Chapel, as a departure from the

Society, in Hertfordshire. They met with the sanction and assistance of the ministers in the towns where they preached. On Sunday week a weekly service was commenced on behalf of the Society, by the Rev. George Rose, of Barnumsey, on Windmill Hill, Gravesend, at which a large number of persons attended. — *Ibid.*

**GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.**—The seventeenth annual association of the new connexion of General Baptists was held at Nottingham last week. It commenced on Tuesday evening, and terminated on Friday at noon. The Rev. R. Ingham, of Belper, was elected President. The Rev. G. Gledhill, of Birmingham, and the Rev. J. Gosally, jun., of Leicester, acted as Moderators. The Rev. H. Housier, of Nottingham, was secretary. The Annual Letter to the churches, on "the conduct to be pursued towards persons excluded from church-fellowship," was written by the senior minister of the denomination, the Rev. W. Pickering, of Nottingham, and was an invaluable production. This Union comprises 131 churches, who hold the depravity of human nature, the divinity and atonement of Christ, the universality of his death, justification by faith alone, regeneration by the agency of the Holy Spirit, in connexion with the word, the baptism of believers by immersion, and other important doctrines. The present number of members is 15,000. — *Ibid.*

**THE UNITED SCOTCHMAN SYNOD** have been holding their sittings during the past fortnight at Edinburgh. The Synod, irrespective of its regular congregations, has under its charge sixty home missionary stations constantly or occasionally supplied with preaching; of these, eight are supplied by as many congregations. The Synod has four Gaelic missionaries and three Gaelic churches. Notwithstanding the removal, by death, of the Rev. John Monro, who had been sent by the Synod to conduct a mission in Persia, the mission to France had been abandoned; Mr. Major, of Strassburg, having taken it up. There are now thirteen ministers in the Canadian Presbyterian, and upwards of forty congregations under their inspection. In Jamaica there are now six ministers and six catechists or teachers, and one minister and two catechists in Trinidad. In both islands the mission was flourishing greatly. The Rev. Mr. Glen continues in Persia, prosecuting the translation of the Old Testament Scriptures into Persia. Between October 1837 and May 1839, there had been contributed to the mission fund, 7,919*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, and expended on foreign missions, 5,028*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, and on home missions, 1,039*l.* 12*s.*, besides 1,167*l.* 1*s.* of expenses connected with both, amounting in the whole to 7,194*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*. To the use of the aid was weekly congregations, and liquidate debts on places of 2,537*l.* has been subscribed, and when the cases under consideration came to be disposed of, the whole would be expended. The aid given was in all cases to be under the condition of corresponding exertions by the congregations. The Synod took into consideration an overture by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Chesham, proposing; that the Synod should appoint a committee to take into consideration the propriety of deriving the best means for securing a complete literary and philosophical, as well as theological, education to candidates for the ministry, without its being made imperative on them as heretofore to attend certain classes in the national universities, while these institutions continue to be constituted and conducted as at present. In introducing his overture, Dr. Thompson remarked, that the more he knew of the *Dissenting Seminaries* in England, the more he admired them; and any one who was acquainted with them, and knew also the wretched condition of the Scottish Universities, would not, for an instant, compare them in point of efficacy even in literature. As to moral philosophy in particular, which had been so properly referred to by another speaker, as taught in the Universities, it was nothing but a species of refined Deism. It was any thing but a preparation for the holy ministry. Dr. Ritchie supported the overture, and the Synod agreed to appoint a committee to take the subject into consideration, and to report to the Synod at next meeting. The Rev. Mr. Blackburn, of London, was introduced to the Synod, and some observations were made by several members of the Synod on the importance of the various bodies of Evangelical Dissenters drawing together more closely, and the possibility of doing so without any sacrifice of principle. — *Ibid.*

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF STOCKHOLM** died at Upsal on the 20th ult. He was considered the most able preacher in Sweden, and his death is felt as a severe loss to the Church of the country. — *Ibid.*

#### EDUCATION.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—The annual examination of the girls educating in the system of this useful institution took place on Thursday-week in the school of the establishment, in the Borough-road. Sir H. R. Hippisley, Bart., presided in the absence of Sir T. Baring, who was to have taken the chair. The president was supported by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Lord Lyndal, and several other gentlemen of distinction. There were present great many ladies. The

number of children examined was about 400, varying from the age of seven to sixteen. They were questioned in the elements of literature, arithmetic, geography, and scripture knowledge, and their answers, which were necessarily from the stores of memory, as the queries were unexpected, were highly to their credit and to that of the teachers. By far the most interesting part of the examination was that which Mrs. McCrae, the superintendent matron, conducted in person. She first showed their habits of uniform, simultaneous action, by putting the girls in a variety of positions in connection with the making and exhibiting of several kinds of needle-work, and then throwing them into confused groups, from which in an instant they re-formed into regular lines. Mrs. McCrae next questioned the children on the philosophy of baking, stewing, scouring, looking after children in health and sickness, and making, mending, and buying cloths of all descriptions, from a fine dress to a pinafore. The children's answers showed that they had been exceedingly well taught. The exhibition impressed all present with a high opinion of the merits of this truly polytechnic school.—*Christ. Adv.*

**STEPNEY COLLEGE.**—On Friday evening, June 28, the annual meeting of Stepney College was held at the King's Head Tavern, Pabery; the treasurer, W. B. Garney, Esq., in the chair. During the last year, twenty-six scholars have enjoyed the benefits of the Institution, and the reports of the tutors as to their conduct, and those of the examiners as to their attainments in the several departments of learning to which they had applied themselves, were exceedingly gratifying. The enlargement of the College, which was announced in our pages during the last year as begun, has been for some months completed, and we are happy to add, owing to the laudable exertions of several of the ministers educated at Stepney, the whole cost of it has been disposed of. Two of its late students are at this moment, as missionaries, on their voyage to remote parts of the world; the Rev. Francis Tucker, B. A., to Calcutta, and the Rev. E. Francis to Jamaica. The College term of three of the young men expires with the present session.—Mr. Morgan, Mr. Spurgeon, and Mr. Thomas Hurlitt.—*P.M.*

**SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.**—On Wednesday, the 12th of June, the annual meeting of the trustees and subscribers was held. It appeared that the receipts amounted to 2,400*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* of which 1,270*l.* had been received from the trustees, 500*l.* as a donation from John Lea, Esq., of Kidderminster, and 630*l.* from sub-scriptions and donations. The treasurer further explained that 1,742*l.* received from the trustees comprised two years' income arising from the trust property, that of the year previous to it the opening of the college having been reserved to meet its extraordinary expenses connected with the opening of the College; that the 500*l.* presented by Mr. Lea had been invested in valid securities, at 5*l.* per cent. per annum, in order that the interest might be applied to defray the expenses of a scholar by bearing his name; and that of the 630*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* accruing in the form of subscriptions and donations, 550*l.* had been given by Mr. Glover and Miss Mansfield, and might be considered as the probable amount of the future annual donations. There was already, notwithstanding the reserve of a year's income, a balance in the treasurer's hands against the institution of upwards of 1,000*l.* which, before the opening of the next session, would, by the payment of the building accounts which would become due, and the purchase of other necessary furniture, amount to nearly 2,000*l.* The average yearly expenditure, with three tutors and twenty students, accommodation being provided for thirty-two, should the constitutions sanction the admission of that number, would be 1,650*l.* per annum, to meet which, the institution at present possessed but 1,250*l.* per annum, including 100*l.* subscribed by the limited constituency formed for the purpose of commencing operations. The treasurer announced, in closing, his intention to subscribe 50*l.* towards the deficiency caused by building expenses, and 50*l.* per annum for five years as his own subscription to the institution.—*Ibid.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TAXATION.**—On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. Fielden moved the repeal of the taxes on malt, hops, soap, candles, and tallow, coals, sugar, and molasses, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, currants and raisins, corn, cotton, and sheep's wool imported, silk, hide, and skins, and paper, amounting to 17,014,345*l.*, and to substitute a property tax. Mr. Williams seconded the motion. In the present state of taxation, he said, the poorer and middle classes were burdened much more heavily than the rich. The motion was lost by a majority of 38 to 13.—*Ibid.*

**SUPPLY.**—The House went into a committee of supply, when the Irish estimates and the miscellaneous estimates were voted without any discussion of interest. The vote of 8,928*l.* for the College of Maynooth was opposed by Lord Cole and Lord Castlereagh, but was carried by a majority of 38 to 9. Amongst the miscellaneous estimates there were voted—5,812*l.* to enable the trustees of the British Museum to purchase Dr.

Mantell's geological collection, and Signor Anastasi's collection of antiquities; 725*l.* for the purchase of pictures for the National Gallery, for the year 1880; 111,000*l.* for the new buildings at the British Museum; and 55,000*l.* towards the expense of erecting a model prison.—*Ibid.*

#### COMMON VOTES EXPENSES. (Parliamentary Paper.)

	£.	s.	d.
Lord Chamberlain's Department, .....	14,922	12	6
Master of the Horse, .....	9,960	0	0
Mistress of the Robes, .....	3,163	12	6
Earl Marshal's Department, .....	1,484	0	0
Herald's Fees, .....	367	0	0
Master of the Mint for gold and silver medals, ..	3,000	0	0
Commissioners of Woods, &c., ..			
Expenses of dining up Westminster Abbey, &c., .....	30,213	2	10
Expenses of illuminating public buildings, .....	801	16	6
Fireworks, .....	31,497	19	4
Opening theatres, and other amusements, .....	3,110	0	0

—*Pat.* Total, .....

**EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—Statement of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom from 1827 to 1877:—1827, 37,181,383*l.*; 1828, 36,812,733*l.*; 1829, 35,842,029*l.*; 1830, 35,371,597*l.*; 1831, 37,104,372*l.*; 1832, 36,450,304*l.*; 1833, 36,067,847*l.*; 1834, 41,049,104*l.*; 1835, 47,372,270*l.*; 1836, 53,368,574*l.*; 1837, 42,070,744*l.*—*Parliamentary Return.*

**NEWSPAPER STAMPS.**—A return of the Number of Newspaper Stamps, at One Penny and One Halfpenny, issued to the several Newspapers in London, from the first of April to the 29th of June, 1830, inclusive, specifying each Newspaper by Name, and the Number of Stamp issued each Month during that period to each Newspaper.

	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
Morning Chronicle, .....	180,000	210,000	140,000
Morning Post, .....	85,000	90,000	80,000
Morning Herald, .....	140,000	175,000	140,000
The Times, .....	334,000	350,000	430,000
Courier, .....	20,000	35,000	75,000
Globe, .....	75,000	90,000	75,000
Standard, .....	85,000	80,000	101,000
Sun, .....	111,000	105,000	105,000
Evening Chronicle, .....	30,000	20,000	10,000
Evening Mail, .....	25,000	50,000	35,000
St. James's Chronicle, .....	55,000	55,000	60,000

—*Pat.*

**CHARTISTS.**—The Rev. J. R. Stephens has received notice, that his trial will take place at Chester on the 14th inst. for the indictment which was found against him there at the last assizes. The trial of M'Donnell is also fixed to come on at Chester on the same day. Stephens will also be tried at the Liverpool assizes for using seditious language at Leigh, for which he was committed from Manchester.—*Ibid.*

**NOTTINGHAM.**—On Saturday last, a number of the Chartists, calculated at from 500 to 700, assembled in the Market-place and other parts of the town, and proceeded to St. Mary's Church. The regular congregation having been fully apprised of the intended visit, was not so large as usual, as the men and women had taken alarm, consequently there was abundance of accommodation; but the whole of the pews were occupied. The Rev. M. D. French, M. A. curate, preached an appropriate sermon from Acts 10, verse 34, "Now are we all present before God, to hear all things that are commanded of God." A report had prevailed in the town during the week, that the Chartists intended to remain after the service, and receive the sacrament, but instead of doing so, they all retired peaceably from the church at the conclusion of the service. The behaviour of the parties during the service, and at its close, was extremely orderly.—*Chris. Adv.*

**BIRMINGHAM CHARTISTS, 11TH AUGUST, SUNDAY, THREE O'CLOCK.**—As regards the actual state of affairs here—the Chartist metropolis—my own opinion is that they are in a very shaken condition. The very fact of the association having been at one time so completely organised, has made the smallest part of the system being disturbed the more difficult to be adjusted. They are all the leaders, so called, at sixes and sevens, and full of suspicion one of another. Some are accused of having cleared hold of funds illegally. They denounce Feargus O'Connor as a renegade and a traitor—and he as well as Stevens they declare to have been from the commencement in rely Government spies. Dr. Taylor openly avows that he is prepared with documentary proof in this respect. Mr. O'Brien shares in a slant combination of alleged imputations. Feargus O'Connor, who at the time proved so steady for the celebration of the march at

holidays, now retract, and recommend only a holiday of a few days. It had come to this pass, that some who were to be tried had arrived at the conviction that they had been wrong treated, and had come men to deal with in the officers of their own association that they had in the administration and administrators of the Government, which they had stood forth to oppose.—*Pat. Present State of "Socialism."*

I.—There are now upwards of sixty brass societies, in the principal towns of the Kingdom, in which there are places of meeting for lectures on infidelity and "Socialism."

II.—The Sabbath is neglected in the delivery of aditious and blasphemous addresses, tea-parties, profane singing and music, &c. &c.

III.—In some places Sunday and infant schools have been established, for the inculcating of infidel principles.

IV.—A Tract Society has been formed, and six tracts issued; these are frequently distributed under the Wesleyan and Church tract covers.

V.—A most blasphemous weekly periodical is circulated, at the rate of 40,000 per week.

VI.—There is a regularly organized Central Board, with President, Vice President, and Secretary, and a great number of salaried emissaries, whose whole time is devoted to the advancement of "Socialism." Additional impetus has been given to their proceedings by the successful presentation of their banner, Robert Owen, to the Queen, by the first Minister of the Crown.—*Ibid.*

**NEIZERS FOR CHURCH-RATES.**—On Saturday last, two of the borough constables seized twenty-five umbrellas, the selling price of which is 6d. 1s. 3d., the property of Mr. Steer in this town, for a Church-rate amounting to 11s. 3d. The same day six churches were seized, weighing 911b. 4oz., belonging to Mr. John Chatterton, for a rate of 5s. 3d. It is high time that this highly objectionable and oppressive mode of maintaining the Church was abrogated. It must be offensive to every right-minded Churchman to see men deprived of their goods for the support of his worship in this manner. The Quakers have long borne this vexatious loss of their property almost without complaint; but other persons are adopting their principles, and it is not probable that in short time passive resistance will be found so troublesome to the oppressors that they will be glad to let their victims escape, by accepting the very reasonable measure proposed by Government.—*Dorset Reporter.*

**EXETER.**—At the meeting of the Exeter Town Council on Friday, the city treasurer declared that he had neither money nor credit, and that city did not possess the funds to pay 3d. for a supply of potatoes to the poor.—*Christ. Ad.*

**THE STORM OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES BY THE LIGHTNING.**—At a late hour on Wednesday night the metropolis was visited by a most severe storm, which raged for some time, and occasioned very great devastation. It burst forth about half-past nine o'clock instantaneously, and apparently had passed over the Western counties, with the same violence as it exhibited in London; rain and hail fell in tremendous torrents, while flashes of lightning, with remarkable vividness, illumined the atmosphere all over the metropolis, and to that extent that nearly all the public buildings were perceptibly with that element as in the noon-day. Shortly after the outbreak of the storm the excitement in the metropolis was increased by a destructive fire, which originated by the electric fluid enveloping a leather match manufactory, the property of a person understood to be Clarkson, situated in a densely-populated neighbourhood, Bull-alley, Golden-lane, in the parish of St. Luke. Notwithstanding the heavy torrents of hail and rain that were descending at the time, the conflagration raged forth with terrible rapidity, the reflection of which could be observed from the various bridges across the Thames, and a considerable distance round London. About the same time another conflagration, supposed to have been occasioned by the lightning, burst forth from some stables, situated near the Regent's Canal, near Lee, which were entirely burnt down before the engines arrived. On approaching the river after the storm, which lasted upwards of an hour, it appeared very much swollen, and the current was exceedingly rapid, and it is feared that great havoc has taken place, by the swamping of small craft, and other vessels. The sewer at the foot of Blackfriars' Bridge had, during the storm, a singular appearance, and attracted a large assemblage of persons, by the very great noise which the rain created in discharging itself from the mouth of the sewer, the force of which was tremendous. Immense numbers of skylights were demolished by the violence of the hailstorm.—*Ibid.*

**ICE SHOWN.**—On Sunday night, a very heavy hail-storm did much damage to conservatories and skylights in different parts of the South of England, especially in Surrey and Sussex. In Brighton, 3,000 panes of glass were broken; and upwards of 8,000 panes were broken in Lord Arden's green-houses in Surrey. The hail was of an unusually large size; some pieces of an irregular shape and measuring four or five inches in circumference. On the same evening, there was a good deal of lightning and thunder.—*Ibid.*

**SNOW STORM ON JULY 22.**—During a thunder storm Skid-daw was completely covered, even to its very base, with snow, which remained for some days afterwards, forming a strange object in this particular season of the year, amidst the fiery ver-dant scenery of the neighbourhood.—*Whitehouse Herald.*

**DAMAGE TO RIPON MINSTER BY LIGHTNING.**—On Monday afternoon between three and four o'clock, a heavy shower of rain fell at Ripon, attended with thunder and lightning, which appears to have done much damage to the cathedral, but we are glad to hear no lives have been lost by this awful visitation, though four men were thrown down and some of them a little scorched, but they all soon recovered.—*Christ. Ad.*

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—The week before last, at Harrington, a boy about ten years of age having dropped something in a small corn bin in the stable at Belle Vue House at present unattended, jumped into it, when the lid closed, the hoop clamping on the staple to front. The bin being but thirty-one inches long, the same deep, and twenty wide, and the lid fitting very close, he soon felt a difficulty in breathing. He fortunately had a marble in his pocket, which by pressing up the corner of the lid with his head, he contrived to insert. He felt, however, into a kind of stupor, during which the stable was entered; but upon a second search, upon further search he heard a noise, and made known where he was, after a confinement of sixteen hours.—*Ibid.*

**THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD** has now nearly recovered from his recent severe indisposition. His Lordship left town last week for Ecclestone Castle, his seat in Staffordshire, accompanied by Mr. A. B. Chidholm, of Devonshire-street, the family surgeon, who took him decidedly better, notwithstanding the fatigues of his journey.—*Pat. Aug. 12.*

**DR. CHALMERS.**—Previous to the procession at the laying of the foundation stone of the McTear's Institution, Glasgow, the numerous invited and voluntary individuals to the ceremony. Among others, they wrote to Dr. Chalmers, requesting him to preach a sermon on the occasion. A reply was received from him, dated on the 24th. inst., which we have perused with much interest. It is addressed to the secretary. After stating his inability to attend, the Rev. Doctor says:—"I look forward with great interest to my intercourse with you and the mechanics of Greenock next summer; and all the more that it will probably be the best public service at a distance from home which I shall ever undertake, as I was thus both from the state of my engagements and my strength, that I must withdraw from the labours of active life as speedily as possible."—*G. Advertiser.*

**ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.**—A society under this title has been established at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The pledge is, "We agree to abstain from tobacco, snuff, &c." and others. We will not traffic in them, nor will we permit them as an article of entertainment; and we will, in all our amiable ways, discountenance their use throughout the country."—*Christ. Ad.*

**THE PENALTIES ON PARTISANS** for not attending their name and address [the impud.] in every thing they print, can now no longer be endured, except by the Attorney or Solicitor-General.—*Ibid.*

**THE POLISH MEETING**, on Saturday week, at the Freemasons' Tavern, was numerously attended; when Lord Ashley Stuart alluded to Lord Melbourne's eulogy of the Czar at the Russian Company's dinner, as one who was "inferior to no man in the world in truth, honour, and justice;" the meeting sent forth a great groan.—*Ibid.*

**MR. KNIBB AND HIS PERSECUTORS.**—We find from a letter addressed by this illustrious Missionary to the (Jamaica) Colonial Reformer, that he continues to be assailed about the "fifth of seven," and other charges equally absurd and unfounded. The following is an extract:—"In this detestable combination to injure my character there are individuals implicated who are more guilty than the needy wretch, who, I have reason to believe, was bribed by money to forward himself. When I obtained the requisite information, I sent out an action against the whole of the parties, and I stated distinctly before the Grand Jury, in Kingston, that not only were the gross charges of theft, drunkenness, and falsehood, which were preferred against me, untrue; but that every thing in the affidavit was generally so; that the name of my parents, the place of my birth, previous occupation, and every minutia was a fabrication, and that the whole was a wilful and deliberate perjury. My evidence was confirmed by my relative, the Rev. B. B. Dexter. I informed the Grand Jury that I had never seen, spoken to, or heard from, or corresponded with, Thomas Jones, and that what he had said of me was a lie; he fixed the place of my birth 120 miles from where I was born, nor did I know that such a being was in existence until he appeared as my keeper. The action was so laid that the infamous co-pirators would have had every opportunity of proving the truth of their charges if they could have done so, and I affirmed that that was my motive in bringing the action. Evidence was offered to the Grand Jury, that the affidavit was in the handwriting of Walter Sidney Myers, a wealthy man, then in the employ of the editors of the *Despatch*, and that he paid the money to have Thomas Jones









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Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE.—JALOW.**—We entreat the particular attention of those who feel an interest in the reform of our Police system, to the letter of our Correspondent, *Reform*, which furnishes details of the organization of the Police in the Jalow district, upon principles similar to those we have advocated in this Journal. Jalow is an independent principality in Bundelkand, politically subservient to the paramount authority of Britain. In its palmy days it yielded, we are told, a revenue of more than sixteen lakhs of Rupees a year. Mismanagement on the part of the Native Officers in the State, however, brought them down to about six lakhs; and the late Rajah was induced to hypothecate his estate to the Court of Gwalior, for five lakhs of Rupees. That Court, at length, demanded either the repayment of the loan, or the surrender of the estate. The British Government considering it impolitic to permit the extension of foreign influence into Bundelkand, came forward and liquidated the debt, and the Rajah being a minor, determined to assume the entire management of the country, till he should attain his majority. At the recommendation of the Governor General's Agent, in Bundelkand, a system of fiscal and magisterial management was adopted, of which the particulars will be found in the letter of our Correspondent. The basis of this arrangement, which immediately obtained the sanction of the Governor General, was the appointment of a Superintendent of the Police and the finances, with four European Assistants, who should be located in four central situations in the district, to collect the revenue, and superintend the Police. An opportunity was thus offered, in this unfettered district, of bringing to the test of experience, one of the plans of Police, which the recent discussions of the subject have elicited. An opening was thus presented for ascertaining whether the employment of European Subordinate Magistrates, in small Police 'arrondissements' would be found to afford an adequate remedy for the abuses of power, so constant, so invariable on the part of the Native officials, who are too far removed from the eye of control to feel their responsibilities. Lord Auckland immediately adopted the plan, with a feeling of benevolence, and directed the experiment to be made without delay. Four Europeans were accordingly fixed in the district in such a locality, as to enable them completely to command their respective circles. We hear that the experiment has succeeded to admiration, and diffused universal satisfaction through the district. In a fiscal point of view, the success has been gratifying to Government, as the revenues are rising to their old standard, with the increase of public confidence. Nor has the success which has attended it, in a more important or magisterial point of view, been less conspicuous, or less satisfactory both to the governors and the governed. In addition to the observations in the letter, we have had the advantage of obtaining the unbiased testimony of those who have travelled through the country, since the new arrangement came into operation. Life, property and honour, are now considered secure; and the gratitude of a whole people has afforded the richest reward to those whose benevolence designed this plan of relief. The Assistant Magistrate can reach the limit of his jurisdiction in an hour, or an hour and a half's ride. The oppressed Native can walk to his office from the farthest village in the morning, transact his business, and return home by the evening. Justice is thus

brought to every man's door, and the consequence is, that more crimes are prevented than are punished. The ubiquity of the Police does more for the well-being of the district, than fines and imprisonment. Public business is simplified, and justice has no time to grow sour from delay; and the endless mass of depositions, by which, in the British Provinces, Officers, both European and Native, are so blocked up, that they cannot see to do right, is, in a great measure, dispensed with. Discord among Zemindars, which in the Regulation Provinces so soon ripens into hostility, and ends so generally in an appeal to club law, is in Jalow nipped in the bud. The proximity of a European Officer, clothed with adequate authority, and impervious to corruption, produces an undefeatable, but very powerful feeling of respect and awe, which conduces, in no ordinary degree, to the conservation of the public peace.

If we look at the Regulation Province of Bundelkand, it presents us with the reverse picture. Take Humeerpore for instance. There we find the worthy Magistrate, with his hands overwhelmed with business, situated at a distance of seventy or eighty miles from the extreme village in his jurisdiction. He is the sole representative of those principles of equity and justice, which the British Government is so anxious to adopt, as the rule of its administration. His Native subordinate officers are continually, in a contrary direction. Their object is to tax the people to their own advantage, not to use it for the benefit of the people; and their distance from the seat of justice, affords them the means of oppressing the people. The more unwieldy a jurisdiction, the more the load of obligation thrown on the European Magistrate, the higher his dignity, and the weightier his responsibility, the farther he is removed from all chance of hearing the cries of the poor and the oppressed; the more he is obliged to depend, for a knowledge of his district, on the reports of his own officers. They find it their interest to obstruct the path to his presence; and to render himself accessible to the people, he has to maintain a constant struggle with the machinations of his subordinates. In Humeerpore, the Darogahs receive, if we are rightly informed, only a goli mohur a month. There are few who do not spend four times that amount. But we will not fatigue the reader with assertions. We will bring the case before him, by facts drawn from the Regulation and non-Regulation Province. In one of the Thannadary circles in Humeerpore, far from the eye of the Magistrate, the Darogah receives sixteen Rupees a month, and gives, according to report, Twenty Rupees a month to his concubine. On a recent occasion, his field wanted ploughing, and his subordinates were employed to press the cattle of the peasantry. A European passing through the village of his residence, enquired into the cause of the general discontent of the villagers, and on discovering the truth, advised them to apply for justice to the Magistrate. How can we, was their reply? He lives seventy miles off. If we proceed to his presence, we shall lose a month by the delay of the Court. How are our families to subsist during this time? How can we overcome the obstacles, which the Native Officers of the Court, who are the friends of the Darogah, will throw in our way? We must oblige the Darogah, or we shall be liable to punishment for a vexatious complaint. Who will volunteer to travel this distance, to submit to the in-

vital delays of the Court? Our witnesses are as poor as we are. How are their families to subsist during their absence? If we cannot prove our cause; if we cannot even procure the removal of the Darogah, we must return to the jurisdiction of an irritated superior, who has a thousand means of expressing us, within the limit of the law. It is better to put up with injustice, than in a vain attempt to obtain redress, to bring down severer calamities on us and our families.

A European was recently travelling through one of the new Magisterial Jurisdictions, in the Jalown district, when a Native, with a club in his hand, rushed out and aimed a blow at him; he was disarmed by the servants, but in the scuffle, received some rough treatment. The villagers came forward, and assured the traveller, that the man was not in his right senses. Instead of being sent up to the Court, therefore, he was quickly suffered to escape. Some ill-designing persons, however, put it into his head to complain to the Magistrate. And the very next morning, to the traveller's surprise, a purwanah or writ, followed him with half a dozen officers of Police, to seize a number of his servants, who were alleged to have conspired an assault. The matter was soon explained to the satisfaction of all parties. This fact will serve to shew the promptness of Magisterial interference in Jalown, and the confidence with which the Natives resort to the Court. When we compare the ease with which complaints are carried up to these Assistant Magistrates, in the district which has been made the subject of the experiment, with the difficulties which necessarily attend complaints where one Magistrate is the sole European Officer in a vast unwieldy Zillah, it is impossible to suppress a wish that Lord Auckland would, on his return to the Presidency, sanction, at least in the Bengal district, the experiment which has succeeded so admirably in Jalown.

#### EDUCATIONAL

The Committee of Public Instruction have had printed lithographed forms of certificates, to be awarded to those pupils of the Government Colleges and Schools, who have deserved such an attestation of their character and attainments. They are forwarded to the Local Committee, with a circular from the Secretary of the General Committee, which states the object of the bestowal of them to be, the encouragement of the students, by the hope of obtaining employment through the possession of such a testimonial, from gentlemen of rank and character, to the excellence of their conduct at College or School, and to the extent of their acquirements. The certificates particularise the parentage, age and residence of the student, together with the length of his attendance at School or College, his character for diligence in study and propriety of deportment, the honours and prizes he has won, and the various studies he has pursued, with the proficiency he has exhibited in them severally. A special examination is to precede the granting of a certificate; and it is to be signed both by the teachers under whom the pupil has studied, and the Members of the Local Committee, and such other gentlemen as have taken part in the examination. The measure is good; and there can be no doubt it will have a very beneficial influence. Put to give full effect to it, something seems to be required at Government. It would, of course, be absurd to think of promising employment to all who possess literary attainments; but it would be perfectly proper to declare certain appointments unobtainable, except by those who hold such testimonials—which, however, every person should have a right to demand. In submitting to examination by the Local Committee, using it with credit, whether he has been in the Government Seminary or not. Government should not appear to have yet thought

of profiting, as it might do, by its own success in educating our Native youth. There is scarcely anything it needs more, for instance, than faithful surveys of estates; and they are needed as much by private individuals as by the Government. Now surveys might be furnished from the Colleges in almost any number, in a very short time, and the improved methods of surveying possess the peculiarly happy recommendation for India, of securing the accuracy of the work, whatever may be the moral character of the workman. Bribery cannot alter the relations between angles, lines and areas. Why, then, has not the Government taken advantage of the science taught in its Colleges, to put an end to the infinite frauds, public and private, connected with land measurement?

It is not to be desired, however, that the new race of Native youth should be imbued with the old spirit of place-hunting; which belongs properly to the reign of rapacity, when place is considered the only source of emolument, and the people of no consideration, but as the prey of corruption and oppression. Care should be taken to provide these we educate, with resources that will make them independent of patronage. When so much remains to be done for the improvement of our staple articles of commerce, and for increasing their number and supply, according to the boundless capabilities of our various soils and climates, it is high time we took pains to initiate the rising generation of intelligent Natives in the science of commerce, of arts and manufactures. Let their attention be directed to cotton, silk, sugar, indigo, and such things, and their thoughts of wealth and honour be associated with their cultivation. In proportion as it is, they will rise superior to the lick-upstake meanness of disposition, which is prevalent in the country; and their hopes will be linked with the general prosperity of their father-land, and not with the continued prostration of the masses under the oppressions of the few.

We have been happy to learn, that the Committee of Public Instruction have been induced to relax in their exclusion of the Vernaculars, as the medium of instruction, in some, at least, of the Schools in the Western Provinces. The result is said to have been immediately beneficial. Yet we must have greater changes. Amongst our Contemporary Selections, will be found an extract from the *Bombay Durpan*, respecting the Vernacular Schools in that Presidency, which is highly deserving of attention. The defects of the composition are abundantly atoned for by the value of the matter. It is cheering to find, that the obstinacy of the Bengal Government, in favouring with exclusive support, the Anglicanists, is not to have a free and unreprieved course. We shall have, at least, the Bombay Vernacular Schools, and their effects, to hold up in contrast with the lame system of Bengal; and truth and experience will, in the end, carry the day. We shall feel greatly obliged to any of our friends at Bombay, who will favour us with an account of the Schools, in the Deccan, under the superintendence of Captain Candy, and also of those in Gozerat. What is their number—how are they located—by what means are they supported—in what esteem are they held by the people—and what influence do they appear to have?

Our idea of the value of Vernacular Schools in preparing the way for those of higher pretensions has lately received confirmation from a report, sent us by a Correspondent, of the Government School at Jessore. At that station three or four Vernacular Schools have been conducted under the superintendence of the Missionary, formerly connected with Serampore, ever since 1824: and besides the immediate good they have done, they have taught the people the importance of education so well, that the Government School is already attended

ed by upwards of 200 pupils. The progress of the pupils appears to be fully as satisfactory as their number. The first class have got to the 24th Proposition of the First Book of Euclid, to Division of Vulgar Fractions in Bridge's Algebra, Proportion in Vulgar Fractions in Bonnycastle's Arithmetic, through a fourth of each of the Histories of England and Rome, as usual of the Poetical Reader, No. 11., and as far as the 4th Rule in Murray's Grammatical Exercises. They have lately begun Goldsmith's Geography, and they can work nearly all the problems in Mullineux's Use of the Globes, both on the terrestrial and the celestial Globes. They are exercised also in Composition and Translation. This we take to be good work, considering that the School does not occur in the tables of the last Report of the Education Committee, as even in existence at the end of 1837: and great credit appears to be due to the Master.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.**—The report of the meeting which was held in Calcutta, on the announcement that our Mails had been left behind by the Steamer, and of the determination to which the President of the Council of India had come, to order the Steamers in future to wait for the Calcutta Mails, has produced a very lively sensation at Bombay, and called into vivid exercise those feelings with which every attempt to give this Presidency an adequate participation of the blessings of Steam Navigation, is viewed at that Port. The consequences of this equitable resolution, are represented as likely to be most disastrous. The Mails, it is said, will invariably be ten days later in their arrival in London. Whether this is likely to be the result or not, it is evidently considered a far greater calamity for the Bombay letters to be detained even for ten days on the way to London, than for the Calcutta Mails to be a whole month behind hand. The meeting, which was convened in Calcutta, is misrepresented as having been held at the instigation of the "Black Act Clique;" and upon no apparently clearer foundation than that Mr. Taitton, who stood forth to do battle against the Act, which has been facetiously named Black, was among the most prominent speakers at the Steam Meeting. Our Bombay Contemporaries have never been more egregiously mistaken, than when they thus confound the advocates of two measures, which have no connection whatever with each other. The opponents of the Black Act consist of a party, respectable in point of talent, but which forms only a section of the community. The opponents of the system pursued at Bombay, of making Steam Communication subservient to the interests of one Presidency, comprise the entire community of the metropolis, and its dependencies; of all, indeed, who are affected by the self-interested views of Bombay. The grievance of the Black Act was considered by many to be altogether imaginary. The grievance inflicted on us by the exclusive Bombay system, is equally felt by all; and hence, on the occasion of the meeting, minor differences of opinion were merged in one universal feeling of opposition to a system of measures, detrimental to the general interests of the Empire; and the opponents and supporters of the Black Act were found, side by side, in the Deputation which waited on the President with the Address. We can assure our Bombay Contemporaries, that whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding the expediency of that Act, there is none respecting the conduct pursued by the Directors at home, in giving to Bombay the exclusive advantage of Steam Communication, and casting into the shade the interests of that Presidency which bears all the expense, which has paid for the stranded *Semiramis*, and for the half consumed *Atalanta*.

As it regards the inconvenience which may possibly result

to Bombay from the obligation now laid on its Government, of detaining the Steamers for the Calcutta Mails, we do not see from what quarter relief can come. The Directors have determined to make Bombay the Steam Port of India, simply because this is the cheapest arrangement for the speedy reception of their despatches. On other interests they seldom waste so much as a thought. It is out of no pre-eminent love of Bombay that it has obtained the preference over Calcutta, but solely from that love of money, which, though the root of all evil, is still predominant in Leadenhall Street. While Lord Auckland continued in his eyrie in the mountains, and his despatches reached Bombay earlier from Simla, than if they had been despatched from Calcutta, the arrival of the Calcutta Mails at Bombay in time for the Steamer was a matter of indifference to the Directors. But His Lordship will soon be in Calcutta, and his despatches must be transmitted from hence. The President in Council, therefore, has only anticipated, by a month or two, an order which the Governor General must have passed immediately on his return, and which, if he had neglected to do so, and the despatches for the Directors had been left behind on only one occasion, Leadenhall Street would have instructed "our Governor General in Council," to pass without delay. The Directors are better arithmeticians than the Bombay Editors, and will not be long in detecting the difference between a delay of ten days, and one of thirty.

Our Bombay friends are benevolent and discriminating. They have no objection that Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon should be admitted to share, in a larger degree, in the blessings of Steam Navigation, provided always that no step be taken which shall affect the paramount right of Bombay to be *The Steam Port of India*, and the *Boat* Post to be *The Comprehensive Post Office of India*. A plan is devised to give the Eastern Ports a full share of the privileges with the Western, it meets with the stern opposition. If the pre-eminence of Bombay be maintained, a reef or two of privilege may be shaken out in favour of the other Presidencies. But the good folks at Bombay seem to have forgotten, that while Steam Navigation has been making the most gigantic strides, the road between Bombay and Calcutta has made no progress whatever; that it is still in a state in which eighteen days are often required to traverse it. The advantage which its local position gave to Bombay, has been neutralized by the progress of improvement in Steam Navigation. It must always be the object of the Directors, to land their despatches at the Port from whence they will reach the Supreme Government at the earliest moment. Three years ago, Bombay was that Port. Now it is not. The *Great Western* and the *British Queen* have done more than put Bombay and Calcutta upon an equality. They have turned the scale in favour of Calcutta. Letters sent from Suva by vessels of adequate power, would even in the months most favourable for land-carriage, reach us sooner by a direct passage, than if they were sent to Bombay, to be dispatched across the continent; and in the rains, the shortest route by far between Suva and Calcutta is by sea.

We are sorry to remark that the predominant feeling at Bombay is still so narrow, exclusive and selfish, and so unworthy of men of large and liberal views. By the establishment of steam vessels from Calcutta to Aden, as to the Comprehensive Steam Port of India, at the expense of our Empire, Bombay would lose nothing but its monopoly. If we thought that the starting of a steamer from hence to touch at Madras and Ceylon, and to furnish a link between the Bombay mails and passengers, would us any advantage over Bombay, this claim of the place would be lessened in no small degree.

THE FAMINE AND THE COURT.—‘The despatch from the Court of Directors, relative to the famine, (the speech from the throne in Leadenhall Street, cannot be perused, without a feeling of astonishment that our Honourable Masters should ever have dreamt of requesting ‘that it should be generally made known in India.’ On the occasion of so overwhelming a calamity, it might have been expected that the Directors would have adopted such expressions of sympathy with the suffering people, and of cordial approbation of the benevolent measures pursued by Lord Auckland, as would have served to bind the Natives of the country to them in the bonds of a warm affection. But, unhappily, a cold heartedness pervades the despatch, which not only does violence to every feeling of humanity, but cannot fail to leave on the mind an impression, that there is no community of interest between the Directors and the people of India. The style of the despatch is as naked and awkward, as the sentiments are frigid and revolting. ‘The Directors lament the deprivation and sufferings of the Native population.’ ‘The extensive loss of life is likewise much to be deplored;’ that is, it is to be deplored equally with ‘the excitement inseparable from such visitations.’ What is this excitement, which is to be deplored as much as the death, by starvation, of half a million of people? There was no excitement in this country, except that of warm and animating benevolence; and this surely cannot be considered an object to be deplored. Do the Directors allude to the excitement created at home, as the calamity so much deplored? What, then, will be the character of that excitement when this despatch shall be read from the hustings?

‘The amount of £1,000,000 expended by you, as expended in the Agency districts, in alleviating the distress, is considerable; and the sum you have directed to be suspended, (about this sum, which, we fear, must ultimately be relinquished, in order to relieve the unfortunate landholders and ryots from all anxiety on that account, is large in amount.’ Why did not the Court at once generously set up to their character as Emperors of India, and acquaint Lord Auckland that the expenditure, however vast, had their most cordial approbation; that in the case of such a calamity, revenue was a secondary consideration? Why leave His Lordship to infer from the terms, ‘the expenditure is considerable,’ the revenue you have suspended, ‘is large in amount.’ Why did not the Court and the relief were begrudged? The Court could not have been ignorant that when a man is anxious to express his disapprobation of an outlay in the mildest terms, he usually says it is *very large*. Why should the Court express their fears that this revenue, which has been suspended, must be relinquished, especially when they state that ‘nothing short of the relinquishment could relieve the unfortunate landholders and ryots from all anxiety.’ Is it befitting the rulers of India publicly to renege through the land, that the measures which were necessary to relieve from anxiety of future evils, the poor sufferers who had survived this general calamity, were viewed as an object of dread or regret? We are deeply grieved that the whole tenor of this despatch should be of a character, calculated to alienate, rather than conciliate, the minds of the Natives; who cannot forget that 10 millions and a half sterling are annually remitted from the revenues of India to the Directors. Of one thing we are certain, that if such a visitation and desolated England, no Minister of the Crown would have ventured to insult the feelings, by putting into the mouths of his Sovereign, such a cold and unfeeling, as he India House has put into the mouths of the Directors.

REPORT ON BOOTAN, BY CAPTAIN R. B. PEMBERTON, EX-VICEROY TO BOOTAN IN 1838.—This volume of 213 pages forms a proper sequel to Captain Pemberton’s previous Report on the North Eastern Frontier, which we had the pleasure of reviewing in September, 1836. The former volume gave a complete survey of Arracan, Carhar, Manipoor and Assam, and the regions to the east of them. In the present publication we are carried on to the whole frontier line north of Lower Assam and Bengal Proper, and made acquainted, as we have never yet been, with our neighbours in that direction. We are glad to see the Report on Bootan in the form of a book for the public, instead of an official communication for the use only of Government, as its predecessor was. And the difference induces us to suggest to Captain Pemberton, the importance of his now publishing his former Report for general use. A more interesting contribution has rarely been made to Indian Geography and Statistics; and its value has been greatly increased since it was first printed, by the actual commencement of the Tea cultivation in the regions it describes, and the plans now in formation for its extension on a scale corresponding with the demands of the European market. Yet that volume, every way so interesting, has been entirely lost to the world. Only a limited number of copies were printed for Government; and what was done with them, we know not. This, however, we do know, that when Mr. Montgomery Martin was preparing for the press, his volumes on Bengal and Assam, with all his access to the treasures of the Leadenhall Street Library and Records, he was totally ignorant that such a document as Captain Pemberton’s Report existed. Nor is his ignorance to be wondered at, when we have found it shrouded by an eminent Executive Officer in Bengal, officially connected with the very regions which the Report describes. Perhaps it may be out of rule for an official document to be published without the express permission of Government; and there may be some squeamishness about laying the military details connected with the frontier before all the world, and our good friend Thurnwald with the rest. If it be so, it would be easy for Captain Pemberton to recast his materials, and take the opportunity of bringing up the statements of population, revenue, and political arrangements to the present time; and then the volume would be his own. The merchants of Calcutta, and all who take an interest in the Assam Tea Companies, would consult their own interests by uniting to request Captain Pemberton to do as we have taken the liberty of suggesting, and guaranteeing that, at least, he should not be out of pocket by the undertaking.

The Report on Bootan consists of two parts. The first is historically and geographically introductory to the second, which narrates the circumstances of this Author’s Mission to Bootan, and the information which was obtained in the course of it. The first Part is divided into three Sections. The first Section furnishes a brief history of the relations between the British Government and Bootan and Tibet. In 1773, after Bengal had been acquired by the English, the tributary, the Rajah of Kooch Behar, was compelled, by the aggressions of the Bootanas, to seek the assistance of Government in repelling him. His cause was taken up effectively; and his enemies were driven back to their own mountains. In their turn they applied for support to the Teeshoo Lama, the Guardian of the Grand Lama of Tibet; who, in consequence, despatched a letter to the Governor General, Warren Hastings, requesting a cessation of hostilities against Bootan, and the restoration of the lands of which she had been deprived. A treaty of peace was, in consequence, entered into and ratified on the 25th of April, 1774; and to confirm the amity, Mr. George Bogle, of the Civil Service, was deputed

ed in May that year, to the Court of the Teshoo Lama. He reached his destination in October, and remained there till the following April. A singular proof of the confidence he had won was given by the Teshoo Lama, in entrusting to him a considerable sum of money, to be expended in the erection of a temple on the banks of the Hooghly, immediately opposite to Calcutta, for which purpose a grant of land had been made to the Lama by a Sanad of the British Government.

In 1779 the Lama died at Pekin, where he enjoyed high consideration. In 1781 the decease of the Lama was communicated to the Governor General, in the expectation of his sympathy with the national sorrow: and soon after, intelligence having been received that the new incarnation of the spiritual Chief had been discovered, Captain Turner was deputed, in 1783, to convey the congratulations of the Governor General on the auspicious event—a strange communion for a Christian Officer to bear. The reception of this Mission does not appear to have been so cordial as that of the former. No British Mission has since then found its way into Tibet, and none into Bootan till Captain Pemberton proceeded thither last year. The fact is, that in 1791, the Goorkhas having invaded Tibet, the aid of the Chinese was called in against them. The Chinese, in consequence, drove back the Goorkhas to their own country, and brought them into subjection; and then openly assuming the sovereignty of Tibet, which had for years been virtually subject to their rule, they established a line of military posts along the whole southern frontier of that country. By this means all intercourse between the British Government and Tibet was closed. The communication with Bootan has also been exceedingly limited. In 1815, the late Mr. David Scott, when Judge in Rungpore, deputed a Native Officer of his establishment, with the consent of Government, to settle some boundary disputes with the Deb Rajah of Bootan; and since Assam has been added to our territories, such disputes have multiplied, and at last the necessity arose for Captain Pemberton's Mission.

The Second and Third Sections of the first part of the Report contain a description of those tracts along the frontier of Bootan and the British Territories, by which the two States are brought into collision, and a narrative of the chief occasions of dispute. These tracts are called Dooras—that is, *dooras* or *passes*. They form a narrow slip of territory extending along the foot of the lower ranges of the Boontan Hills, from ten to twenty miles broad, and about 220 miles long, from opposite the Dimassee River, in Assam, to the Teesta, in Bengal. The Dooras are eighteen in number; of which seven are on the frontier of Assam, and eleven on that of Bengal. Captain Pemberton believes that the whole tract was originally inhabited by the Koochi tribe; but it is now occupied by as various, unsettled and lawless a set of beings as ever border immunities and *raids* produced. It is perfectly natural that the State in the plains, should claim all the territory up to the foot of the mountains, which are their physical boundary: and it is equally natural that the Mountain State should covet a slice of the fertile plain, as a farm for the produce of those commodities which the mountains will not yield; and that they should avail themselves of their Native fastnesses, for harassing the plains, until permitted in some way to take what they need. Hence, in proportion as the paramount power in the plains was feeble, the encroachments of the mountaineers were larger and bolder. It so happened that the British Government on taking possession both of Bengal and Assam, superseded governments, the Mohammedan and the Assamese, in the last stage of imbecility: and having other things to think of, they re-

cognized the *shinsoo qon* of the frontier as what was to be held sacred. The Dooras on the Bengal boundary are wholly under the Bootan authority; and all disputes about their limits were settled in 1834 by Lieut. Bredin, in conjunction with Bootan Officers, appointed to act with him for that purpose. The Dooras, on the Assam boundary, are held in various ways. Two of them are subject to British and Bootan rule alternately for six months every year: five others are always under Bootan authority, but pay a small tribute in recognition of the British sovereignty: and two more are always under the British rule, but pay a fixed composition for Black Mail, to certain independent tribes of Booteas and Duphas, to purchase exemption from their *raids*. The disputes concerning the Dooras have arisen partly out of arrears of tribute, but much more from the protection given by the Bootan authorities to numerous gangs of robbers, who lived by their forays upon the timid inhabitants of the plains, and shared their spoils with their protectors. It was not to be supposed, that the British Government would suffer their people to be so dealt with. They remonstrated in letters to the Deb Rajah, which the border Chief took care should not reach him; and then obtaining no redress, they followed the ravagers of their country on special occasions into their own hills, and fought and took them; and they attacked the Dooras themselves, till the Bootan Government would come to reason. The stopping of the supplies could not be succeeded from the Deb Rajah; nor could he bear it. Hence he was the first to renew diplomatic negotiation; which has given us the opportunity of obtaining the knowledge of his State, acquired by Captain Pemberton. Of that, however, we must postpone our notices for another week.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.

—The *Herkara* of this morning publishes extracts of letters from Malacca to the 19th of August, which you believe, the latest intelligence in town. The Commissioner Lin is stated to have actually arrived in the vicinity of that town, with most of the Hong merchants, and a considerable body of troops. His object was, of course, hostile. The commendation of Capt. Elliot, that the ladies should embark, had been only partially complied with; but the prescribed merchants, whose continued residence at Malacca was one of Lin's causes of complaint, had determined to embark immediately. Some of the vessels in the harbour had been fully equipped for action, in case the Chinese should begin an attack.

—Farther intelligence from Bombay gives us a hope, that the damage caused by the fire to the *Adulanta*, may be repaired in three months. It is a singular coincidence, that the *Semiramis*, a condemned steamer, should be coming out of dock, just as the half burnt *Adulanta* was ready to go in.

—The papers state that letters from England, by the last steam mail, announce it, as probable, that Lord Minto would succeed his cousin, Lord Auckland, as Governor General of India, on His Lordship's retirement. In this case, the highest office in India, and the most important post in the gift of the Crown, will have fallen to the same family, on three successive occasions in the space of thirty-five years.

—Our ex-Deputy Governor. Col. Morrison, returns to England on the *Seringapatam*.

—Important intelligence has been received from the Persian Gulf. Letters from Beyrou, of the 15th of August state, that Ibrahim Pasha had received orders from his father, to stop the advances of his army, and that he had accordingly halted within the limits of Syria. This will remove all pretence for the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians. Intelligence has arrived, that the Russian army, which removes for the present to the prospect of a second siege of Herat, is now in the neighbourhood of a serious nature had occurred in several cities; and, in the event, is the event.

in the Capital, at the head of which were the King's brothers, and the people of the city. The King had been obliged to take refuge in his own Palace, where he was a close prisoner.

— The last arrangements published in the papers regarding the troops which are to remain at Cabul, are, that the Cavalry return across the Indus, and that Sir Willoughby Cotton is to command the Infantry and Artillery, which are to remain.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

— The papers mention the gallant conduct of a Mahomedan, at a fire which occurred the day before yesterday in Calcutta. A child was asleep in the house which was enveloped in flames; the Mahomedan rushed in at the risk of his life and rescued it.

— The Admiral in H. M. S. *Wellsey*, accompanied by H. M. S. the *Lorne*, has left Madras, and proceeded to Bombay, to await the arrival of orders from home by the Overland Mail, to direct his future proceedings as it regards China.

— A letter from Sir Charles D'Oyley from London, is published this day for the information of the subscribers to the *Bust* of the late Mr. Palmer. He had gone to the studio of Sir Frederick Chantry, who showed him a long line of casts, and asked him to point out that of Mr. Palmer, which he was enabled, from its great resemblance, to do without difficulty. The *Bust* is to cost 300 guineas, and Chantry has promised to give his earliest attention to it. We are happy to find that Sir Charles D'Oyley's good taste has led him to adopt the simple inscription, John Palmer; any addition to the name would be redundant. The noblest monument in Westminster Abbey, is that which contains the plain inscription, 'John Dryden.'

— Mr. Halliday has furnished the Journals with a copy of the official papers connected with the improved cultivation of Cotton. The most important of these documents, is an able minute by Lord Auckland, in which the subject is fully and ably discussed. The most valuable information is, that the Court of Directors have made arrangements for procuring from America, persons duly qualified for the purpose of instructing and superintending the Natives in the cultivation of Cotton, and the proper mode of cleaning it by machinery. H. M. Louisa passes the following just and gratifying encomium on the labours of the Agricultural Society of Calcutta:—"That Society I consider the Government and the community to be under the highest obligations, and I would here say that I would, with perfect confidence and satisfaction, entrust the employment of the expected workmen, with the application of any expenditure which may be sanctioned by the Government, and the guidance of the further experiments to be now entered on, to their general superintendence."

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

— Intelligence has been received from the camp at Kurmool. The band of Rohillas and Arabs, to the number of about five hundred, who had obtained possession of the person of the Nabob, had taken up their station in a stone burying ground. A detachment of European and Native troops was sent against them, under command of Col. Dyer. He offered them honourable terms, the payment of all their arrears, and a safe conduct to their respective homes, with all expenses. After a long parley, they rejected the offer, and in terms of insolence, dared the English to attack them. After three hours had thus been wasted, the word was given to commence the attack. After seven or eight rounds of round and grape had been fired, and a smart discharge from the musquetry, the bugles sounded the advance, and the position was speedily carried at the point of the bayonet, and the person of the Nabob seized. The resistance was very spirited, if not desperate. The total number killed and wounded, was about twenty. Two officers were killed in the enclosure, and Lieut. Col. Wright, commanding H. M. 39th, was severely wounded. The most daring Chiefs of the enemy, and a vast number of men, fell on the occasion.

— Letters from Marco of the 20th of August state, that forty chests of Opium, which had been purchased at Singapore for 160 rupees the chest, had been sold at 600 Rupees, thus yielding a profit of 100 rupees 35 and 40,000 Rupees on this sale.

— Intelligence from Herat to the 12th September. Persian frontier; indeed, the invasion of Persia had assured us of this.

Colonel Stoddard was still a prisoner at Bokhara. Capt. Conolly was penetrating into Seistan, to feel the pulse of the Chiefs there.

— The little Rajah of Lumbok, a Malay State, has followed in the footsteps of the Emperors of China, the Kings of Siam, Cochin China and Ava, and proscribed Opium!

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

— The *Englishman* states it as a rumour, that the Hon. Miss Eden comes to Calcutta before Lord Auckland, and may be expected in all January.

— A New Journal, the *Legal Observer*, has just made its appearance in Calcutta. The chief object of the paper will be to record the decisions of the Supreme Court; but it is not intended to exclude whatever may be drawn from other legal sources, for the instruction of practitioners. The price is fixed at a Rupee a number, or four Rupees a month. The conductor is said to be Mr. Johnstone, who was recently connected with the Editorial department of the *Englishman*.

— The Museum of the Asiatic Society has been robbed. Some thieves made their way up stairs, and taking several Nepalese swords, and that of the late Begum Sumroo, hammered off the gold mountings from the velvet scabbards, and decamped, leaving them in the compound.

— Notwithstanding the depressing intelligence received from China by the *Argonaut*, one hundred and forty-five chests of Opium were put up at the Exchange on the 1st instant, and sold, after some spirited bidding, on the part of Natives, at an average of about 480 Rupees the chest. The quantity of Government Opium, which is likely to be brought to sale this season, will not fall far short of Twenty Thousand Chests. At Five Hundred Rupees the chest, we believe it would pay cent. per cent.

— An Iron Steamer has just been launched at Bombay for service on the Indus. She is a hundred and thirty feet long, eighteen feet beam, and when fully supplied with coal, will not draw more than two inches and a half of water. She is called the *Comet*, and is described by those who have experience in such matters, as one of the most elegant and compact vessels in India.

— We regret to learn that Mr. Jamesutherland, Principal of the Hooghly College, has been obliged to proceed for his health to the Cape, from whence he may possibly be required to go on to England. Government has refused him any portion of his allowance during his absence; and in case of his being constrained to proceed to England, has declared that his situation will be considered vacant.

— Four Military Officers proceeding to the Upper Provinces, having passed Monghir, and arrived at Derrapore, one of them went out to shoot dogs, and deliberately aimed at a dog lying near the door of a cottage. The dog was killed by the discharge, and also an unfortunate Native woman of about thirteen. The gentlemen have been brought into Bhagpore.

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

— The *Bombay Gazette* just received, contains the following singular sentiment: "It must be perfectly evident, that an European is no more qualified to administer justice to the Natives of India, than he would be to subvert wholly on the food of the people of India." The character of the Natives of Bombay must be vastly different from that of the Natives of Bengal; for here it is perfectly evident, that to leave the Police in the hands of the Zemindars, would be to deliver the country up to plunder.

— The Bombay papers, after having fixed first the 30th, and then the 23d of October, for the arrival of the *Argonaut*, now state that she can hardly be expected before the 27th, in which case the probability is, that the Calcutta letters of the September Mail will not arrive till after the Mail has been despatched from hence on the 10th of this month. The Overland letters which were conveyed by the *Zouken* Steamer from Bombay, on the 21st of the month, and were despatched the next day to Damascus. All the previous packets sent by this route had reached Beyrout in due process of time.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

— Letters have been received from the ARMY OF THE INDIA, on its route to Bamean, of date the 4th October, from which we learn that its destination had been changed,

and that it was to proceed to Kholloom, in Tartary, where that Mahomed is gaining strength. This place is only fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, and is expected, therefore, to offer a milder climate. The troops are to winter there. The cold on the Hindoo Kush is already very severe, as it freezes during the greater part of the twenty-four hours.

—The Bombay Government has appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme for the establishment of a Medical College and Hospital, similar to the Institution which has conferred such blessings on Calcutta.

—The dispute with Joudilpore having been adjusted, the equipment has been broken up, and the troops have begun to return to their own cantonments.

—We learn with great pleasure, that an Association has been formed at Calcutta, for the purpose of seeking the conversion of the Jews in the metropolis, whose number is said to exceed a thousand.

—The latest accounts from Kurnool state, that the number of the Rajpoot's troops who were attacked by the British detachment, was nearer twelve hundred than five hundred. They also add another to the list of officers wounded, Lieut. Shacterlony, of the Engineers.

### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

#### BOMBAY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

The progress of the Native Schools of Government in the Decan and Gujrat must be an object of interest to all friends of Education. These Institutions must afford the most efficient mode of disseminating useful practical education to the mass of the population, till at least a better means can be provided to secure that important aim. Indeed, whatever may be done at the Presidency through the agency of English Schools and Colleges, it may be doubted whether they can ever be made to impart any considerable share of knowledge to the thousands of people living in the districts—English Schools of each provincial capital &c. The Government can possibly establish under the present economical arrangements; and one school in a district, containing an area of from 6,000 to 10,000 square miles can but inefficiently instruct the numerous population scattered throughout its wide extent.

The course of the Native Schools, it must be confessed, is extremely limited. The acquirements of the masters resulting no higher than the elements of Grammar, Geography and Mathematics, as far as those branches can be learned from vernacular translations, the instruction which they can give to their pupils is still more confined in extent and imperfect in kind. Yet in many cases it is more than sufficient to people placed in ordinary situations of life,—to cultivators, mechanics, manufacturers and tradesmen; and a man possessed of a rank far higher in point of intellectual improvement to most of the present carmakers, and the highest Native Officers of Government.

Great deal may be done to improve the existing system of Native Schools; and on this subject we would invite the attention of those who are interested in the subject, to the letter of our Native Correspondent, which appears in another column. It is well calculated to open the eyes of those who are infected with the mist of antiquating the country.

We are happy to observe that the Government is doing all in its power to raise the character of these schools. Since the appointment of Captain Candy, as Superintendent of Education in the Decan, the Marathe Schools have been greatly improved: many fine school masters have been reported to Government and brought on the situations of reduced salary; and a regular system of periodical examinations has been established, which cannot fail to promote the improvement of these Institutions. Several new schools have been ordered to be founded in large towns; and four have lately been established at Ponn.

The schools in Gujrat have not the benefit of a regular European superintendence. They are, however, now and then visited by the Judicial Commissioner and the Lord Bishop, and a very desirable arrangement has lately been established, the reports of these functionaries being having been represented that many of the masters were not well qualified to conduct their duties, all of them were ordered to come down to Bombay and to place themselves under the Native Education Society. They have been here for the last three or four months, and having received instruction in those branches which they had formerly learned imperfectly, or not learned at all, a number of them is going to resume in their stations by permission of Government. Among those who were found qualified to conduct their duties, several, we understand, distinguished themselves for their proficiency; and that the School Master of Surat (Durgaram) showed a degree of knowledge which has not hitherto been acquired by any one of his class, having exhausted all the sources of scientific instruction which are available to a native student in the transla-

tions of mechanics, chemistry, natural philosophy. We understand that the Government has presented him with a reward of 100 Rs. with a view to mark its approbation of his activity and diligence.

Such men as this under proper superintendence and encouragement, will succeed to a great extent in disseminating a knowledge of the sciences of the arts and manufactures, and thereby creating a new power, and the people in general, for a more perfect acquaintance with the different branches of learning which can be thoroughly studied easily through the medium of the English language.—*Bombay Durpan.*

#### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

During the past week the various services connected with the Anniversary of the Bengal Auxiliary Mission Society to the London Society have been held in our city. On Sabbath, the 27th instant, two sermons were preached at the Union Chapel, Dharanala, on behalf of the Institution. That in the morning by the Rev. F. Tucker, of the Baptist Mission Society, from Acts xxvi. part of 17th and 18th verses. "I know what now I send thee; To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified, by faith that is in me." That in the evening by the Rev. W. F. Lyon, from Leviticus xxv. 8, 9, 10. On the evening of the same day the Rev. G. Peckance preached at the Gaily Bazar Chapel.

On Wednesday evening, the 30th, the Twenty-first Anniversary of the Auxiliary was held in the City Chapel, Dharanala. The meeting opened with singing and prayer by the Rev. W. Morton. The chair was occupied by J. Hawkins, Esq. C. S.—From the report, an abstract of which was read by the Secretary, we gather the following

#### SUMMARY.

Since our last report the Mission has been materially strengthened by the arrival of Mr. G. Peckance and Mrs. Gagerly, accompanied by the Rev. James Kennedy, Rev. Messrs. E. Root, M. D., and F. Somers, M. D., with their wives. Mr. Gagerly, whose health has been much improved by the voyage and visit to England, has resumed his charge of the Native Church at Krishnapore. Mr. Kennedy has been permanently appointed to Benares, where he has been diligently prosecuting his studies of the Hindustani, he has already commenced his labours amongst the heathens. Dr. Root is pursuing his study in the Sanscrit in view to labour amongst the people beyond Calcutta. Dr. Somers has proceeded to Benares for the purpose of acquiring a correct acquaintance with the Hindustani, for the purpose of labouring amongst the Mussulmans and up-country Hindus in Calcutta.

The Committee are happy to inform their friends that the Rev. M. Hill has arrived in safety and much improved in health in the fatherland. He contemplates a speedy return to this country. It is with the deepest regret that we record the early failure of the health of Mrs. Lyon, the wife of our esteemed brother, the Rev. W. F. Lyon, of Benares. Mr. Lyon has been obliged to quit Benares and will be obliged to proceed immediately to Europe. May He in whose power alone it is, show our dear friends the wisdom of this painful mysterious depopulation. They are, we are confident, accompanied by the sincere prayers and warmest sympathies of all their brethren. Mrs. Piffard and children have, through divine mercy, been brought back in safety and with renovated health to this land of sickness and change. Miss Thompson, formerly of the Central School, has proceeded to the Society's station at Mirzapore, for the purpose of conducting the female school at that important station. Mr. Casson, the assistant Missionary, formerly of Moorshidabad, has been located at Benares. The Native Christian Church at Krishnapore has been placed under the joint patronage of Messrs. Gagerly and Morton, Mr. Campbell having given up his time entirely to the duties connected with the Christian Institution and occasional preaching to the heathens. The appointments are now as follows: Messrs. Piffard and Leonard at Banakhal Choke; Messrs. Gagerly and Morton at Krishnapore; Messrs. Campbell, Boss, Broadbent, De Bult and Dr. Root at Calcutta; Mr. Mundy, Chinnath; Messrs. Paterson and Lessel, Berhampore; Messrs. Bayers, Sherman, Kennedy and Somers at Benares, and Mr. Mather at Mirzapore.

The native agency remains as in the former report. The number of missionaries and other agents connected with the London Society in Northern India is at present as follows: Native European Missionaries, 18; East Indians; Native Preachers and Catechists, 12; Heathen Sirkars and Bandits, 25; Native Churches, 6; Communicants and inquirers, 250; Schools, 20; Scholars, 1800; Orphan establishments, 4; Isfant Schools, 9.

The Ladies' Society continue to deserve the best thanks of the Committee for their encouraging and unceasing efforts to supply the means for carrying on the great work in which they are engaged.

• A statement has been given of the Funds, and other interests of the Society already appeared on our pages, on one of the *Friend of India*.

• *all-stories, schools, which is well as follows: Saty, Lat, p. 401.—Ed.*



To J. M. Voe, Esq., the Committee would tender their best thanks for his liberal donations to the Society during the past year; as well as in former years.

It is the painful duty of the Committee to place on record the removal of one of their long and steady friends, A. S. Synner, Esq., for many years an active, consistent and useful member of the Committee. His end was peace.

While the Committee revert with feelings of thanksgiving to the apparent efficacy of their own Mission, they cannot but rejoice with their brethren of other and kindred institutions in the very large accessions of strength which they have been permitted under God to receive during the past year. Oh that the Spirit may be given in an equal proportion to the increase of labourers, yet, a thousand-fold more.

The Committee cannot allow this opportunity to pass without urging most strenuously on all the followers of Christ, the importance of increased subscription to the cause of Missions in this city. We alone in this city have by God's blessing seven brethren who are every way qualified to preach to the people the message of life; but the very fact that so large a number are capable of fully engaging in this blessed work, necessarily involves a very considerable increase of expenditure, in providing both additional places of worship, and means for carrying on the various new and enlarged plans of operation recently adopted by the Committee. It would be a very material benefit to this, as well as to every Society, were the ground on which the Chapels are erected, purchased instead of being rented. Any aid for this special purpose, and for the erection of new Chapels, will be most thankfully received.

Finally, the Committee would entreat from all sections of the Church, that which is the best and most valuable donation, the prayer of faith that the word of the Lord may run and be glorified amongst us, even as it is in many other places, until the laws of salvation

"Shall like a sea of glory"

spread from pole to pole, and Jesus reign from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

The following resolutions were moved and seconded by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

Moved by the Rev. W. Yates, of the Baptist Mission, seconded by the Rev. H. J. Homburg, of the American Mission, Resolution I.—That the Report, an abstract of which has now been presented to the meeting, be adopted and circulated by the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. M. Wenger, of the Baptist Mission, and seconded by the Rev. T. Boaz,

Resolution II.—That this meeting, convinced by a painfully practical and lengthened experience, as well as by the nurturing word of God, that all human efforts, however well directed, will be unavailing in the spread of the Gospel without the aid of the Spirit, would humbly and devoutly unite in beseeching the Lord Jesus, the Head and Advocate of his Church, to remove from our midst those hindrances to the reception of the blessings promised to the Church by the last day.

Moved by the Rev. T. Smith, of the Scotch Mission, and seconded by the Rev. G. Goggerly, of the London Society, Resolution III.—That this meeting desires to thank God for his continued goodness to the Church in making her the instrument of accomplishing any spiritual good amongst the children of men, and especially that measure of success which has attended the labours of this and every kindred Society in India during the past year.

Moved by J. W. Alexander, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. D. Ewart, of the Scotch Mission,

Resolution IV.—That the following persons be requested, in the name of the Lord, to conduct the affairs of the Society for the ensuing year.—Rev. T. Boaz, Treasurer, Secretary and Collector.—Committee, Messrs. J. Bartlett, M. Cockburn, A. Grant, G. C. Hay, J. M. Voe and H. Woolaston;—together with all the Ministers or Missionaries of the Society in Calcutta.

The meeting closed with singing, after which the benediction was pronounced. There was a very respectable attendance, and a spirit of seriousness appeared to pervade the assembly. May the year, on which this friend of the London Society have entered, prove a very conspicuous one for the outpouring of the Spirit of God and the increased conversion of souls. We regret to find that the Auxiliary is indebted to the Treasurer.—*Christ. Adv.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

2 to the Editors of the Friend of India.

(Continued from our last.)

Dear Sirs,—Some of the most able and enlightened men who have had experience in this country, have declared themselves in favour of the little measure, but I order to answer all objections, I shall consider of the subject in succession. I shall, then, endeavour to leave things in statu quo? I hold, that this is a stand still to suit our

impossibility! The world will not

spirit of improvement, or we shall certainly fall back to a point which we do not contemplate. It cannot be denied that the revenue of the country is falling off, and that in some parts of our dominions whole villages are deserted; and while the higher class of Natives at the three Presidencies are beginning to ape European manners, and to question the motives and conduct of their Governors, the mass of the people remains in the same state of ignorance and low morality, that they were when we took possession of the country.

The same causes which have produced this state of things (but which it does not belong to my present subject to discuss,) will continue, and will continue in operation, and the end must be, either that the country will fall into such a state that we shall be too glad to leave the Natives to shift for themselves, or they will become discontented, and inclined to rebel against us.

But, setting such arguments aside altogether, surely so liberal or generous a mind would wish to retard the improvement of the Natives, solely for the promotion of our own selfish and pecuniary interest. By taking possession of this country, we have entailed upon ourselves serious obligations, and we can only fulfil them, by an honest and faithful endeavour to improve the condition of the people in every possible way. I will, therefore, take it for granted, that it is not the wish of any party that we should stand still, and proceed to the consideration of the second course alluded to, namely, that of anglicising the country.

This I hold to be an equally impossible undertaking with the first. It appears to me, that in whatever country a large majority are governed by a small minority, the tendency always is, and always must be, when amalgamation takes place at all, for the minority to merge in the majority; not the majority in the minority. When a European family locates themselves in the interior of this country, what is the result? Do the Natives, or their children, by mingling with them, learn either their language, their habits, or their customs? Not at all. Most European families will be aware, by personal experience, that the very contrary takes place. The Europeans themselves, in some instances, but at all events their children, become familiar with the Native language, habits and ideas; and in the course of a few generations, if none of the parties ever left the country, the descendants of such Europeans would not only be Natives by birth, but almost entirely so in language, manners, habits and opinions.

The tendency which I have here insisted upon, is clearly exemplified by the course of events in Great Britain. When the Normans had conquered Britain, did they find it an easy task to transform the Saxon inhabitants into Normans? Far from it; and to this day, the Saxon language is the basis of the dialect of the country, with words from the Norman, and other languages, added to its vocabulary. The same is the natural tendency of things in this country! If education is not forced into an unnatural channel, the Native language will always form the basis of the dialect of the country; while English, and other words, will be added, as a superstructure, which is already beginning to be the case, as regards revenue terms, &c. This tendency appears to me to be still more clear from the course of events in Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Notwithstanding the intimate connection between those countries and England; notwithstanding the similarity in the tastes, habits, manners, feeling and institutions of the people of these countries; notwithstanding the identity of climate and complexion, even to this very day, the amalgamation of the people of those countries is not completed. There are many places at this day, in Scotland and Wales, where the English language would be of no more use, as the vehicle of instruction, or communication with, the lower orders, than Latin or Greek. Doubtless, this will not always be the case; but when we take into consideration the length of time which has elapsed since the commencement of the experiment, the similarity between the people who have been the subjects of it, and the favourable circumstances of every description under which it has been tried; and if, with all these facts before our eyes, we are to make the same experiment in this country, where the circumstances are totally different, and the difficulties ten times as great, both in number and in magnitude, I confess that I look upon the general education and improvement of the people as postponed indefinitely. I do not deny, that if we could place ourselves in the

same position which the English people occupy, with reference to Scotland, &c., that we might eventually succeed, but not till after the lapse of an immense length of time; and in order to succeed at all, we must place ourselves precisely in the same situation which the people of England occupy with reference to those of the neighbouring countries. We must become part and parcel of the people of the land; we must settle among them, (not at the great towns only, but through all the interior of the country,) with the intention that neither we, nor our descendants, should ever return to the country of our birth; we must live among the people, and identify ourselves with them; we must eat with them, talk with them, walk with them, marry them, and give to them in marriage; and I would ask, is there any likelihood of this? As well might we expect oil to coalesce with water. The country has now been for some time open to settlers, and yet we do not see the slightest advance towards so familiar an approximation. The differences of colour alone seem to us to be quite sufficient to keep the two races distinct. I do not say that it ought to be so. I do not say that because the Almighty has made the one race white, and the other black, they ought to be prejudiced against each other. I speak only of what is, and not of what ought to be; and I say that there is no prospect whatever of the complete identification of the two races. But supposing that we had all the requisite advantages for the prosecution of the plan, (which we never can have,) we should still be forcing things out of their natural course, postponing the improvement of the people indefinitely, and we should be compelled to support our system by legislative enactments, making English the only language for the transaction of official business, and making the knowledge of it an indispensable qualification for the obtaining of office.

I have now only the third course alluded to, to consider, namely, that of educating the Natives in their own language, and fitting them for the administration of higher offices in the State, with a view to the relinquishment of the Government of the country into their own hands at some future period. By this plan we should not offend their prejudices; we should give them the benefit of their own language, and such knowledge as they may already have acquired; we should remove the stumbling block cast in the way of education, by the necessity of the acquisition of a new and difficult language, before any progress can be made; we should allow the improvement of the people to go on in its most natural and easy channel, and our success would be far more speedy, general and effectual, the chief difficulty being the translation of a sufficient number of works, and the engagement of competent translators and teachers; but when these objects were once secured, the system might at once be brought into active operation, and in a very few years the most satisfactory result might be expected.

If, then, it is our intention that the Natives should, at some future period, be enabled to govern themselves, and to be interested in the welfare of their country, it is but just and fair, that we should give them the benefit of education in their own language; for it appears to me, that it would be the height of selfishness, and a proof of the greatest prejudice in favour of every thing English on our part, if, by measures of compulsion, we should endeavour to anglicise the country. When it is our intention eventually to leave the Natives to themselves, to which case their acquisition of English would be of little or no use to them, their labour would have been lost, and they would, probably, fall back again into the use of their own language.

It is the duty of a wise and beneficent Government, to take upon itself the responsibility of national education; but instead of doing this, (if English is to be the medium of communication,) we throw the responsibility upon the Natives themselves. We say to the people, Learn English, and we will instruct you. To which they might with justice reply, You are our Government. You have taken our revenues into your possession, and entailed upon yourselves the responsibility of our welfare and improvement. Give us instruction in our own language, and we will avail ourselves of it; but by laying the basis of your plan upon the English language, you are, apparently, offering us a boon, while you are, in fact, depriving us of the power to avail ourselves of it.

We might learn a useful lesson upon this subject, from the

conduct of our Missionaries in this country. It is their desire, that a knowledge of the Christian faith should be as widely diffused as possible; but in order to accomplish their intentions, they do not say to the Natives, Learn our language, and we will then teach you something which it much concerns you to know, but they translate the Scriptures into a language with which the people are familiar, and thus make their prejudices, language and acquisitions subservient to their purpose.

Our grand object, therefore, should be, according to the foregoing arguments, to instruct and improve the Natives, by means of their own language, so as to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of Government; and so that when we resign the country into their hands, we may be enabled to say with confidence, that we have fulfilled our sacred trust; and that, despising all selfish interests, all partial feelings, and all prejudiced views, we have sought, in an honest and straightforward course, the welfare of our Native subjects.

The object of this Essay being only to show the propriety of education in the Native tongue, it does not belong to my purpose to advert to those other measures of improvement which are essential to the well being of the people and the country; and I shall, therefore, content myself with remarking, that in order to render any system of education effectual, it must be followed up by other measures of a enlarged and liberal character, such as lighter and more equal taxation; the appointment of Natives to higher offices in the State; and the establishment of a system, by which the people may be allowed the management of their own local affairs, and the appointment of their local officers, (subject, in the case of the higher grade of officers to the approval of Government.) These measures would tend to give them an interest and a stake in the welfare of the country; to enlarge their ideas; to enable them to obtain redress for partial or unjust taxation; to remove or equalize their burthens; to increase their feelings of self-respect; to elevate their character, and would, in the end, (as I am persuaded,) prove most beneficial both to the Government and the country.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—A brother of yours, that is to say, one bearing the same name, namely, a Friend of India, having frequently conversed with me on the internal government of this country, put into my hand yesterday the last number of your very valuable journal, and requested me to commit to paper my thoughts on your article on the late proceedings at Kurnool. That you may be put in possession of the opinion of one of a class which you have proscribed, I have done so; and trust to your candour to give them publicity. You state that a Mahomedan Government is like rotten wood, on which nothing good or useful can be carried; and you soften down your own Government miracle by stating, that it is like all Governments, capable of improvement. Now, Sir, though all must admire your patriotism in uniformly propping a Government most oppressive to this people, I think the strong contrast you have given the two Governments is scarcely fair. You foisted your arguments on the recent events that have transpired at Kurnool. I answer you by saying, that because the Peshwa Prince is, as you say, profligate, law-abiding, ignorant and tyrannical; much given to cock-fighting (a Christian vice) and strong waters, (an introduction into this country of your Christian Government,) it is not just that you should bring his acts to bear against Mahomedans generally. For if you glance over the history of Mahomedan rule, you will find that the majority of Princes were more benevolent to this country than ourselves; and that the country,—I mean not the aristocracy, but the masses,—the masses, were in far more easy circumstances under them than they are now. One tyrant is better than many; he is more easily disposed of; like the autocrats of Russia, he is subject to sudden death; and that circumstance alone makes his Government more popular than your's does. You are guilty seldom of any act of open violence. But you are—death by starvation, or to be more exact, perhaps, by withdrawing the means of livelihood, precludes before the bar of nations as murder. But you are not the less

murderers, because people's lives are taken from them by your rapacity, and under the sanction of your laws. Murder is a harsh word—you start at it. Then I will call it prematurely awailing to the grave, thousands from whose limited lives your nation enriches itself. You do not cut throats, and get four own throats cut in return; but you inflict the inward lances—the Natives bleed inwardly till they die!

Oh, Mr. Editor, that I could lead you through the villages of this beautiful country, and in disguise show you the weeping, despairing houses of the Natives, borne down by the hand of the oppressing Police; and that in disguise I could take you through the Courts of Justice furnished by your countrymen; and the victims to your system of rule would shew you that I do not exaggerate when I assert, that the country is becoming desolated by those hands whom you extol. Sir, I know that you will say that this is declaiming; and that I have given no logical proof of your Government being better than the Mahomedan was. But I will give you an opportunity of knowing that justice does not mark the course pursued by your Justices, by calling from a mass of cases that I am possessed of, a few that have, within the last fortnight, come under my observation.

In a jail a Jumadar employed three prisoners to make a hut for him near the jail. One fled to the next field, but was retaken. The Jumadar was discharged, fined 50 Rs., and imprisoned for three months. The same Magistrate who inflicted this punishment, had employed more than 50 prisoners for 8 months in cultivating oats for his horses. Some prisoners broke from jail heavily ironed. They were pursued, and three in cold blood cut down—one died—no investigation was made as to the perpetrator of this murder. A Christian lived in a house, before which was a tank—a Native went there to relieve nature, and was ordered to be seized by the master. He fled, but outstripped his pursuers. The Christian mounted his horse and followed him. He chased him to the river, into which the man jumped and was drowned. A party brought the case to the notice of the Magistrate, who issued a *persecution* for the Christian's apprehension—accommodated the prisoner with a chair, and easily disposed of the case, by dismissing it. A few nights after (when a Christian) was drunk in the streets, laying in the middle of the road; a poor Native was driving his Ekka past, and in the dark drove over the man's head. The Ekka driver was seized and thrown into jail, where he now lies. Both cases under one of your Christian Magistrates. Mr. Editor, I could fill columns with similar anecdotes that I could also prove; but these oppressions under law will suffice, when I assure you that they are of daily occurrence. You boast of a free press. Your press is as much free as the Natives are. There is not one, let me tell you, who does not rather wish for the support of the Civil Service, which forms a large Section of the Newspaper reading public. A service, in passing I may observe, of whose practice I have not now time to speak, but the policy of whose constitution I will assert is a curse to the country. Mr. Editor, your free press men are not bad at heart, but have number one, nevertheless; and let no one of your countrymen lay the flattering unction to his soul, that the Natives are represented by Calcutta papers, and that because the atrocities lately committed, (not immediately) by your enlightened Magistrates and learned Judges are not published, that they do not exist. This is only preliminary to a series of letters I intend (D. V.) writing, and I will furnish you with dates, facts, &c., of innumerable cases that I am in the course of collecting; and which I shall furnish to the British India Society in London, but which will have more weight, provided they are first published here, and run the gantlet of investigation. I am a candidate for Government employ, otherwise I would give my name. I am not rich enough to practise abstract virtue, by refusing the wages of infidels, or they should not have the opportunity of refusing, as a recruitmentist, the services of,

Your obedient servant,  
A MAHOMEDAN.

Our pamphlet on this singular letter will appear next week.—Ed.

To the Editor  
of the Friend of India.  
Sirs,—While we are  
glad, and the evils attend

the Friend of India.

our Police system are so manifestly increasing, it is strange, pass-

ing strange, that no remedy should be applied, though for several years past various measures have been contemplated, and much official correspondence, to the great waste of Government stationary and the valuable time of public functionaries, has taken place. The great increase of daring robberies, allied to it in a late number of your Indianistal, loudly calls for the immediate attention of the Government to this important part of their duty, however deeply accepted they may be with matters of external Policy; and it is devoutly to be wished, that ere long some energetic endeavour will be made to check so great and growing an evil.

Much time has been thrown away in the discussion of different theories proposed for the improvement of the Police, while the difficulties attending their adoption have prevented any of the proposed improvements being reduced to practice. I hope any fresh discussion, by the issue of long lithographed circulars, which produce nothing but a mass of jarring opinions, from which none of the higher dignitaries of the State have time to extract what is useful, will not now take place, as that would put off the day of reform *ad infinitum*; but beg, through your columns, to call the attention of our lawgivers to a new system, not only of Police, but also of Judicial and Revenue administration lately introduced by an Officer of great experience and known capabilities; and as it has already been in operation for about a twelvemonth, its practical working might be easily ascertained by the Government or Indian Law Commissioners. Indeed, the readiness with which the Governor General sanctioned the plan, shows His Lordship's conviction of its advantages, and the confidence he placed in the judgement of the Officer who proposed it.

The great disorder which manifested itself in the territory of Jahnu, a Native State, subject to the Political Agency of Bundelkhand, under a female regency, (the present Chief being a minor,) induced the Governor General to assume its direct control, and to place it under the management of Mr. S. Fraser, the Agent in Bundelkhand, subject to whose authority, Lieut. Doonan, formerly an Assistant in the Sanger territory, an officer highly qualified for the duty, was appointed Superintendent.

The Superintendent, under the general control of the Agent, exercises the powers of Magistrate and Collector; but to remedy the evils of too extended a jurisdiction, and to relieve the Superintendent of minor details, four Assistant Superintendents, from the Unconventional Service, have been appointed, with the sanction of Government. These Officers possess ample powers, both in the Judicial and Revenue departments, and each has a district of moderate extent—about 400 square miles—allotted to him, in which he resides.

The control of the Police is entrusted wholly to the Assistant. Police Chokras are stationed throughout the district, at each of which a Jumadar, instead of Thannadar, presides. As the power of making preliminary investigations in criminal cases, and the discretionary authority which, as a necessary consequence, is vested in them, is known to be a source of such oppression in the hands of the Thannadars, the Police Jumadars in the Jahnu State are deprived of the authority, the higher duties of a Thannadar being entrusted to the Assistant, while the Jumadars are considered in the light of Officers of similar denomination, stationed at outposts subordinate to the Thannadars in the British Provinces. The duty of the Jumadar and his subordinate Officers, is to guard against the occurrence of crime; and in cases of murder, theft, and other heinous offences, to secure the offender and forward him, without delay, to the Assistant; also to report the crimes committed within the limits of his Chokra. The Assistant, on receiving the report, makes due investigation, summoning such parties and witnesses as may be necessary, the Police Officers conforming to the orders he may think proper to issue in such case.

All *visu voce* examinations are made by the Assistant, who takes down the depositions in writing, and investigates the charges. Should the offence not be established against the prisoner, he is authorised, in all cases of whatever nature, immediately to discharge him; and in cases of conviction, his power extends to passing a sentence of six months' imprisonment, with or without labour and irons; and fine to the amount of 200 Rs.: those all cases of inferior magnitude are at once disposed of by him. In graver offences he is required to submit the proceedings for the orders of the Superintendent, detaining the prisoner alone in custody;

the witnesses and prosecutor being allowed to return to their homes.

Many are the advantages which this system possesses over that which obtains in the British Provinces. In the first instance, the people are saved from exactions and annoyances of the Native Police, which is a matter of such loud complaint. Secondly, Justice is brought nearer home to all suitors; for the limited extent of an Assistant's district affords every facility for a speedy dispatch of business; whereas the great space over which a Magistrate's jurisdiction extends, is a source of the greatest inconvenience to parties and witnesses, not only from the distance they have to travel, but the delays unavoidable in the Court of an Officer who has such a quantity of business thrown on his hands. Thirdly, The Superintendent or head functionary, being relieved from minor duties, has time to attend to the more important concerns of his office, while he is at the same time enabled to keep a vigilant eye over his subordinates, being authorised to receive appeals from all orders of the Assistants. Fourthly, An Assistant, by his weight in the scale of society and extent of Magisterial powers, and by being enabled promptly to visit any part of his jurisdiction, where his presence would be serviceable, is enabled to infuse vigor into the administration of Police duties, and thereby oppose an efficient check upon the commission of crime.

Besides the advantages above enumerated, the appointment of Assistants, from the powers vested in them in Revenue matters, renders their services highly valuable to the State, and advantageous to the agricultural classes. Their authority in settling disputes among the Zemindars, which is chiefly done by *punchayet*, not only facilitates the collection of Revenue; but serves, in a great degree, to prevent the occurrence of affrays, a crime for which it is lamentable to see such numbers of useful members of the community immured in the jails of the Upper Provinces.

Should you think my communication deserving of a corner in your paper, I shall, in another letter, shew how the Jalown system might, without any increase of expense to the State, a point which in these times of economy is considered of paramount importance, be gradually introduced into the British Revenues; but fearing that this letter has already extended to an objectionable length, I shall conclude for the present, and remain,

Sirs,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. F. FORM.

Dooab Viality, 15th Oct. 1859.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

**DR. WARDLAW'S MISSIONARY REMINISCENCES, at the Anniversary of the London Missionary Society.**—I was thinking, while listening to it, how very small a proportion of the intelligence embodied in that Report, would thirty years ago have filled our minds with a thrill of awe, delight, and thankfulness. I remember very well the time when the first translation of the Testament into the Bengalee language, executed by the Missionaries at Serampore, was brought to Glasgow—why, it was held as a kind of era in the Christian churches. It was a novelty with us of the Glasgow Missionary Society, who met together on the occasion when the book was laid on the table; one occupied the chair, the remembrance of whom awakens all the emotions of filial affection in my own bosom; and an eminently excellent and now sainted minister of Christ, with the books lying on the table before him, and, while all around him were in tears of delight, offered up to God the grateful thanksgivings of that meeting for the sight then presented—although it was a sealed book to them, yet it was a book which would open the treasures of divine truth to millions. We have now ceased to wonder when we hear of new translations of the Scripture; and it is a delightful thing, Sir, to recollect that the very statement of our astonishment, is one of the evidences of the progress we have made, and of the extent to which our labours have been blessed by the God of all grace. We now can hear of translations with hardly an emotion of surprise, it is what we have got—*sooner accustomed to it* but the subject still fills us with delight.—*Bengalee Magazine.*

**FRENCH PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.**—The following article on religious proselytism appears in the *Journal des Couriers*:

"Of all the faults committed in Algeria, the most pernicious, without contradiction, is the organisation of ecclesiastical proselytism. The establishment of an episcopal seat at Algiers, a political expedient, in place of the court of Rome, the very idea Archbishop of Paris, could have no other object in view than to convert the Mussulman population. It was quite certain that this establishment was not required for the spiritual wants of the army, and the Catholic colonists, for whom the Archbishop of Aix and a few chaplains would have sufficed. If any doubt could have existed, as to the intentions of the party who obtained this concession from the Government, it would have been dissipated by the terms of the bill of institution. The Pope has formally declared the design of converting the infidels. Thus, our soldiers have descended upon the coasts of Algiers as true knights of the cross, to establish the church in Africa, baptize the Belouins, and renew the very plums and very absurd expedition of St. Louis. The propaganda is in full activity. It is exercised upon Mussulmans and Jews, by the direction and care of the Marquis Vissard, who, under the colour of a work of charity, is performing the mission of conversion. He has beat up for recruits even in the harem of the ancient Bey of Constantine, and we all very well know what a noise was made about the conquest of the Oudjak Aicha. These conversions have spread alarm in the Mussulman families, who see themselves threatened in the person of their women with aspects of profanation which, in their eyes, is the most infamous of degradation; for the woman who is faithless to her religion is, in their opinion, more impure than if she were guilty of adultery and prostitution. Entire families of Arabs, who had established themselves in the plain of Mitidja, and who had sought under French domination an asylum against the persecutions of Abdel Kader, have fled before our missionaries. The chiefs of the enemy have taken advantage of this circumstance to rally against us all the tribes which wish to dissolve themselves under the influence of mild and tolerant government. By religion only, and the skilful management of the resources of fanaticism, Abdel Kader has sometimes been able to bring his camps, not his states, under a common discipline. He has not always succeeded, but if the Bishop of Algiers and his Apostolic militia be left to their work, there will soon be between the sides and the sea, for want of a Arab nation, a Mussulman church, one and indivisible like the Catholic church in Africa. The Bishop of Algiers is the most powerful auxiliary of Abdel Kader. It is he who teaches the chiefs of the Prophet to rally all the faithful against the infidels—a new war is about to commence in Africa—a war of religion; and all that is not wanting to complete our crusade, is to establish the inquisition as it existed in Goa. It is said that the mission of Frayssinet to Algeria, they are struggling then. This is true; but it is a singular abuse of words in confounding the propagation of ideas with religious proselytism. Ask the old companions of General Bonaparte what sort of propaganda they exercised in Egypt; whether they thought of preaching the gospel and establishing a church in Alexandria in virtue of a Pope's bull. The French missionaries there were, in the first instance, the members of the Institute of Egypt; they are now merchants, physicians, engineers, and officers, charged with the instruction of the Arab troops in European discipline. They have no desire to baptise the population of Egypt; they confine their mission to the conversion of the people to our arts and habits. The English, who never omit the employment of religious proselytism when they have the opportunity as the means of conquest and civilisation, have comprehended that this means, although efficacious with insular savages, would be pernicious in an old civilised country, and one in which the religion of the people is deeply rooted. They owe their success in India to the spirit of toleration. It is only by tolerance that we can succeed in Africa. The idea of our becoming the apostles of Catholicism among the Mussulman population is the wildest and most ridiculous of all ideas. The first efforts of our converts have already produced the most fatal results; we do not give them two years to effect the loss of the colony."

**CANONIZATION BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**—It is, we believe, scarcely known in this country, that the reigning monarch of Russia, the Emperor Nicholas, has himself by his own high authority as supreme head of the church of Russia, canonized a saint; but such is the awe; and the person so canonized was the Chaplain of Peter the Great, who refused to hold any intercourse with his imperial master, when, in imitation of the fashion then prevailing in Europe, he decorated one of his imperial galleons with the statues of the heathen gods and goddesses. The reverend chaplain, true to the well-known aversion to images of the Greek church, declared that his imperial master had encouraged the sin of idolatry; and as he continued firm in his interpretation of the arguments set up by the Emperor, the people considered the chaplain a confessor of their faith, and ever afterwards honoured his memory as that of a saint. The present Emperor was advised by his ministers to honour the feelings of the people, and to establish a feast in respect to him as a supreme head of the church, by canonizing the chaplain of the study chaplain. The Emperor had already canonized a saint in 1825, and he afterwards, perceiving

its policy, as part of the mystery of state, he converted a synd of the ecclesiastical dignitaries, and commanded them to proceed to the canonization, which was completed accordingly; and the chaplain is now a saint in the Russian calendar, by the will of the Emperor.—*Esquiver.*

## SCIENTIFIC.

**STEAM SHIPS IN THE CLYDE.**—The whole river Clyde is, indeed, at this moment, a scene of rapid progress to the mass who is interested in the progress of steam navigation. We were shown a large ship called the *Achilles*, of about 1,000 tons, floating in the basin of a Mr. Steele, at Greenock, which is to contain engines of about the size of the *British Queen*, and which we were also shown in the establishment of Messrs. Laird and Co. The *Achilles* is a noble and symmetrical vessel, rising to a great height out of the water, yet standing as stiff as a castle; and her engines are framed in a colonnade of eight Grecian-Doric columns of gigantic proportions, carrying an entablature which connects the two engines with much elegance. I should have imagined that this vessel was designed to cross the Atlantic or Indian Ocean, at least; but, to my astonishment, I found her merely built as one of the magnificent line of packets between Liverpool, Greenock, and Glasgow, to ply in concert with almost equally fine vessels called the *Actæon*, *Esper*, *Comander*, &c.—vessels so large that the dock-gates of Liverpool (to their shame be it said) cannot admit the largest and barely the others! The *Achilles* will form a most interesting experiment in regard to power. The proportion of 500 horse power to 1,000 tons, is a proportion unequalled in the world, and will decide some important questions of general interest.

There is another experiment of equal interest at present in progress in the Clyde. The *Five King* is a vessel of very peculiar construction, built for Mr. Ashton Smith, of Wales, as a steam yacht. The midship section of the vessel is very peculiar, being a plan of Mr. Smith's invention; and the water-lines adopted are those of which you have repeatedly given diagrams, in your accounts of the British Association, as having been proposed by Mr. Scott Russell, to admit of the vessel's passing through the water with least resistance. This experiment is the fourth which has been made avowedly upon this form of water-line, the first having been made by Mr. Russell himself in 1845-6. This is the largest yet tried, the vessel being 600 tons, and the engines 250 horse power; and although the proportional power is much less than what we find to be in general use on the Clyde, yet this singular vessel is now the fastest vessel afloat. We were told by a gentleman who was on board at one of her trials, and who had previously been prejudiced against her shape, that she performed, without having set a stick of powder, the measured distance, in rather fresh weather, of 15 miles in 45 minutes; being about 15 miles an hour through the water. And the same vessel has since gone from Liverpool to Greenock, and from Greenock to Liverpool, each way in less than 15 hours, each way without canvas, in fresh blowing weather, being about a rate of 15 miles an hour. This vessel we saw lying alongside the *British Queen*; and although she seemed very diminutive in comparison, yet she appeared elegantly shaped; and the part of her above water has the form of an excellent sea-boat. We were told that she has also a great capacity for carrying cargo, and would have been repeatedly bought as a merchant steamer, had not the owner wished to retain her as a yacht. We were also shown a large steam ship at Greenock for the India Steam Navigation Company, by the Cape of Good Hope; and several large steam frigates, now fitting up for government; besides preparations for large steam ships for the Halifax and London mail communication; but I must not extend further the notice of these preparations.—*Athenæum.*

**AIR AND VAPOUR LIGHT.**—[Abridged from the *Mechanics Magazine*.]—The merits of this invention are the production of a brilliant light at a less expense than any thing hitherto known, of more intensity than ordinary gases, consequently producing more light with less flame, and from substances universally to be met with at little expense. The substances from which this light is obtained are rare fluids resulting from the distillation of tar, other vegetable or mineral; and that produced by the coking, or destructive distillation of coals, resin, argentine, pitch, and various bitumens, animal and other bad oils, and most of the inflammable bitumens, &c., which are formed into vapour in a sort of retort, and then mixed with a sufficient quantity of oxygen from the atmosphere. The light, it may be said, mixes itself, for it is in that way the supply of vapour of the hydrocarbon, which, being mixed as it is formed with a sufficient quantity of air, at a proper temperature, produces the light. This mixture of oxygen and vapour takes place in the burner, which also answers the purpose of a retort; so that the whole process of making a light similar to gas is performed at once. This burner is so designed as to take "an easy adjustment, a certain and inva-  
— a universally regular quantity of vapour is formed  
— or portion of air being admitted by means of a cock, the which is in consequence

riation, unless from a very great alteration in the degree of temperature, which would have but a trifling effect, and which can be instantly corrected. The hydrocarbons are contained in a reservoir connected with the burner, and are allowed to flow into it to a given height: an overflow is practiced, either in the reservoir, or the burner itself, to prevent the possibility of any material rise of the fluid in the burner, which would cause too great a production of vapour, and require a larger quantity of air, or produce smoke, or still more serious consequences; but the overflow can be disposed with, if the fluid be made to rise from an intermediate reservoir, by the means known and practiced in oil lamps, &c. The air is introduced by means of a small tube, which passes through the fluid in the burner, and is thus forced up an inverted tube fixed to the top, to receive a certain degree of heat, and then returns down upon the fluid to mix with the vapour, afterwards to escape for combustion. The air is supplied to the different lights by means of pipes in the same way as gas, through which it is forced from a reservoir or feeder under a pressure of about half an ounce on the inch; or when the lamps are made portable the self-acting air feeder can be placed in the bottom of the lamp, or compressed air used with proper arrangement.—*Ibid.*

**GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, June 10.—EGYPT.**—The personal narrative of the Pasha of Egypt from Cairo to Fawagio, on the Nile Nubia, in 1858-59, translated from the Turkish, and announced by Dr. Bowring.—Leaving Cairo in a steamer on the 13th of October last, the Pasha and his suite, including several European engineers, &c., ascended the course of the Nile as far as the estuaries at Es-suan, which they reached on the 26th, the vessel having only grounded once at Atfah, about seven hours' asse Cairo. Embarking here in a dahabiyah, as the steamer could not pass the narrow, they passed Danguah, and proceeded on to Assiut, where they landed, and crossed the desert of Bahyeh, reaching the Nile again at Jebel Bahwan, and thence went to Khartum, at the junction of the White and Blue Rivers. Stopping here for a few days, the party proceeded by Wad Medinah and Senar to Roseires, where they arrived on the 23rd December, and remained a fortnight. On this part of the route a great quantity of birds were met with—grouse, wild geese, ducks, pelicans, ostriches, &c., about the Turah, and on their journey, they slept the first night at Feratut, the second at Idali, the third at Kayar, and on the fourth day, the 18th January, reached the mountains and village of Fawagio, on the west bank of the river. The Pasha remained some time here, and gave orders for building a house for himself, and magazines for provisions and ammunition, on an eminence nearly surrounded by water, on the opposite bank of the stream. He visited the ruins of the continuance of the gasses, or slave hunts, and set at liberty a number of prisoners taken at Karlofah. From Fawagio the Pasha advanced to Fazaigoro, whither Khosra Effendi and Messrs. Lambert and Bureau, engineers, had preceded him, to examine the district and search for gold dust. After having explored the torrent Khor-el-Wall from its source to its mouth, and ascertained that the sands are equally rich throughout its whole extent, descended, on the 31st January, from the mountains of Fazaigoro to the plains, and selected the junction of the Khor-el-Wall with the Bah-el-Arsek as the site of a town, to be named after himself, Mohammed Ali, in which 1500 families from Fawagio are to be located, to work the gold mines. After having received the neighbouring Sheikh, and urged them to cultivate the ground, and to send their children to Cairo for instruction, the Viceroy departed on his return. At Khartum he gave permission to the Christians to erect a church; at Danguah he proclaimed the freedom of trade in indigo, which this province and Berber produce in great quantities; and leaving M. Lambert to make a report upon a projected railroad across the desert from Abu Mohammed to Kuruksa, and another on the formation of a canal between the White River and Karlofah, in order to furnish water to irrigate the land, then followed the springing of the iron from the mines which exist in the neighbouring mountains, he continued his journey, and on the 14th of March the cannon of Cairo announced to Egypt the return of the Viceroy, after an absence of five months. The Pasha, knowing the interest felt by Europe in the discovery of the sources of the White Nile, determined to send an expedition for that purpose, consisting of three dahabiyahs, with a chosen crew of sixty sailors, and the command of three khedivial officers of his fleet; this he dispatched Cairo on the 20th September, 1858—when at Khartum, in February, 1859, on his return from Fazaigoro, the Pasha inspected this small flotilla, and thinking that it might receive annoyance from the negroes who, as usual with lanes and arrows, inhabit the banks of the White River, he added four more dahabiyahs to three which he had first appointed, and also gave the protection of 500 regular troops, being 1000 in all, to the command M. Thibaut and Suliman Kashaef, who both possess considerable knowledge of the river; favourable wind having sprung up, the Pasha directed the flotilla to proceed to examine a portion of the river, afterwards to return to Khartum, and lay in a year's provisions, and to be prepared to set out on their voyage after the rains.—*Ibid.*

**TRAVELLERS.**—We learn that Mr. D'Abadie, the dis-

distinguished African traveller, is about immediately to leave London for Abyssinia, to join his brother. Recently, too, the Parisian Institute has received a communication from M. Combes, the companion of M. Tannier, whose travels were reviewed in this journal (No. 503), announcing that he is on the point of commencing another African journey, and requesting instructions. To this we may add, that in the session of Astronomy the Academy has elected M. Llonville, in the room of M. Lefrancas Lalande.—*Athenaeum*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**SIR JOHN LEMAN.**—The following obituary of the late Sir John Lemau, who was not long since a humble frame-work-knitter, in Nottingham, appears in the *Nottingham Journal*. The deceased had succeeded in making good his claim to the title, but had not obtained possession of the estates.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at Cliffe House, near Wakefield, Sir John Lemau, Bart., aged 39 years. He was the fifth baronet in succession from Sir William Lemau, Bart., of Parthaw, Herefordshire. We regret to record the death of this baronet, whose insatiable labor of mind and body in a just cause has shortened his days. He has for the last six months been sinking under the great anxiety of mind which his case naturally produced; and though he was attended by three eminent physicians from Wakefield and Leeds, he gradually sunk, and died at the very time his labours were being crowned with success; his case having passed through the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and he received the signature and seal of the Queen, and he had only to go to London to "suffer recovery." But which his failing strength would not permit. His next heir, Edward Gouffrey Lemau, will have comparatively nothing to do in order to obtain possession of the immense property. Sir John's dying request was, that every person who had lent him money should be speedily paid; which request his executors will see punctually complied with as soon as possible. He was interred on Monday at Sandall, near Wakefield.—*Christ. Adv.*

**CORDIALS AND CORONERS.**—About a fortnight since, Mr. Wakley was called to hold an inquest on the body of a person who had died, we believe in the neighbourhood of Saffron-hill, in consequence of drinking a large portion of gin. One of the jurors, who was a teetotaler, remarked, that gin and other strong liquors were the cause of half the sudden deaths that happened; and that if the principle of teetotalism were generally practised, deaths would be far less frequent, and taxation would be reduced by perhaps one-half. To Sir M. Wakley, it is said, answered; observing, "I think intoxication likely to be the cause of one-half the inquests that are held." Mr. Bell, the clerk to the inquest, observed, that the proportion of deaths so occasioned was supposed to be three out of five. "Then," said Sir M. Wakley, "there are annually 1,500 inquests in the western division of Middlesex, and according to that ratio, 900 of the deaths are produced by hard drinking. I am surprised that the legislature, which is so justly particular about chemists and druggists vending poison, is not equally so with the vendors of gin, which appears to cause such a dreadful waste of human life." Another affecting case occurred last week. An inquest was held in a public house on the body of a female who had died suddenly in a fit of intoxication. Sir M. Wakley is reported to have said on that occasion, "I regret that we are so often obliged to hold such serious inquiries in public-houses." A remark having been made about gin-drinking, the coroner said, "I have lately seen so much of the evil effects of gin-drinking, that I am inclined to become a teetotaler. Gin may be thought the best friend I have: it causes me to hold annually 1,000 inquests more than I should otherwise hold. But, besides these, I have reason to believe that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons die in this metropolis annually from the effects of gin-drinking, upon whom no inquests are held." Since I have been coroner I have seen no many murders, by poison, by drowning, by hanging, by cutting the throat, in consequence of drinking ardent spirits, that I am astonished the legislature does not interfere. I am confident that they will, before long, be obliged to interfere with respect to the sale of liquor containing alcohol. The gin-seller should be made as responsible as the chemist and druggist. And I think it is right the publicans should know that even now they are, to a certain extent, responsible in the eye of the law. If a publican allows a man to stand at his bar, and serves him with several glasses of liquor, and sees him drink till he gets intoxicated; and if that man should afterwards die, and a surgeon should depose that his death was accelerated by the liquor so drunk, then would the publican be liable to be punished for having aided to bring about that death."—*Temperance Intelligence*.

**STAGE TRICK.**—Our mention of the Parisian theatres usually introduces an extract from that strange record, the *Gazette des Tribunaux*,—a cause sufficiently whimsical, not, however, unique, which was tried on the 3rd of this month, before the *Cour Royale* of Paris. It appears, that during the management of the Theatre *Ambigu Comique* by M. de Cœ-Champagne, he entered into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with one M. Mennevier, who agreed to furnish, for the use of his theatre,

the required quantity of support in the shape of a corps of *claqueurs*. M. de Cœ-Champagne was succeeded in the management by M. Cormon and Contrail, and the same treaty was not on under their dispensation. M. Mennevier received his sixteen to twenty tickets of admission as usual, and, as usual, his directions at which of the scenes he was to laugh—at which *tableaux* he was to be enthusiastic—at which such of his patrons he was to circulate the murmur of gratified sentiment. One positive order on the part of the manager to his independent friend, among many others produced in evidence, was, "*Chapelle ferme ce soir*." It appears, however, that M. Mennevier became lazy and extortionate, or M. Cormon and Contrail continued; in short, the applauding machinery, after working regularly for a while, stopped, and the *claqueurs* came before the Court, to sue for redress, and the compulsory fulfilment of the treaty, so far as concerned his privilege. The *Cour Royale* reviewed the evidence, laughed at the diplomatic correspondence between the high contracting parties, and decided, that M. Mennevier, having practised a dishonest trade, was not a fit subject for legal protection. The *claqueurs*, in short, lost his cause.—*Athenaeum*.

**TURKISH AFFAIRS EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. J. A. JETTER.**—"The news respecting Turkey must have been very interesting to you of late. The unexpected death of Sultan Mahmood, the entire overthrow of the Turkish army by Ibrahim Pasha, the delivery of the whole Turkish fleet by its commander Abdukt Pasha, to Mahmud Ali, together with the doubtful and very precarious state of the Turkish empire. These are subjects which must interest every man, but particularly the Christian, who looks on these things as preparatory means for the restoration of the Jews to the land of their fathers, their subsequent conversion to Christ their Messiah, and the ushering in of the millennium.

"And what will you say, my dear Brother, when I tell you, that there is now more expectation than ever on the part of the Jews, that the time is at hand when they shall return to the beloved land of their fathers. A Sir Moses Montefiore, a brother-in-law to the late Baron Rothschild, of London, an immensely rich Jew, has now travelled through Palestine with the sole purpose of ameliorating the state of his nation. He has given away large sums of money to those Jews who are poor in Palestine. I have my accounts from good authority, a converted Jew, Sir Calman, who is now here, and has just come from Syria; Sir Moses has obtained permission from Mahmud Ali to establish five banking houses at Alexandria, Cairo, Damascus, Beyrout and Aleppo, in connection with which hospitals and asylums, &c., are to be established, and I hear the Jews already look upon this gentleman as their deliverer. He has guaranteed five millions of dollars for this establishment to Mahmud Ali; and they being established we shall soon see the Jews flock to Palestine; this is considered here as a most important event. Sir Moses wants the Jews to engage in agriculture, and proposed to assist them by all the means in his power. He is going to send out implements of agriculture from England, and will give them money to purchase cattle, horses, &c. The land he will take either by lease or purchase. Sir Calman informs me, that there are already two villages exclusively inhabited by Jews, in Palestine, one near Baffi, and another near Lebanon. Sir Moses has returned to England, and will communicate the result of his visit to the rest of his brethren there. We shall, doubtless, soon hear something more about this interesting subject."

"In connection with this striking sign of the times, we ought not to overlook the wonderful improvements in navigation. Two years ago it was quite a serious undertaking to go from Smyrna only to Palestine, and you had usually to embark in a miserable Greek or Turkish pilgrim ship, and expose yourself to all manner of incense and hardship. Now you can go with perfect ease and safety on board a fine Steam in four or five days, whereas in the former, a passage was not accomplished before six or eight weeks. And there is now a complete line of Steamers from Smyrna to Constantinople, and from thence through the Black Sea, and the Danube, as far as Ulm, into the very heart of Germany. A short journey of three days conveys you from thence to Bude or Heidelberg, or another line of Steamers communicating with London. Then the Steamers from India to Europe, what could facilitate the gathering of the outcasts of Israel more than these swift messengers? Only think, the Scotch Kirk has sent out a deputation to inquire into the state of the Jews, both in Asia and Europe, with a view to open missions among them. Ten of the numbers of the deputation are now with us, and (we have passed on. Dr. Keith, the man so celebrated by his writings on the prophecies, is one of them, and slept a night in the very room in which I am now writing. My dear Brother, I consider it of importance to give particular attention to the subject of *Chiliasm*, if it is only for this one reason, as being calculated to lead to a faithful and prayerful frame of mind, and at the same time to expose respecting our mission, particularly, and independent of pre-political state of the world, and of these countries led

every observant man in expect great revolutions? Let the present infidel powers of Europe, (England included, as regards her present Government) endeavour to patch up things, and to keep Turkey from falling to pieces; they will not be able. The crescent is waning to rise no more, though the Turks try to be more religious now, than they ever seem to have been. They endeavour to retrieve their fortunes; this they openly say. Want of attention to their prayers, &c., is considered by many as the cause that their empire is sinking. A fortnight since an Imam here undertook to recommence the same warfare as his false prophet, and drew the sword. He collected several hundred Turks for this vile purpose, and intended first to kill the Franks. His plans were soon discovered, and he was executed. They hatched devilishly; every one that is suspected of rebellious intentions is taken forthwith and made over into the hands of the executioner. In Constantinople, they say, after the accession of the present Sultan, the Bosphorus was even crowded with dead bodies. They take them in the upper part of the city, where there is a tower on the water's edge. Whoever enters into it returns no more. The present Sultan is but a boy of sixteen, apparently of no talents. All is carried back, as far as possible, to the old style. There is no firm nor courage left among the Turks. Ten days ago a false report was spread in Smyrna of a revolution; the whole town was thrown into confusion; the Turks fled from the Christians, and ran up the Castle Hill, and the Christians fled from the Turks and betook themselves in sea. We were just in town, and I never saw such a scene before. All were running, lost upon asking the reason, nobody could tell why! Revolutions may be expected, particularly in Turkey in Europe, and there is no power to prevent them.—*Christian Intelligencer*.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

### ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 19th October, 1839.

Mr. J. E. Fraser, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Rajshy, has obtained leave of absence from the 4th to the 31st instant, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

The 19th October, 1839.

Mr. D. Cunliffe is authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Cutch.

Mr. P. A. E. Dalry, is appointed an Assistant to the Commissioner of the 10th or Cutch Division. This cancels his appointment of the 12th September last, as Assistant to Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda.

The 23rd October, 1839.

The Honourable C. C. Enslin (late Consulting Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhopal), is allowed leave of absence for six months, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Hills for the benefit of his health.

Mr. A. Reid, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Khos Malda, in Behar, has obtained leave of absence from the Commissioner of the Division, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. C. Hamilton, the Collector, will in addition to his own duties take charge of the office of Mr. Reid, during his absence.

The 26th October, 1839.

Commissioners of Revenue are hereby directed to furnish to the Military Board, in the following form, for the information of the Supreme Government and the Honourable Court of Directors, a return of all "Public Works of Utility" within their respective Divisions, which may have been executed at the cost of private individuals since the date of the returns on which the Schedule published in the 3d Supplement of the Calcutta Gazette of the 16th March, 1836, was founded.

Removal of the India  
District. vide by whom Description Place where Constructed. of the Work. Constructed. By. As. Co. (Signed) J. B. J. HALLIDAY, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 16th October, 1839.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct to Mr. H. M. Packer, First Member of the House of Commons, Bala and Opland, and of the Marine Board, leave of absence for one month, from the 24th instant.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Civil Assistant Surgeon John W. Fraser to be Assistant to the Surgeon General.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Stitch, the 14th October, 1839.

Captain A. B. Holmes, of the Indian Navy, has been appointed Political Agent at Aden.

Lieutenant Gregory Haines, of the 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has this day been appointed to be an Assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the Fisheries of the Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

T. H. MADDOCK, Off. Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Govt. Genl.

## MILITARY.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 24th October, 1839.

No. 108 of 1839.—Lieutenant John William Carnegie, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No. 109 of 1839.—A Private in Her Majesty's 8th Foot, is appointed a "Public Works, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the 10th or Cutch Division, under the Superintending Engineer, in the Political Department, that the Organisation of the

Mr. A. Private in Her Majesty's 8th Foot, is appointed a "Public Works, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the 10th or Cutch Division, under the Superintending Engineer, in the Political Department, that the Organisation of the

ed, and both remodelled the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the 3d Corps shall be immediately reduced to 8 Companies, or

8 Subalterns,

8 Jemadars,

40 Havildars,

40 Subalterns,

40 Drummers, and

800 Privates; and eventually, by the operation of

Casualties, to its original strength of,  
8 Subalterns,  
8 Jemadars,  
40 Havildars,  
40 Subalterns,  
40 Drummers, and  
800 Privates; and the New or Upper Assam Corps augmented to 8 Companies of 100 Privates each, with the present proportion of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers, per Company.

The officers Commanding the Lower Assam Subdivisions will discontinue recruiting for that Corps until its strength is reduced below the Establishment authorized in its first formation in General Orders No. 26, of the 13th April, 1836.

The two Corps will henceforth be designated respectively, the 1st and 2d, instead of the Lower and Upper Assam Subdivisions.

All Supernumeraries in the first Corps in excess of 800 Privates, together with  
2 Subalterns,  
2 Jemadars,  
12 Havildars,  
12 Subalterns, and  
2 Drummers, are to be immediately transferred to the 2d Corps.

The Supernumeraries in the 1st Corps, who may be unwilling to engage in the 2d, are to be discharged.

The two additional Bata authorized for the use of the 1st Corps, on its augmentation in the month of March last, are, together with their Crews, to be transferred to the new, or 2d Corps.

Fort William, 24th October, 1839.

No. 109 of 1839.—Superintending Corvet Octavio Hamilton is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry, vice Cornet Harry Brougham deceased.

Mr. Henry Mein Wilson, having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the Service, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to Instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors. Mr. Wilson is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

In continuation of General Orders, No. 77 of 1839, under date the 29th May last, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to transfer Supernumerary 3d Lieutenant George Hamilton, of the Bombay Engineers, to the Corps of Engineers in Bengal.

3d Lieutenant Macleod will take rank in the Engineers Corps under this Presidency, according to the List received from the Honourable the Court of Directors and published in the General Orders above mentioned.

The leave of absence granted to Ensign Hastings Young, 63d Native Infantry, in G. O. G. O. of the 6th ultimo, to visit the Presidency, is extended for three months, from the 15th proximo, to proceed to Sea, on Medical Certificate.

The undersigned Non-Commissioned officers are appointed Barrack Sergeants, in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Lower Provinces:

Sergeant George Watson, of the 4th Company, } To be Barrack Sergeant, 1st Battalion Artillery, of the 4th Company. } grants.

Sergeant Thomas MacNamara, of the 1st Company, } To be Barrack Sergeant, 1st Battalion Artillery, of the 1st Company. } grants.

Corporal Vernal, temporarily employed in the 3d Division, Department of Public Works, is permanently appointed an Assistant Overseeer in that Department, and also placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Lower Provinces.

No. 110 of 1839.—Captain and Brevet Major William Frederick Steer, of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from this date, on the Pension of a Major, in conformity with the Regulations of the 29th December, 1837.

W. A. CURRIE, Major, Off. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Stitch, the 11th October, 1839.

Captain J. Fordey, of Artillery, and Revenue Surveyor in the Agre District, has obtained, in the Revenue Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 12th August last, leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for six months, from the 20th July, 1839.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept. with the Govt. Genl.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 17th September, 1839.

The Presidency division order of the 4th instant, directing Cornet R. Richardson, now attached to the 10th, to join and to do duty with the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry at Ballahpur, is confirmed.

The Delhi portion or of the 27th ultimo, directing Lieutenant J. R. Western, of the Engineers, to receive charge of the office and perform the duties of the executive Engineer at Delhi, during the absence, on service, of Captain Birtley, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Honourable Military order of the 6th ultimo, appointing Brevet Major S. L. Thompson, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the charge of the sutler's house at that station, during the employment of Lieutenant D. T. Pollock, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, with the force proceeding to Joudhpore, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of field officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. H. Lister, from the 70th to the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Adjutant P. M. Hay, from the 24th to the 50th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Mackenzie, from the 36th to the 24th regiment of native infantry.

1st Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 7th battalion of infantry, is exempted from further examination in the native languages, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort St. James, to be qualified to perform the duties of Interpreter in a native camp.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, from 1st November to 1st March, 1930, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

1st Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, from 1st November to 1st December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

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1st Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, from 1st November to 1st December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

from 10th September to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

32nd regiment native infantry—Lieutenant E. C. Close, from 1st August to 10th September, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, and to enable him to report.

32nd regiment native infantry—Lieutenant C. E. Burton, from 15th August to 10th September, in extension, to enable him to report.

32nd regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, from 23rd March to 10th April, in extension, to enable him to report.

Mr. W. Smith, on leave of absence from the rank of Captain in the 19th regiment of native infantry, to leave of absence, from the 25th October to 1st December, 1930, to visit Mysore and Peshawar, on his private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 23d September, 1930.

The Kurram station order of the 4th instant, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master C. E. Gurnell, of the 50th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, on the departure of Captain Grant to Ferozepore, and until the arrival of the division, is confirmed.

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, confirmed:

The Malpottanah district order of the 29th ultimo, directing the Deputy Commissioner of (now) at Ajmer to hire 1 sirdar, 1st workman, and 1 horse cart, during the absence, on service, of part of the permanent mangle establishment.

The Narnaul station order of the 24th ultimo, directing the commanding department to hire, for the sick left in the barracks on the march of the 2nd and 4th regiments, 1 cook, 1 barber, 1 sweeper, 1 porter, and for the sick of the cavalry and artillery, 1 donkey and 1 mule.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant R. B. Smith to be Adjutant.

The undermentioned officers are transferred in the Town Major's list, and appointed to the situations specified opposite their names:

Sergeant Thomas Mearns, after European regiment, into Sergeant Major, and Staff Sergeant James Willshire, of the 24th company 5th battalion of artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant, to the depot battalion at Ferozepore.

Quarter Master Sergeant David Henderson, of the 4th regiment of native infantry, to be Sergeant Major, and Gunner Christopher Stokes, of the 24th company 5th battalion of artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant, to the depot battalion at Bareilly.

Quarter Master Sergeant Samuel McLeod, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to be Sergeant Major, and Gunner William Stewart, of the 4th company 5th battalion of artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant, to the depot battalion at Jampur.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Fowdy, of the 29th regiment of native infantry, to be Sergeant Major, and Corporal Edwin Williams, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant, to the depot battalion at Delhi.

Corporal Waterwright is promoted to Sergeant, from this date.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following transfers and postings in the subordinate medical department:

Apothecary C. Lamborn, from Her Majesty's 21st foot, to the garrison hospital at Calcutta.

Apothecary E. George (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 21st foot.

Apothecary H. Leach (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 21st foot.

Apothecary G. Simmonds (new promotion) to the 2d European regiment, and will proceed to the Presidency with the invalids of the season, and report himself to the officiating Superintending Surgeon there.

Apothecary C. A. Carr (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 20th foot, which he will join on the expiration of his present leave.

Steward J. Bain, from the 3d of the 2d brigade of horse artillery.

Steward H. Cunningham (new promotion) to the 3d brigade of horse artillery.

Steward G. Parnell (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 16th foot.

Assistant Apothecary T. McKeay (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 3d batt.

Assistant Apothecary J. Mathews (new promotion) to the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

Assistant Apothecary W. G. Bayley (new promotion) will place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the 2nd division.

Assistant Apothecary D. Wedgbery (new promotion) will do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the 2nd division.

Assistant Apothecary J. Fenn (new promotion) and Assistant Apothecary F. Buchanan (new promotion) are directed to place themselves under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the 2nd division.

Assistant Steward W. Norris (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 16th foot.

James Cassidy Stout and William B. H. Green, who were appointed Hospital Apprentices in General orders of the 18th June last, having failed to report themselves to the Superintending Surgeon within whose circle they reside, are struck off the list of subordinate medical services.

The undermentioned individuals are appointed Hospital Apprentices, to fill vacancies in the subordinate medical department, and are directed to report themselves, within two months from this date, to the nearest Superintending Surgeon:

Joseph Horne, Robert Brown, James McCormick, John Debuson, John Andrew, George Green, Samuel Jarman, Philip Nisbet, James Charles Hawley, James Workman, J. G. Parry, William Marshall Thompson, George Flynn and John Taylor.

These youths shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be made to head quarters, by the Superintending Surgeon of the division in which they may be employed; and should it appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinate medical attendants, such individuals as may be so considered, will either be discharged the service, or disposed of as may hereafter be determined.

This is to be distinctly explained to the Apprentices, on their joining an hospital.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,  
J. R. LITTLE, Major Secretary, Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ferozepore, 1st September, 1930.

No. 11—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the

Head Quarters, Meerut, 17th September, 1930.

At a general court martial assembled at Nussersind, on Monday the 8th day of September, 1930, Shalik Bahin Ali, Private, of the 50th company 5th battalion of artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:

(Charge.)—For having at Nussersind, on the 12th August 1930, entered the store room of No. 2 light field battery, and stolen therefrom eleven cartridges of snuffing ammunition.

Finding.—The court of session, that the prisoner Shalik Bahin Ali, Private, 5th company 5th battalion of artillery, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court of session found the prisoner guilty, do sentence him, Shalik Bahin Ali, to imprisonment, with hard labor on the roads, for the period of (1) one year.

(Signed) Confirmed.

17th September, 1930. JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.

The sentence is to be transferred to the civil authorities at Ajmer, for the purpose of undergoing his punishment; and his name will come to be borne on the rolls of the 5th battalion of artillery.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 19th September, 1930.

The following Nussersind station order of the 10th instant, is confirmed.

Directing Sergeant J. Griffiths, of the 12th native infantry, to afford medical aid to the squadron of the 9th regiment of light cavalry, and the sick and recruits left behind by corps proceeding on service.

The following Marwar field force orders, issued by Major General R. Hampton, are confirmed.

19th September, 1930.—Appointing Surgeon W. Darby, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the general staff of the force.

19th September, 1930.—Directing Brigadier C. F. Widd, on his arrival at Ajmer, to detach Assistant Surgeon W. Shillito to Nussersind for the purpose of assuming charge of the sick of the corps arrived from Nussersind in progress to the hills.

19th September, 1930.—Directing Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Goodall to receive charge of the stores and the sick of the 4th battalion of artillery at Nussersind, and to remain with them at Ajmer.

Placing Assistant Apothecary E. Smith under the orders of the officiating medical store-keeper to the force.

Appointing Surgeon J. Greig, of the 32nd regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the sick of the artillery, the sappers and miners, and other military; details left at Ajmer.

Directing Surgeon J. Fairbridge, of the 9th light cavalry, to take medical charge of the 74th regiment of native infantry, proceeding with the lead parties of the force.

Appointing Sergeant Anderson, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, Deputy Provost Marshal, and Sergeant Lowry, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, Assistant Sappers Major, to the force, from the 1st instant.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 20th September, 1930.

The Presidency division order of the 8th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Fringle, M. D., now at the general hospital, to do duty with Her Majesty's 21st regiment (Rifles) at Gilchrist, is confirmed.

The Chinnow station order of the 9th instant, appointing lance Corporal John Henry, of Her Majesty's 21st regiment, or Rifles, to act as church clerk at that station, with retrospective effect from the 1st instant, is confirmed.

The Kurram district order of the 8th instant, appointing Captain R. H. Lecher, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Kurram local battalion, on the departure of Lieutenant Lipinski, to join his own corps, the 20th native infantry, proceeding on service, is confirmed.

The suspension from rank and pay of Lieutenant F. W. Cornish, of the 8th battalion of artillery, by sentence of a general court martial, will terminate on the 30th instant, when that officer is to resume his duties.

Assistant Surgeon E. V. Davis is removed from the left wing of the 44th to the 25th regiment of native infantry, which will proceed to join on the 1st of this order.

Colonel James Campbell of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed a laboratory-man in the arsenal of Fort William, to complete the establishment.

Hospital Apprentice S. F. Toy is, at his own request, discharged the service.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 21st September, 1930.

The Delhi garrison order of the 20th instant, directing Captain F. C. Anderson, officiating Major of Brigade, to receive charge of the executive engineer's office, consequent on the departure of Captain Kelly, is, under the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, confirmed, with retrospective effect from the 10th ultimo.

Captain E. J. Betts, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at the Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

25th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J. O. Galskell, from 25th March to 20th March, in extension to enable him to join his corps.

4th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant and Adjutant M. R. Coulson,



publication of the following Extract of a letter from the Honourable the  
Court of Directors, for the information of Her Majesty's Regiment in  
India.

*Extract of a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors,*  
No. 11, dated 5th April, 1849.

Paragraph 2. We trust that measures have been taken for equipping His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry with the best of Country material, agreeably to the Orders contained in our Military letter of the 10th April 1834. When they have been in use for a sufficient period, we shall be glad to receive the Regimental returns of their efficiency.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
R. TORRENS, Maj. Genl. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## MANUSCRIPT

— 31. At Cabrutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsay, aged 47 years.

## DEATHS

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

## ABSTRACT

*Per Annand Chunder from Monlmrin.*—Mr. J. Johnson.  
*Per Annabella from the Cape of Good Hope.*—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan.

## DEPARTMENTS

Captain Campbell; the Hon. J. C. Erskine; Mr. Plowden; Sir John H. M. Williams; H. Hastings, Esq.; Major Pogson, and Mr. Isaac Lohman.

## TEN STEAMERS

Captain Campbell, the Hon. J. C. Breakey, Mr. Rowland, George H. M. Williams; H. Hastings, Esq., Major Pigeon, and Mr. Isaac Lohman.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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hs. yearly, if paid in advance.

MR. SMITH'S REPORT ON THE POLICE.—A Correspondent of the *Harker*, who has been so fortunate as to obtain a sight of the Report on the State of the Police, drawn up by the Superintendent, has published some observations on it in that journal, from which we infer, that Mr. Smith is unfriendly to two innovations which the general voice has, with some exceptions, pronounced to be reforms. The first refers to the substitution of the vernacular languages for the Persian in the Native Courts, fiscal, civil and magisterial. It is easy to account for, and to excuse, a lingering attachment, in some of the senior functionaries of Government, to the use of the old language, to which they have been accustomed through a long official career. But in estimating the nature and effects of the change, we must raise our minds above temporary considerations, and bring into view the anticipations of the future. For although the restoration of the vernacular languages to their legitimate place in our administration, is already found to be a blessing, by removing one main obstruction to the temple of justice, it is in the future and progressive improvement of the people, that the advantages attending it will be more particularly developed. The reform is one of such obvious necessity, that the future historian will scarcely credit the fact, that an enlightened Government, like that of England, could have continued for eighty years to force the people to transact all business in a language, foreign equally to them and to their rulers; and this anomaly will be ranked in the same class of absurdities with the exploded use of magic. Yet strange as it may seem, the change is still deprecated. With every respect for those who yet cling conscientiously, but we think, erroneously, to the use of Persian, we may be allowed to remark, that the first step in the improvement of our Courts, must necessarily be to throw them open to the people, by the adoption of their own language; the first movement towards national elevation, must be the removal of that proscription which prevented the cultivation of the languages, through which the great bulk of the people must receive and communicate ideas. Considering the national elevation of India as the great object for which our Government was placed here, it may be asserted with confidence, that if the change had occasioned more inconvenience than it has done, it was still a sacred duty to have adopted it. The inconvenience is partial and transient, and must vanish while we are contemplating it; the benefit will be general and permanent. Some fifteen or twenty score of Mahomedan Officers, who have too long enjoyed a monopoly of the public service, may be inconvenienced; and, perhaps, a dozen or so of our older Civilians; whereas, the blessings of the change are appropriated by a whole people, and will be increasingly felt as time rolls on. It has popularised our administration, beyond any other measure which we have adopted. Let not the partial inconvenience be named. Above all, let it not be hid at the door of the reform, when it ought to be attributed to the previous abuse.

The other point on which we must differ from Mr. Smith, relates to Act of 1832, one of Lord William Bentinck's, which forbade the Darogah to proceed in the investigation of thefts, unless the people desired his interference. In common with the whole Native community, we have considered this provision a most salutary one, in the existing circumstances of the country. It must be borne in mind, that when a Darogah

comes down upon a village, it is not to secure robbers, but to plunder the innocent; that as sure as the sun rises and sets, so invariably does the Darogah fill his pockets upon every domiciliary visit; that from one end of the country to the other, there is nothing of which the Natives stand more in dread, than the arrival of this officer of justice in their village; and that he appears to them the visible personification of fraud, violence and extortion. Before Lord Bentinck's law, he had a right to visit every village, whenever his miseries informed him that any stroke of business was to be done in his line. For one thief that he caught, a hundred innocent men were made to suffer. By the new law, his wings were clipped, and he was deprived of the 'right' to inflict his visitation upon any village, except as he was especially invited to do so. It was an infinite improvement on the old rule. This may be a libel on our system of administration; but it is, nevertheless, the truth. Possibly, twenty rogues now may escape in a district, but then a thousand innocent men escape also. Before we repeal this law, it becomes us to secure the people against the rapacity of the Darogah; to reduce his power, or so to augment the control over his actions, that his capacity for mischief shall be abridged. To revive the old state of things, would be, not to bring justice to every man's door, but to expose every man, however innocent, to be brought to justice, or rather its perversion. It is a question of pure humanity. As we never restore to the plundered inhabitants that of which the thieves may have deprived them, the best we can do is to leave them what the thieves have spared; and not to compel them to give that information to the Darogah which would inevitably be followed by the loss of it. It may be said that without this information, justice must be defrauded of its victims. To force men to complain, however, is not the most legitimate means of attaining the ends of justice; these will always be best secured when men voluntarily resort to our tribunals, in full confidence that the guilty only will be the sufferers. The people of this country have no natural fondness for being plundered, and no aversion to complain, except when they know that the remedy will be worse than the disease. If our Police were in a healthy state, and afforded more protection to the honest than to rogues, there would be no necessity for any coercive measures. The people would flock to the guardians of the public peace, and instead of thwarting, would be found continually to aid them.

CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China to the 7th of September. Every fresh batch of intelligence from the Celestial Empire, since the detention of Captain Elliot, has been more disastrous than the preceding. We now learn that all intercourse has been suspended, and that without the formality of a warlike declaration, we actually are at war with the Chinese, and both parties are subject to all the inconvenience of a state of hostility. In consequence of Capt. Elliot's determination not to deliver up an Englishman to be sacrificed to the men of the Chinese, who was said to have been killed in an affray with some English and American sailors, the Commissioner Lin ordered all the Chinese servants of the English merchants at Macao to quit them, and eventually stopped all supplies, and forced them to take refuge in their ships. The Portuguese Government of Macao was officially thanked by Lin, for assisting the views of the Chinese; and the high func-

tionary proceeded in person to the town, to express his satisfaction at the expulsion of the English by the Portuguese. The fleet, consisting of a very large number of merchantmen, was ill provisioned, and it became a matter of the first importance to obtain food. Captain Elliot, therefore, proceeded to ———, where the Natives freely supplied his wants; but the Mandarin Junks forbade the embarkation of the supplies. After due notice had been given them of his intentions, Capt. Elliot fired on them, and two Mandarins and four sailors were killed, but the Junks escaped under favour of the night. He had intended to attack the fort the next morning, and a thousand men were got in readiness; but during the night he changed his opinion; there was no attack, and the fleet remains without provisions. A Mr. Moss had embarked in a cutter from Macao, to join the fleet; but being detained by the tide, was obliged to anchor. In the dead of the night, while he and his crew were asleep, the Chinese war boats attacked his vessel, murdered the sailors, cut his child in two, and dreadfully mutilated him; but just as they were preparing to set the cutter on fire, an English ship hove in sight, and they decamped. The *Ana* was attacked by three war junks, filled with armed men, but after keeping up a running fire, succeeded in effecting her escape. Her shot is said by the Chinese to have killed no fewer than forty of their men. It was reported that the Commissioner was preparing a large fleet of war-boats and fire-ships to set the English fleet on fire, and every preparation was made to meet the emergency. The naval defence of the fleet had been committed to Capt. Smith, the Commander of H. M. S. the *Voloze*.

Affairs here now assumed a most serious aspect; and the prospect appears more remote than ever, that an amicable intercourse can be re-established, without such a demonstration of our power, as shall inspire the Chinese with respect, and secure justice in future transactions.

The conduct of the Chinese Government which might have been deemed laudable, while its efforts were directed only to the extirpation of the Opium trade, has now assumed an offensive character, which can be met only by coercion. The offer of 500 dollars for the head of every Englishman, and the poisoning of the springs of water, are crimes which cannot be allowed with impunity. Viewing the actual state of things, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion, than this; that no intercourse can be re-opened on the basis of submission. If this were even practicable, that intercourse would be interrupted by Chinese insolence in less than a month. We fully subscribe to the opinion of the *Herkers*, that we must give them a sound drubbing, and then do all in our power to restrain the trade in Opium.

It is amusing to learn, that the Court of Directors are chuckling over the present disorganization, as having arisen from the opening of the trade, whereas it has arisen mainly, if not entirely, from the rapacious officers sent from Leadenhall Street, to push the cultivation and exportation of Opium to the utmost.

X THE MAHOMEDAN'S STRICTURES ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE EAST. We published last week a letter, purporting to be written by "A Mahomedan," on the comparative merits of the British and Mahomedan Governments of India. The object of the writer was to shew, that the latter was a blessing, and that the former is a curse to the country. That our Correspondent is not a Native, will scarcely admit of a doubt. The style, the texture of the argument, and the cast of thought, are all English, in spite of the signature. If the writer be, indeed, a Mahomedan, he has, at least, the advantage of European parentage. The severity

of his remarks on the British Government would almost lead to the supposition that he is a disappointed, possibly, an oppressed individual, and some allowance may, therefore, be made for his wounded feelings; but he surely transgresses those limits, within which he might reasonably have claimed sympathy, when he gives us the sweeping assertion, that "the great majority of Mahomedan rulers were blessings to India." There is something novel, if not chivalrous, in this attempt to embalm the memory of Mahomedan misrule. The voice of history, however, so unanimously condemns that Government, that any serious attempt to refute our Correspondent, would appear to ninety-nine out of a hundred of our readers a re-buliant task, more especially as he supports them by no appeal to facts. As we might, however, in the opinion of one of our Contemporaries, be held responsible for the opinions of this writer, unless we offered a refutation of them, it may be as well for our own character briefly to examine the validity of his arguments.

He says, that the rule of the Mahomedans was favourable to the common people, the 'emalleh.' Where is the proof of this? Does not the whole history of the Mahomedan power, so far as we are enabled, in the absence of direct testimony, to infer the condition of the people from the character of the public officers, demonstrate that the lower classes must have been far more oppressed than they are at present; that as the hope of relief was more remote and uncertain, extortion and injustice must have been more general and grinding. If we know any thing of the popular feelings, it is that the administration of Britain is emphatically the 'reign of the poor,' and we have frequently heard it urged against our rulers, that their attention is too much absorbed in the welfare of the lower orders. Under the Mahomedan rule, there may have been occasional instances of strict integrity and justice in the public functionaries, but the system of Government was evidently not fitted to promote these virtues. It was a system of squeezing through the whole range of the administration, from the village tyrant to the throne. The Village Officer squeezed the Ryot. The Fozdar and Zemindar squeezed the Village Officer. The Nizam squeezed the Zemindars and Fozdars. (witness the celebrated Bykoont of Moorsheed Koolie Khan, filled with ordure, through which Zemindars, who refused to bleed freely, were dragged,) and the Emperor squeezed the Dewan, when the sponge was supposed to be sufficiently saturated. We look in vain for honesty in the supreme subordinate ranks of the service. Indeed, the maxim that whatever a public officer might have accumulated during his incumbency, belonged, at his death, to his superior, could not have failed to check any over anxiety to protect the people from extortions, of which the controlling officer expected, at no distant period, to obtain the largest share. The Soobadars of this, and other provinces, moreover, parcelled out the various districts among their own connections, who, under the shelter of their relationship with the vice-regal throne, amassed the most ambitious fortunes from the plunder of "a country." During the reign of the last Mahomedan Prince, the vigorous and virtuous Ali Verdy Khan, though for ten years the fairest province of Bengal were a prey to the remorseless Malirattas, his own relatives were allowed to accumulate almost incredible wealth. One of these men,—doubtless a blessing to the country,—was enabled to leave seventy lakhs of Rupees at his death, though his office had been only that of a Fozdar. It is impossible that under such a system the condition of the poor peasantry could have been any thing but deplorable. The oppression of the Soobadars' relatives, still, it is true, primarily upon the officers set over the people; but this so far from an alleviation, was only an aggra-

vation of the general misery, for the extortions were thus brought with accumulated weight on the labouring classes.

The Government, both of the Mahomedans and the British, has been progressive, but in opposite directions; the one, an administration of progressive deterioration; the other, of gradual improvement. After the virtue and vigor of the founder of a Mahomedan dynasty had been laid in the dust, his purple-born successors gradually gave loose to their passions, with increasing violence, till the administration presented the usual appearance, and was involved in the common fate of a worn-out eastern despotism. Our Government, on its first establishment,—to our shame be it spoken,—exhibited most of the vices of the government which it supplanted—its rapacity, its recklessness, its injustice. But under the influence of those principles which we draw annually from the great source of purity at home; by the control of an enlightened and Christian public in England, it has gradually been sanctified; and no two conditions can be more opposite than that of the present administration, and that of Mr. Vansittart, in 1761-2-3. Our error consisted in taking the system of the Mahomedan Government for our model. That system, of which the great seminal principle is, that government exists for the benefit of the governors, was too long perpetuated by our rulers, and expired only after a severe struggle. At length, the noble and generous maxims of Christian policy, of which it is the main element, that government is a trust for the benefit of the people, gained the ascendancy. We abandoned our Mahomedan predilections, habits and feelings, and the career of Indian improvement commenced. But we cannot venture to pursue the comparison further. Our Correspondent may decide the question of oppression at once, by asking himself whether he would have ventured, under any Mahomedan Government, to have penned such strictures on the ruling power, as those he sent us, or whether any Editor or Printer would have had the hardihood to print them.

On those strictures a very brief comment will suffice. A Mahomedan allows, that under our rule, there are seldom any acts of open violence, and by implication admits, that the Native aristocracy are in easy circumstances. But, then, we are more rapacious; and we send thousands to a premature grave by starvation. But is it not a fact that we do not collect more from the country than the Nonbuddars did, though the number of tax-payers has increased fifty per cent? How can it be said that we starve them? Moreover, we collect taxes from the aristocracy, the Zemindars, and not from the people. If, then, the people have been sent by thousands to the grave, it must have been through the extortion of the Zemindars; and as they are represented as so well off, this idea is, perhaps, not far from the truth. If the peasant paid nothing but the tax which the Government receives, and a fair per centage on it to the Zemindar, there would not be a tear or a groan in the land. As to the Police of the country, it is bad, worse, worst. We will subscribe to any picture a Mahomedan may draw of the wretched Natives. But it is our Native Officers, the Hindoo equally with the Mahomedan, who are the great plague of the country. It is the impunity they enjoy from the absence of European control, that has reduced the people to this singular state of feeling, that they dread a Native Darogah more than a Native robber? Our Civil Courts are, perhaps, better; but even here there is room for much improvement. By the continued preference we have given to a foreign language, we have given a monopoly of office to the Mahomedans. They are, for the most part, our Serishtadars, Peshkars, Nazims, Moolnars; and the delay of justice is their main. While the

people weep at the oppressions of our Civil Courts, the ministerial officers grow fat on them.

Our Correspondent has thought fit to bring forward a catalogue of the crimes of our Civilians. Why does he not send up the statement, with their names, to Government? *In no one case will they be suffered to pass into oblivion.* We can affirm this from experience. We published some such strictures some time since. We were instantly required to give up such particulars, as should enable Government to investigate their truth. First came down on us the Register of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlat; then the Secretary to the Government of Bengal; then the Superintendent of Police; and to crown the whole, Lord Auckland, living at the other end of India, sent to demand explanations. In every case was the charge fully investigated. Can a Mahomedan say as much of the Government he has undertaken to extol?

Having now published the letter of "*A Mahomedan*" with our own remarks, we must decline the honour of his farther correspondence. We cannot lend our columns to anonymous aspersions on a body of men, who, with some exceptions, have deserved well of the country. He is, of course, at liberty to transfer his correspondence to the British India Society, but it will meet over there with but a cool reception, unless he furnishes his name as a guarantee for his assertions, and gives the gentlemen of the service an opportunity of meeting his charges, by the publication of their names also.

*NOTES.*—We publish the letter of our Correspondent J., without exactly comprehending it. He requires, "What is the difference between a Hindoo's coming into Court and calling upon his God, and the old form?" We should say, None, surely; for by the old form he called upon his God, his idol. It is not easy, moreover, to conceive how a Native's declaring, in the presence of Almighty God, (*the Param Brahmah*, the eternal, the self-existent deity), that he will declare the truth, is called a *farce*. If it be, then the Court itself is a farce, and justice is a farce in this land, and the sooner our tribunals are closed, the better. That one who has too tender a conscience to administer idolatrous oaths, is a firm and sagacious man, as our Correspondent supposes, is a very startling assertion, to which few of our readers are, we believe, prepared to subscribe. It has hitherto been understood that firm and sagacious men, so far from possessing tender consciences, had no consciences at all. And why, we would ask, should every man of tender conscience be driven from the service? A quaking, at least, of such men,—there is little fear of their growing too numerous,—can do the public service no harm; and may, possibly, do some good, even by their strict-laced morality, by keeping alive elevated notions of moral obligation, which all public men are, more or less, apt to forget. They err, if they err at all, on the right side; and, considering the vast numbers who err on the opposite side, it is as well that they should be allowed to remain, were it only to make some approach to an equilibrium. There was a time when the Civilians were said to leave their consciences at the Cape, as they came out; and we have never heard that the country was better governed in those days, than in these modern times, when some of the gentlemen of the Civil Service are reputed to have consciences of too tender a complexion. No wise Government would banish such men. It is not politic in any Christian Government to make the path into its service so strait, that conscientious men cannot enter, any more than it is prudent to make the entrance into the Courts so narrow, that conscientious witnesses cannot pass through. In the one case it may be that honesty; and, in the other, that truth is ex-

clouded. Our Correspondent prophesies, that not one more respectable witness will come into the Court under the new Act, than came in under the old. We hope he will prove a false prophet; and, doubtless, he entertains the same wish himself. At any rate, the experiment was worth trying. It is an old English prejudice,—none the better, however, for its age,—that truth can be obtained only by swearing, and security of property only by hanging. And we have continued to act on this venerable prejudice, till it was found that more thefts were committed under the gallows, than in any other part of view, and that less truth was to be found in our Courts than in any other place. England may be said almost to have abolished hanging. King Henry the Eighth hanged, taking one year with another, twelve hundred rogues during every year of his reign. Last year *six only* were hanged in England; and property is, perhaps, more secure than at any former period. The Government of India is now determined to try how far truth may be obtained, without oaths: and we doubt not the result will be equally successful. There is, however, this one consolation, even if the new law should fail, that it can lead to no *increase* of falsehood in our Courts.

**THE NEW SALE LAW.**—A Correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, "A Landholder," has pointed out an error into which we inadvertently fell, in our remarks on the proposed Law for the Sale of Land, which had fallen into arrears. We cheerfully acknowledge our mistake. The New Law does not provide that the Collector shall be at liberty to receive the revenue on estates in arrears up to the day of sale, but limits the reception *for* the day which may be fixed by the Board, after which no offer of payment can stay the sale. Upon this provision there has been a variety of conjectures, and even misgivings; and it has been surmised, that so novel an attempt to force punctuality on the Native Zemindars, may bring half the estates in the country to the hammer. The Landholders have been so much accustomed to withhold payment to the eleventh hour; the practice is so strictly in accordance with the national propensities, that any alteration, will, it has been supposed, fall of its effect. Doubtless, the greatest luxury which could be granted to a Zemindar, would be to allow him to pay in the revenue just as the hammer was about to fall; but the fears which have been entertained of the danger of the new enactment, are, we think, misapprehended. Its first operation may be distressing; but as the Natives will lose nothing by it, except the darling privilege of procrastination, a little firmness will make the practice easy and beneficial.

From the letter of "A Landholder," we are led to infer, that Government has sent the Draft of the New Act to the Landholder's Society of Calcutta. We are happy to find that the Legislative Council is likely thus to secure the opinion of some Zemindars of acknowledged experience and ability; but why should the previous knowledge of an Act, which so deeply affects the welfare of the whole community, be limited to so small a number of Landholders? Is it not an imperative duty to disseminate copies of the Act throughout the land, in the vernacular tongue, previous to its being passed? May we venture, then, to advise, that the Act be instantly translated into Bengalee; that a copy be sent through the Collectors to all Zemindars of note; that they be invited to send in their opinions *separately*, to the Collector, superscribed, "Opinions on the New Sale Law;" and that the Collector be required to transmit them, without delay, to the Board; and that the day for the final consideration of the law be postponed for a month or two beyond the time fixed.

As we are anxious to obtain as many independent opinions as possible upon this important question, we publish the

letter of our Correspondent, *Adscriptus Gikhar*, with much pleasure. He brings forward a new grievance. The facts he has stated go far to show the ingenuity of annuance which the Natives have attained. According to his account, the Ryots have availed themselves of a very equitable law, to defeat the claims of their landlords for rent. So entirely relaxed is the state of morals in these lower provinces, that it is next to impossible to establish an equitable balance of power between Landlord and Tenant. The smallest leaning of the scale in favour of the Ryot, ruins the Zemindar; the slightest preponderance in favour of the Landholder, strangles the Tenant. Yet it is difficult to conceive, first, where the Ryot obtained the courage to drag his Zemindar into the Courts; and, secondly, how the Zemindar, with the terrific power conferred on him by "Kanoon Hiflum," Reg. VII. of 1793, can fail to crush a refractory Tenant. On these points *Adscriptus Gikhar* must enlighten our minds.

**REPORT ON BOOTAN, BY CAPTAIN R. B. PEMBERTON, ENVOY TO BOOTAN IN 1838.**—*Second Notice.*—As we have before observed, it is the Second Part of Captain Pemberton's Report, which is devoted to Bootan. It is divided into six Sections: of which the *first* contains the narrative of Captain Pemberton's Mission; the *second*, a general description of Bootan in its appearance, rivers, roads and zoology; the *third*, the political condition of the country, under the heads of government, priesthood, revenues and military resources; the *fourth* describes the productive industry of Bootan, in agriculture, live stock, wild animals and birds, manufactures and commerce; the *fifth*, the civil and social state of Bootan under the heads of population, language, religious observances, dress, buildings, fashions, amusements and moral character; the *sixth* and last Section treats of the political relations of Bootan, with China and Tibet; with Nepal, and with Sikkin; and the Report is concluded with the Envoy's observations and suggestions, respecting the relations between Bootan and his own Government.

Bootan lies between 26° 30' and 28° of north latitude; and between 88° 45' and 92° 35' of east longitude. It is, therefore, about 220 geographical miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and has an area of 19,800 square geographical miles, of which about 6,000 are allowed for the lowland tracts of the *doonra*. Giving to the lowland tracts the average population of Assam, which is 10 to the square mile, they will contain 60,000 souls. To the hill country of Bootan, Captain Pemberton thinks it a liberal allowance to suppose the population amounts to 6 to the square mile, or 79,200 in all. He reckons, therefore, that 145,200 must be rather a high estimate of the population of the whole country. The people are divided into classes, which, however, have but little in common with the castes of the Hindoos. They are eight in number. The first two are denominated the Wang and Kampe, and are considered to be the descendants of the Tibetan conquerors of the country. The highest offices are theoretically reserved for the Wangs: the inferior are enjoyed by the Kampe, but not to the exclusion of the next two classes, called the Blatya and Koudoe. The next three orders, the Raungtang, Raungla and Tebula, are of very inferior rank; and from the hand of the Tejbula it is said none of the others will eat. The eighth is a religious tribe, generally permitted to marry; but those members of it who pretend to peculiar sanctity, or undertake sacerdotal functions, renounce marriage altogether.

The Deb and the Dharma Raja are the secular and spiritual Princes of Bootan. The former obtains his office by the election of a Supreme Council, and holds it for three years, or as much longer as by force and intrigue he can keep possession. The Dharma Raja is esteemed a perpetual incarnate

tion of deity, a sort of younger brother to the grand Lama of Tibet, whose appearance is recognized a year after the decease of the previous *ardra*, according to certain indications of precocious holiness which the priesthood are able to recognize. He likewise has his Council, which is composed of twelve Gyuhags or Monks, who reside habitually in his Palace. The province of the Dhirma Raja and his Council is to regulate the affairs of religion and literature, or the worship and education of the people. But as they furnish several members to the Secular Council of the Deb Raja, they have ample scope for the same spirit of intrigue which other ecclesiastics generally exhibit. But, in fact, the chief power lies with neither the Deb nor the Dhirma Raja or their Councils. There are two great Chieftains who nearly divide the country between themselves, and are too powerful to submit to any control that crosses their own inclination, and yield such a measure only of regard to the ostensible rulers of the land as is prudent for their own interests. These are the Puro and the Tsongso Pilo; themselves entitled to a seat in the Supreme Council, whenever they visit the Capital. The Puro Pilo is Governor of Western Bootan; and his jurisdiction extends from the Teesta on the west, to the right bank of the Tein-chow, which, under the name of the Godladur, falls into the Brannapootra, about 12 miles below Raungmuntty, in Bengal. Under him are six Zompons, in Mohammedan usage called *sardars*, with inferior officers called Chang Zompons, and Doopons; and as the patronage of these appointments belongs to the Pilo, and not to the Supreme Government, all the power derived from the country under his authority is likewise in his hands. The Tsongso Pilo rules over the eastern part of Bootan, and, therefore, has under his authority the *dooras* on our Assam frontier. He is a very powerful chief, and has too deep an interest in the profits of those forays, of which the British Government have had so much to complain, to be favourable to any arrangement which would effectually put an end to them. But for him there appears to have been every likelihood of the Deb Raja concluding a formal treaty with our Government. Without his consent, however, it could not be done.

The priesthood profess celibacy; and all candidates for the highest offices of state must do so too. As elsewhere, this is so far from raising the standard of moral purity, that it is, on the contrary, a fruitful source of the most revolting demoralization. It is also assisted in its degrading influence by the practice of polyandry; which prevails extensively in the central and northern parts of Bootan, but seems to be put to shame towards the south, by association with the people of our plains.

\* The revenues of Bootan are extremely limited. Contributions to the extent of about 40,000 Rupees are drawn annually from the *dooras*. Presents are made both to the Deb and the Dhirma Rajas by all who are nominated to office. "The revenue contributed by the population of the hills, is almost entirely confined to the payment of a certain proportion of the produce of the lands in grain, whether of wheat, barley, or rice; or of a quota of goats, sheep, ghee, fowls and cloths, all of which are paid by the cultivators to their respective chiefs, and forwarded by them to the Pils, in whose castles they are stored." What is wanted is there consumed, and the surplus is forwarded to the capital for the use of the Deb and the Dhirma Raja. Captain Pemberton considers that the total revenue drawn from every source, can hardly amount to two lakhs of Rupees per annum; and of this, but a very small proportion can be available for any public exigency.

With such resources it would be absurd to expect any

thing that could be called an army. "There is nothing like a standing military force in the country, beyond the guards necessary for the protection of the castles of the different *Sobdals*: at Tatsienlu and Poonakha, on ordinary occasions, they amount to about 100 men, and in the castles of the Pils, to nearly an equal number. On state occasions they are largely reinforced, and when the Mission received its audience at Poonakha, the number of armed followers present must have amounted to between three and four hundred persons. During the time that they are on duty at the palaces, the men are fed and armed from the public stores, and when detached, they hear an order under the red seal of the Deb, for the necessary supplies, from the different villages through which they pass." The miserable arms and cowardly spirit of these soldiers, render them utterly contemptible in the field.

The country is poor to the last degree, in every sense. The nature of its surface precludes the idea of fertility. "The more lofty summits of the mountains may be estimated at from 12 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; from this height down to an elevation of above 10,000 feet, the ridges of the mountains present an almost unaltered precipice, marked by the bare and rugged outlines of the gneiss, which in all the ridges I had an opportunity of examining, constitutes the central nucleus of the most lofty peaks. At 10,000 feet, fir and pines appear rather abundantly, and from thence down to eight and nine thousand feet, is a zone of vegetation, consisting principally of oaks, rhododendrons, and firs." "At about eight thousand feet, the rugged edges of the superincumbent formations, which rest so firmly on the central nucleus, generally terminate, and was a basis for the reception of the volatile particles which are precipitated from the superior ridges and peaks above them, by the disintegrating effects of weather and climate. A soil is thus formed, better adapted to the purposes of husbandry than, but for this provision of nature, would be otherwise attainable." But these favourable situations are few and contracted; and the produce of them is still further limited by the want of industry and energy in the people, aggravated by the insecurity of their enjoyment of the fruits of their labour. Whilst they live, the screw is applied to them without mercy; and when they die, their property passes wholly from their family to the state. It is true, in their circumstances, they are not likely to have much to leave behind them.

The manufactures of the Bootans are very rude, and few in number. They have both iron and copper from the mountains in the eastern part of the country; and of the former they manufacture weapons and rough cutlery; and of the latter, caldrons. Coarse blankets, and cotton cloth, the celebrated paper of the *Daphne papyrifera*, very imperfectly tanned leather, and vessels of fine wood and coarse pottery make up the remainder of their manufactures. Indeed, so small is the productive industry of Bootan, that Captain Pemberton thinks the whole foreign trade to Tibet on the one side, and Bengal and Assam on the other, does not exceed fifty thousand *Rupies per annum*. There is also a direct trade between Tibet and Bengal and Assam. Two of the routes by which this annual trade is carried pass through Bootan; the one ending in Raungpore, in Bengal; and the other, at Hazara in Assam. A third route, also terminating in the last mentioned place, does not enter the Bootan territory at all, but lies east of it, entirely across a tract of country dependent upon Lassa, and forming an integral part of the Tibet territory. Indeed we have the Tibetan, and, therefore, the Chinese and the British frontiers in immediate contact with each other at the *Koorengpa Doora*, in the

valley of Assam, and not more than fifteen miles from the northern bank of the Brahmaputra.

Boatan, it must be evident, is itself of very little importance. Yet its position on our frontier, and the facilities it might afford to other states to annoy our provinces, give it a strong claim to consideration. We trust, therefore, we shall be excused, if next week we add a third notice, which shall be devoted to its foreign relations.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

— Mr. Turtou's promised plan for the Precursor Steamer, is in part published in the papers of this morning. We are happy to learn that it enjoys the support of some of the most influential characters in Calcutta: of many, indeed, of the warmest friends of the Comprehensive Plan, which may serve to shew that, in their opinion, the two schemes will not clash.

— No news of the Mail. The Bombay papers of the 26th are in, but the Steamer had not arrived.

— The *Gyennanushun* states, that a Native gentleman intends to construct a road between Barrackpore and Gourpore, which we are happy to hear; but we are not happy to find our Contemporaries so obnoxious of the truth, as to assert, that "Government is now enriching its coffers by screwing money even from the meanest beggar, whose livelihood depends upon the bare produce of a few rotas of rent-free land." Government does not resume land under a hundred beegahs, or two thousand cuttas; all resumptories under that from the "meanest beggars are made by the Zemindars."

— The equestrian statue of Sir Thomas Munro, by Chantry, has just been placed upon its pedestal, and exhibited to the good folks of Madras. It is said to be the most splendid production of that immortal artist in India. The occasion was celebrated by the firing of guns; and as the Madras Government is in the habit of firing salutes on the birth-days of the deified heroes of the Heathen, the Pagans in that town have been led, by parity of reason, to believe that it was a God of the Christians, which they had set up, and rejected over. Lord Elphinstone hospitably entertained the community at Madras.

— The Bombay papers state, that no sooner did that liberal Farwee, Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, hear that the Court of Directors had agreed to his proposal, regarding the establishment of a Hospital, in connection with the Dispensary, than he immediately paid up his magnificent donation of one lakh of Rupees.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

— A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday evening last, but as the best part of the members were absent holiday-making, there was 'no house,' and the meeting resolved itself into a conversation, at which Dr. O'Shaughnessy exhibited and explained his Electro-magnetic Telegraph.

— It is confidently stated, that in consequence of the entire ascendancy which the Prime Minister, Dileep Singh, has obtained at the Court of Lahore, where the son, Now Nehal, is his tool, and the father, Klunrueck Singh, his puppet, a disposition unfavourable to British interests has manifested itself. The permission given to the troops across the Indus, to return through the Punjab, has been rescinded; and the draft cattle that were proceeding to join them, have been refused a passage across the Sutledge. This may eventually, at no distant period, lead to a rupture, which shall bring Sikh and British valour into contact, and end in establishing British influence through the Punjab.

— The *Commercial Advertiser*, of this morning, has some remarks on the Draft of the New Act, which is to authorize tradesmen to charge interest. It can be nothing but a poor, for the Booksellers, who have reduced their profits to twenty-five per cent., to charge interest on defaulters, but when one hundred per cent. is the smallest profit put on Europe-made articles by the tradesmen of Calcutta, an addition of twelve per cent. interest will be severely felt. The best mode of stimulating prompt payments, is to make them advantageous; which they cannot be, while the difference between prompt payment and credit

is, that in the one case a profit of eighty-eight; in the other, a profit of a hundred per cent. is charged.

— A tax on wheel carriages in Calcutta is talked of, to water the roads; but it will, probably, kick up more dust than it will allay.

— A number of the most wealthy and respectable Natives of Bombay have presented an address to Sir Charles Forbes, which, for generosity of sentiment, and elegance of style, has seldom been rivalled. It is alike honourable to the Bombay community and to Sir Charles. In order "to perpetuate, in the most lasting manner, the sentiments they entertain," they have raised a subscription of 38,000 Rupees, (about 3,000 £) among themselves, in order to procure a marble statue of him from the chisel of Chantrey. That illustrious sculptor has engaged to prepare a statue for 3,000 £.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

— Letters from Kinnool give hopes of prize-money to the gallant troops employed in the expedition. A great number of boxes and bags, filled with specie, have been discovered; and the Nabob's women, who will continue in the Palace, to the number of three hundred, state that treasure to a large amount is yet concealed in their apartments. It has now been discovered, that the *Zemindars* contained three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder. If the plans had been besieged, it would scarcely have been possible to avoid an explosion, and the loss of life which must have ensued, would have been such as the mind cannot contemplate without shuddering.

— Government has just advertised 18,932 chests of Opium for Sale by Auction, at any price above the upset price of 400 Rupees the chest.

— A report has been current at Bombay, that Sir Henry Fane intends to put Sir Jasper Nicholls under arrest, for having unduly assumed the authority of Commander-in-Chief, while His Excellency is in the country. Sir Jasper has done no such thing; but is quietly awaiting the receipt of his Commission from home, and the departure of his predecessor.

— A letter from Calcutta of the 6th October says, that a note, written in English, had just been put into the hands of Sir Alexander Burnes, by a Hindoo arrived from Bokhara. The letter was from the unfortunate Col. Stoddart, and was addressed to the British Agent at Calcutta. It stated that the Colonel was a prisoner in the jail at Bokhara, and that he was frequently exhibited in the Bazaar of the place; and prayed earnestly to be released, dead or alive.

— The treasure and the rum which had been sent on to the ARMY OF CALUTTA, has safely reached that place. Thirteen lakhs of Rupees, and many thousand gallons of spirits, must, it is said, have proved very acceptable to the ARMY OF THE INDUS, who have been without cash or rum for many months past.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

— Intelligence was yesterday received from China. It is more disastrous than ever. War appears to have actually commenced, and it must be prosecuted with vigour, before we can expect an honourable peace. For particulars we must refer to our editorial notice.

— To accommodate the members of the Civil Service Government has determined that the annual applicants for furlough on the 1st of November, shall have the benefit of the furlough which may lapse, by return or expiry, to the 31st of March next succeeding. If this arrangement had not been adopted, there would have been only two furloughs vacant for thirty-one applicants. By extending the period, fourteen additional furloughs will be available.

— The demand for freight on the Steamer applied to proceed up the river, having exceeded the supply, the freight was put up to male, and realized, the highest, 4 Rs. a cubic foot; the lowest, 2 Rs. 4 annas.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

— The Bombay Mail is now three complete days, and two nights behind, and we naturally infer that the September Mail must now be on its way.

— A letter from our new Sanatorium, Dargeling, dated the 5th of the month, represents the climate as delightful; fine frosty weather, with clear sunny days. The Natives of the plains were flocking to it; supplies were abundant, and the roads rapidly progressing.

— The present state of the Police about Calcutta may be

suffered from the fact, that on Thursday night last, a large gang of Dargahs proceeded to the house of a wealthy Native, at Baramangur, about three miles from the boundary of Calcutta, fully armed, and plundered it of every thing, in the presence of the villagers and the Police, who saw them deliberately walk off with property to the value of a thousand Rupees and more. We learn that the Dargahs must diligently employed in making search for the gang, in which, as usual, he will be unsuccessful; but all the neighbouring villages will be obliged to pay him well for letting them off.

— On Saturday last, Dr. O'Shaughnessy delivered his introductory Lecture on Natural Philosophy, to the students of the Medical College, in the presence of His Excellency, Sir Jasper Nicholls, Drs. Wise and Stewart, the Professors of the College, and some other distinguished patrons of Native improvement.

— The Union Bank has just revived an old rule, which forbids the cashing of any checks below Ten Rupees; this has given rise to some discussion in the papers. It has been too much the custom for some constituents of the Bank to abuse the convenience it affords, by making this institution keep the accounts of their petty domestic disbursements.

#### LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool Mail with news to the 16th September, arrived in Calcutta, on Tuesday, at 9 A.M., having been brought to Bombay on the 29th ult. by the *Heraclea* from Suez, the 11th of October. The most satisfactory intelligence it brings is that tranquillity has been restored, in a great degree, in England, without any extraordinary exercise of power; and that the ruinous civil war in Spain is nearly closed.

Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty in person, on the 27th of August. The Royal Speech expresses satisfaction in the settlement of differences between Holland and Belgium, through the mediation of the Five Powers, and anticipates a similar settlement of affairs between Turkey and Egypt, from the unanimous determination of these same Powers "to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire." After referring to Her Majesty's endeavours to effect a reconciliation between France and Mexico, and a convention lately concluded with France to put an end to differences between the British and French fishermen, Her Majesty expresses her determination to continue negotiations "to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the Slave Trade." The difference with Persia have not yet been adjusted.

The Army of the Indus has not been opposed, and the hope is expressed that the important objects of the campaign will be finally obtained. The domestic matters noticed in the Speech, are the improvements effected in the Police of London and the country towns, the Penny Postage Reform, the advantageous terms on which a considerable amount of funded debt has been converted into stock, and the suppression of the insubordination which had spread extensively through the country.

Mr. Spring Rice has been raised to the peerage as Baron Montague; Mr. Poulett Thomson has been appointed Governor General of Canada; and Lord Derby and Mr. C. Wood have resigned. The following new arrangements, therefore, have been made in the Ministry: Lord John Russell has left the House Department for the Colonies; the Marquis of Northampton has taken the Home Department; Lord Montague is Comptroller of the Exchequer, Mr. F. Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. H. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. R. L. Shell Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. T. Wyse, Lord of the Treasury, Mr. R. Gordon, Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Moore O'Farrell, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Mr. V. Smith, Under Secretary to the Colonies.

The elections consequent on these changes have not all been in favour of the liberal party. Mr. Sutton, son of Lord Canterbury has defeated Mr. Gilson at Cambridge. At Manchester, Mr. Gregg, a liberal and a disserter, has won the day against Sir G. Murray.

The Rev. J. R. Stephens, charged with using seditious language, was tried at the Chester Assizes, and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the Kaituma House of Correction, and to give security for the peace, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each. This was a preacher of the

Methodists, and succeeded with many others from that body. He afterwards sunk deeply in general character, as well as political pravity. Others of the Chartists were found guilty of conspiracy to disturb the public peace at the same assizes. The Birmingham rioters had been found guilty on a more heinous charge, and condemned to die; but they were reprieved.

In the end of August, the Thames Tunnel had reached low water mark.

Lord Eglington's fealty of a Tournament met with the fate it deserved. Unseasonable rain made it even more than ridiculous.

The meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, was held at Birmingham in the end of August, but it is said to have attracted little notice. The next meeting is to be held in Glasgow, with the Marquis of Bradwall as President, and Principal Marfalan, Sir D. Brewster, and Sir T. Brisbane, Vice Presidents.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in England on the 6th September.

The Marquis of Hastings has published an ill-advised statement of the melancholy case of his late sister. Her reputation had been amply vindicated, and universal sympathy extended to the family. No good, therefore, was to be gained by further publication.

Two perages, which have been some time in abeyance, have been revived by Her Majesty. That of Bayne has been given to Mrs. Otway Cave, mother of Mr. Robert Otway Cave, M. P.; and that of Camoy to Mr. Stanor, representative of the elder co-heir.

The *Erabus*, Capt. Ross, and the *Terror*, Capt. Crozier, have sailed on an Antarctic expedition. They are to leave officers to take charge of the Observatories at St. Helena and the Cape, proceed to furnish an Observatory at Van Diemen's Land, and they steer direct for the south pole—or at least the nearest point to it they can reach, and afterwards go all round to enter by any door that is open. It seems new land has been seen in February of the present year by one of Mr. Enderby's ships.

The operation of the Slave Trade Suppression Bill has been confined by the Lords to Portuguese and Spanish Vessels. It was opposed altogether by the Duke of Wellington and some other Tory Lords; but was carried by 59 to 24.

It seems the Lord Advocate has been instructed by Her Majesty's Ministers to confer with the Procurator for the Church of Scotland, as to the best means of coming to an arrangement of the differences between the General Assembly and the Courts of Law, in the matter of patronage.

The Rev. Dr. Lee has been appointed head of the Committee for superintending the printing of the Bible in Scotland.

English Commerce having been wrought by the French blockade of Portugal, in Africa, some measures have been occasioned there in two countries; but the affair appears to be in a train for amicable settlement.

The war in Spain seems at length to be near a termination. The greater part of the army of Don Carlos, under Maroto, has gone over to the Queen; and at the last date Don Carlos appears to have been almost entirely deserted.

The Portuguese are apparently furious against England, because of the Slave Trade Suppression Bill.

Sir Jasper Nicholls, K. C. B. was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces by the Court of Directors on the 14th, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India on the 21st of August. Sir Samuel F. Whittington has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Sir Archibald Campbell, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay; but the *Naval and Military Gazette* states that the last appointment will not take effect.

Sir J. Keene has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

A vacancy having occurred in the Direction of the East India Company, by the death of Joshua Du Pre Alexander, Esq., Mr. James Weyl Hoag has been elected to his vacant place.

The Company's Steamer, *Scoutis*, was launched in the 10th September. The *Chelonia* and *Queen* are expected to sail early in November.

The *Ferret*, with a 30 horse steam engine has sailed. She was detained two days at Portsmouth by an accident.



befalling her machinery, but finally got off on the 14th September. The combination of steam and sails worked admirably in her passage down the river. She is splendidly fitted up, and means have been taken to ventilate the between-deck cabins, so as to render them much more comfortable than they usually are.

The *Vivian* brings out a shipment of superior sheet lead for the Assam Tea Company, and two Belgian farmers, who have been engaged by the British India Experimental Flax Society, to superintend the culture and preparation of flax here.

It is now generally known, it is said, that the sole difficulty in the way of the Comprehensive Steam Communication between India and England exists on the part of the Court of Directors. Memorials, therefore, are immediately to be forwarded to that body from all the mercantile places in the United Kingdom, preparatory to a strong remonstrance to Parliament on the subject.

The affairs of Turkey and Egypt remain much as they were. Mr. Waghorn has been on a visit to Constantinople with confidential communications from the Pacha to the Porte and the English Ambassador; but neither their nature nor result is known.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### EDUCATION AT MADRAS.

The reports of three useful and philanthropic Institutions are lying on our table—the Orphan Asylum in Black Town, and the Schools of Vepery and John Pereira's—all the work of charity in promotion of the mental and bodily comfort of the poor population of these crowded districts.

The *Male and Female Orphan Asylum* with the *Free Day School for Boys* attached to them is progressing satisfactorily. 120 orphans of both sexes continue to be the number receiving the advantages of the charity; and by the Government having recently secured them a grant of 10,000 Rupees from the Funds left over by the charge by the late Mr. Woolley, on condition of their supporting six children, male or female, of Europeans in destitute circumstances, they are enabled to add this to the sum of benefits they confer. The *Free Day School* since its establishment in 1807, has admitted 789 boys, and 82 now remain profiting by the education it affords: the quality of this is enumerated in the following extract:—

“—No distinction is observed in the plan of Education pursued with respect to the Orphans and the *Free Day Scholars*. The higher classes to the *Male Asylum* and *Free Day School for Boys* are taught English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, and Arithmetic. In addition to which the first class learn Geometry and Algebra;—and the minor classes easy Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, and Catechism. One hundred boys are taught the Tamil and Telugoo Languages, and they continue to progress creditably. The same branches of Education are taught, (except the Native languages, Geometry and Algebra,) with plain needle-work, in the *Female Asylum*, where tambour-work and knitting have been recently introduced. Religious instruction is carefully attended to in these Institutions, and one of the means pursued with that view, is the daily reading of the Scriptures.”

The last examination of the children, by the Rev. Mr. Mahon, was very satisfactory.

The *Vepery Male and Female Free Schools* are an invaluable resource to the indigent families in that populous district, affording to their children the means of a plain but useful education, and freeing them from that base youthful life, rendered otherwise unavoidable by their destitution and the enforced absence of their parents, idleness without restraint. 481 have profited by these schools since their establishment:—at present 69, 43 boys and 30 girls, remain under tuition. There are distinct buildings for the schools of the two sexes, and, independent of the plain education afforded to the girls, a part of every day is devoted to their instruction in needle work. “This institution has, we have, supplied in Government for a part of the benefits of Mr. Woolley’s bequest, but without success, as its course did not appear exactly to embrace the objects contemplated by the testator.

The *Union Free School* at John Pereira’s was only established in 1830, for the benevolent purpose of giving a plain education to the children of families in reduced circumstances and in destitution. They are, owing to the character of other similar institutions, were precluded from sending their children there. 122 have since then entered the school, of whom 47 are now under instruction, and the examination reports furnished, of their progress in useful and religious knowledge, are creditable to them.

Brief as is the foregoing notice, we believe it suffices to draw into the aid of active support, the many sincere friends of education with whom this Presidency abounds. These institutions have no common claim; they speak to the potent principle of benevolence: the objects of their relief are the orphan, the poor and the destitute—to give a home to those whom the severance of the nearest earthly ties has driven forth homeless wanderers in the world, and to diffuse the blessings of a sound and religious education over those, to whom no path would otherwise appear but that which leads to vice and misery. The sympathy of the head and the heart is alike called for towards them; and, almost entirely dependent as they are on the charity of the public, we hope to hear that no appeals they may make will prove vain to draw the purse string, and secure a lavish outpouring of the essentials of support.—*Madras Spectator.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### NATIVE EDUCATION.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

GENTLEMEN,—The columns of your Journal ever being open to communications having for their object the welfare of India, and among these, many articles on Education having occupied a prominent place, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology, if one be necessary, for the hasty notes and imperfect hints now submitted to your notice. Education; I speak of that offered in the Government Schools, appears not so popular in the North West Provinces as in Bengal; and a few observations on this may not be altogether useless. In Bengal the people having been long under English rule; having been much employed in various ways under Government, and having enjoyed opportunities of intercourse with Europeans, at least at the Presidency, the solid advantages derivable from a knowledge of the English language, have been strong and constant inducements to its acquisition: the result is, that there is scarcely any office whatever, public or private, in which English is required, from the frontiers of Bengal to the extremities of the Presidency of Fort William, but what is filled by Bengalee Writers. The offices open to Natives in the Upper Provinces are chiefly attached to the Courts of Judicature, to hold which a knowledge of Persian (confined in most cases to an acquaintance with mere forms,) was required, and an acquaintance with Oordoo, in the Persian character, is now indispensable. The few copyists required, as before noticed, being chiefly, if not entirely, Bengalees. Situations of a superior description, such as Deputy Collectorships, Moonshisships, &c., are generally given to Moonshims, old attachés of the Courts, well versed in all descriptions of chicanery and corruption, so plentiful in Mofussil Courts, sufficiently tinged with the pride of orthodoxy, ignorance and bigotry, to be proof against any kind of innovation having a tendency to enlightenment of mind. Considerable prejudices exist among the Natives to an English education; the erroneous idea, that the conversion of their children to Christianity, is the object of Government Schools, still deters numbers of Western Hindus and Moonshims from resorting to them. Pride of birth, producing dislike to a mixture with other castes, also extensively operates. It would appear that these obstacles are not so powerful among the Bengalees; yet, I believe, a very considerable proportion of the boys in most of the Schools in the Upper Provinces are of that race. But to all, whether Natives of Bengal, or of the Western Provinces, (of the former I confine the following remarks to those resident out of their Native Province,) the education offered in the Government Schools appears unsuitable to the wants of the people; that required is a plain practical one, at present of the most simple kind; that attempted to be given, is of a high literary and scientific nature. Not that I mean to deprecate the latter, when administered to suitable recipients; far from it; but at a race of people resort to our Schools, by whom such an education would be appreciated, and to whom it would be serviceable; then give them the best procurable. At present it appears the vernacular dialects ought to be more attended to. In all large cities there should be good schools, under European supervision, for Hindoo and Oordoo, especially the former: next to vernacular schools we should have English ones, in which a plain system of tuition should be pursued, adapted to prepare the students for inferior offices under Government; lastly, a few institutions of a higher order, in which instruction should be carried out as far as practicable; the most

promising pupils from the vernacular and inferior schools might be promoted, as should be found expedient, to the superior ones. With a view to the further encouragement and diffusion of genuine learning throughout the country; this being, it is presumed, the real object to be kept in view, in offering an English education to the Natives, a rule should be established that no one should be eligible for public employment, unless, besides the more official qualifications, possessed of an education correspondent with the situation the candidate aspired to. A Native Judge, besides a knowledge of his duties, ought to be a man of more extended information than a man who is only an English writer or copyist; yet this is very rarely the case at present. The introduction of English, as the language of the Courts of Judicature, should be almost as great an error as the retention of Persian; but if all Court Officers, Vakeels, &c. &c., after a certain date, say even seven or eight years, were required to possess a respectable acquaintance with English literature before their appointment, the Government would possess, in a short time, a class of well educated men, candidates for employment, and at the present time the schools would be resorted to by persons of greater respectability than is now the case; there would be a motive for learning English; the education offered would be the road to those substantialities of life, that all men are eager in the pursuit of.

It may be objected, that to lower the tone of education in any of the Government Schools would be to lessen their respectability; that though Mathematics, &c., may not be of immediate use, yet the boy, grown up to man, will pursue his reading, and after the tedious labours of the day, will seek recreation in mental pursuits: this may be true, and would apply, were the people of this country sufficiently advanced to appreciate the benefit and pleasures to be derived from mental pursuits. In European countries, the instruction a boy receives at school is generally the foundation of a structure, the elevation of which depends upon his future diligence and perseverance. In India it too often happens to be a hut-house plant, raised with great difficulty, which droops and withers when removed from the general atmosphere in which it was cherished. In more favoured lands, the medicine and peasant enjoy, in company with the philosopher and man of taste, the ever varying and increasing stores of information presented to their view.

On a reference to the published Reports of the General Committee of Public Instruction, it appears no regularity attends the routine of Education pursued; the Principals and Masters of Colleges and Schools seem to follow their own individual plans; select their own books, &c. &c. This is right and proper within certain limits, but when unlimited, it may, and often does lead, to a voluntary course of tuition. Either from motives of display, or from want of method, judging from the Reports, the pupils of some of the schools have no reason to complain of a paucity of subjects for study. This want of system leads to the consideration of the necessity of one Normal School, at least, in which teachers should be properly trained. The selection of instructors by the General Committee, has, in most cases, been judicious, and many valuable servants have they in their employ; but even they may possibly be capable of improvement. We go not to an amateur physician, nor to an amateur lawyer for advice, nor do amateur tailors, (if such exist) obtain much custom. If it be necessary that in other professions and occupations men should go through a course of systematic training, why should not teachers be taught their art?

But one point remains to be noticed before closing this prolix letter. If common report speaks truth, several of the best servants of the General Committee have left their employment, and sought situations in other departments under Government; and very great dissatisfaction exists among others. This must frequently be attended with inconvenience, if not with injury to the schools. The teachers in Government Schools are, generally speaking, well paid; so, doubtless, they ought to be, since they have arduous duties to perform, and are mostly men of education and respectability; but to keep such men in their too often idle occupation, (especially in India, where there are so many openings for Europeans,) something more than remuneration for present labour appears necessary. In all departments,

the individuals, high or low, employed, have pension, pension and furlough, if not within immediate reach, at least within view and for the General Committee to keep its valuable servants in its employ, to secure the aid and abilities of qualified men, some hopes beyond the present day should be held out. The Professorships at Calcutta and Calcutta Colleges; the Secretaryships at Calcutta, Benares and Agra, if not lucrative situations, afford the means of comfort, and might, together with other superior situations, if such exist, be held out as steps of promotion. Surely there are men in the service, who, after years of labour, either are fit, or might be fitted, for the occupancy of these higher situations. Society is a matter of opinion, and no man can be forced into the different grades of it against the will of those who walk therein; yet if Schoolmasters met with more attention and courtesy, their sphere of usefulness would be enlarged. The Natives are shrewd observers; they pay great respect to their own teachers; with them outward form goes very far; they quickly discover upon what footing a man stands with other members of the European community, and they can feel little desire for the acquisition of learning, when they perceive the teachers of it treated, if not with disrespect, at least with coldness and neglect.

In conclusion, let the English Education offered, be suited to the wants of the applicants for it, and made a road to uplift; above all, let really efficient tuition in the vernacular dialects be given; hold out encouragement to teachers to remain in the service of the Committee, and not to make it merely a stepping stone to other situations; be a uniform system introduced, and very soon English Schools will flourish, as well in the Mofussil, as they do at the Presidency.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

Oct. 1839.

# UNCONVINCED DUFFET COLLECTOR.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Sorry I am, that my "effusion" of mine should have called forth the remarks contained in a letter, signed A. D. C., under Reg. IX. in your paper of the 17th, and likewise sorry should I be, did I conceive that they were founded on just grounds. Although the tone of the letter referred to, would justify me in keeping a "dignified silence," yet lest others should follow the lead of A. D. C., I beg to assure you, that I had not the slightest idea of "gratuitously insulting," or of directly or indirectly impugning the character, "for efficiency," of any body of men, particularly one which has done, and is doing such good service, as the European U. D. Collector. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than seeing them, and Natives also, advanced to the highest situations under Government, if fit for the duty. My letter was only written with a view to add my feeble voice in favour of the advancement of Natives to situations of trust and dignity, which I have advocated, do now, and please God, always will.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

PHILIPINO.

P. S. I send you my name and address, that your Correspondent may not accuse me of doing anything "indirectly," or anonymously, that I would not do in my own name and directly; and as a dispute about words can be of no interest to any one, but those concerned, he had better address himself direct to me, if he has anything to say.

## CONTINUED.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—With reference to your editorial, headed "Official Separation from Idolatry," I should like to know what is the difference between a Hindoo coming into Court, and calling upon his God, and the old form of oath? If he is to call upon our God, or Almighty God, as in the Act, it will be a false, and discreditable to all parties. If he is to call on the *form*, I do not observe the great benefit obtained; but if a man has such a tender conscience that he cannot administer a heathen oath, (he will do the same after the passing of the Act as now,) he might resign the Service; as with what consequence can he administer the proceeds of which will go to the support of a Temple? I should designate such persons as fit and fagot men, if they had the power.

If the Almighty permits the existence of Hindoos and Moosulmen, I do not see why we are to exterminate them. We may try to convert them, but nothing more.

I can assure you, not one more respectable witness will enter the Courts, after the passing of this Act, than before. Respectable people objected to appearing in the Court, and to being cross-questioned.

On hearing of this Act, a Native remarked to me, that it was not good, as the distinction between the respectable witness and the lowest of the low, would be removed, when all made a declaration.

Hoping that each man may perform the duty allotted to him on earth,

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

J.

4th Nov. 1839.

#### TETOTALISM.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIRs,—I have long, with much grief, observed in the *Friend of India*, very uncalculated and mis-timed remarks on tetotalism. I, for one, have reaped great benefit from being a tetotaler; and am therefore bound, in gratitude to God, to speak, and do all in my power for the cause. For I have found, by experience, (as thousands have done before me,) that half measures, in the use of intoxicating drinks, were not safe—that I did not require them—that they were not necessary for the good of my health—that the use of them, as a beverage, was likely to be the undoing of my never-dying soul, if not my body, too; as has been the case in thousands of instances—that, perhaps, more than three-thirds of the human race never saw them; and as regards health, have as good, if not better health, than those who allow themselves the use of intoxicating beverages.

Oh, Sirs! if you had even as much of beer and wine drinking as I have, you would not take every opportunity of insinuating against those, who, seeing the great evil that the use of those drinks are daily doing, think it their duty to rise up in arms against these enemies of our unhappiness. You, Sirs, are under the influence of religion, and you have the strong bonds of the grace of God to keep you from being led away by the insinuating nature of intoxicating drinks: but "All men have not faith;" and some of us poor ignorant soldiers see, blessed be God, that the wise man's advice is stronger than the *Friend of India's*, when he says, "Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging;" and "LOOK NOT at the wine;" and, again, "Seek not mixed wine." Oh, Sirs, I have seen more ill come from wine and beer-drinking, than ever I did from spirit-drinking. I have seen my unhappy father often kick my poor, good, and affectionate mother about the house, and break every piece of crockery, &c., in the house; to refresh which, we, the poor offending children, have had often to go supperless to bed, and with a sore back into the bargain, while he was under the influence of beer. Ah! and to furnish which, and to be able to indulge in it the more freely, he at last left my poor mother, sick as she was, with five little helpless children to provide for, and enlisted into the army; and being (as the use of intoxicating drinks invariably has a tendency to effect), quite void of natural feelings, got himself shipped for India. So that the could not follow him with so many little children, poor as she was. When I was 14, I enlisted in the same Regiment, and came out to India to him; but the same unhappy propensity followed him here; so that the pleasure I hoped to find in him, was not to be obtained, except I could do the same as himself. This, Sirs, and more than this, has been done for my family; (for I never recollect him drinking any thing else of an intoxicating nature while in his native village,) and if all was known, this is nothing to the misery and wretchedness that beer-drinking has brought upon hundreds of families. But people may turn up the nose and say, "pshaw! I would not give a place for any man, who could not take a glass of beer without doing such things as you speak of." Yes, and so said my poor father once; but as the old saying is, "we must creep before we walk," so in becoming drunkards, we must have a commencement, and beer is the drink, the arch enemy generally commences with, in his sober-making. For who ever heard of one becoming a sot all at once? But because good people in high-life can, perhaps, drink beer

without making themselves drunk, (?) shall they embrace every opportunity to slacken the hands of those who have the humanity to deny themselves of beer and wine, and show to the rising generation, and all others who will hear and take the friendly warning?

Yes, Sirs, as you would not wish to encourage and aid the enemy of our race, in destroying souls, I beseech you, and all others, to cease discouraging your poor, weak and tempted fellow creatures from putting far from them that which has every likelihood of ruining their soul and body. As for tetotalers being intemperate in their zeal against drunkenness, and the cause of drunkenness, we can truly say, that if all the world were tetotalers, there would be no drunkards; but sure we are, that while good men advocate the drinking of "wet and wine, drunkenness will never be chased from the earth. And if people like their beer too well to give it up for the good of others, we humbly ask that they will not, at least, by any means, discourage those who are determined, by the help of God, that the vast amount of intemperance in the world shall not lie at their doors.

Yes, till you can vouch that beer and wine shall not smother souls, by thousands, to hell yearly—shall not make unnatural husbands and fathers—shall not make disobedient children—shall not fill the soldier's guard-house and hospitals—in fine, till you can vouch that all the evil arising from drinking intoxicating drinks, shall be instantly annihilated, we will not cease to risk the charge of intemperance in our endeavours to put a stop to the strides of the many-headed monster, drunkenness. Can a man, who has just been burnt by his house being on fire, when he has escaped, perhaps, with great difficulty, be charged with intemperance in his endeavours to save the rest of his family who are every minute in danger of losing their lives, because he may risk himself a little for their salvation; no more should tetotalers be charged with rashness and intemperance, because they warn men against drinking beer and wine, &c., because they are dangerous and of no use, especially to men in health.

I hope, Sirs, that you will be kind enough to give this a place in your paper, or else send it to me again, so that I may send it where it will be published.

Yours, in much respect and humility,

HICKLEARY.

Fort William.

#### DECLINE OF THE MAHOMMEDAN POWER. To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIRs,—Your first editorial, in No. 251 of the *Friend*, shows us that your attention has been strongly drawn to the decline of the Mahommedan power. Your remarks have induced me to put together a few thoughts, that, in consequence of passing events, have occurred to myself. Were we to ask the question, For what purposes have the English been brought to India, the reply might be: For many good purposes. But there is one purpose, not, I apprehend, an ultimate one, which, at present, appears exceedingly prominent, and almost forces itself on the observation of every reflecting person. I would express it thus: The English have been brought to India for the purpose of destroying the Mahommedan power here. All the countries in India, once under the Mahommedans, are now under the government or predominant influence of the English. The Mahommedan power is destroyed; its rules only remain, and they are fast disappearing. That career of conquest, which has led to this happy result, was commenced by Clive; and an over-ruling Providence has directed the English arms, always followed by victory, chiefly to those parts of eastern Asia, in which the Mahommedan power existed. Are not the Malabar country and Assam the only heathen countries, of importance, not previously brought under the Mahommedan sway or influence, which the English have conquered in India? Why have the English been thus brought into contact with all the Mahommedan States in India, and thus bumbled every one of them, while they have had so little collision with the heathen states, and have made so few conquests among them? Why has the current of conquest set to the south-west, the west, and the north-west, while so little territory has been obtained on the south-east, the east, and the north? The reason is now very apparent. The English were directed to conquer just where the

Mahomedan power existed; and where that was not, their conquests have been few and unimportant. The Burmahs, the Peguans, the Siamese, and other nations and tribes, on the southeast, the east, and the north, are nearer to the first seat of the British power, than many of the states in the north-west; and why were not they conquered? They are heathens; and the commission given by Providence to the English, as events have now shown, was to humble the Mahomedans. If any one will cast his eyes over the map of Hindustan, he will see, that from Siam, all round to the Himalaya's and the Sutledge, the English dominions are now bounded by heathen states, and on the south and west by the ocean. Thus the work is done. What a vast extent of country through which the Mahomedan power has been annihilated!

The work done in India, the English have now been led, by the hand of Providence, across the Indus, to commence the same line of operations in Western Asia. With what remarkable proof of a Divine Interposition has the conquest of Afghanistan been attended! This last great event is, perhaps, the most wonderful. How confounding to the deluded votaries of the Prophet! How pleasing to the Christian! Much, very much of interest deep might be written on this great event. I wish some able pen would take up the subject, and exhibit it to us in all its important bearings. How far the English may yet advance, in the same career of conquest, who can tell; but what enlightened Christian can be indifferent to the present state of affairs in Persia, Turkey and Egypt. Who can help looking on with almost breathless anxiety, and longing to know the result? That result must be, that the Christian powers will be triumphant, and the crescent laid in the dust.

Constantinople was taken by the Turk in 1453; after that event the Mahomedan power was extended but little; the soldiers of the crescent soon ceased to conquer. And now a change, a great change, took place. Almost as soon as the Mahomedans ceased to conquer, the Christian powers began, at first slowly and gradually, but at length rapidly, to conquer the Mahomedans. Only thirty-four years after the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, the Portuguese came to India, and began to annoy the Mahomedans, and curtail their power. The Dutch followed, and soon prostrated the Mahomedan power in the Eastern Archipelago. The Russians extended their power over the Mahomedan tribes in their vicinity; and they have, within these few years, broken the power of Persia and Turkey. The French have established themselves, and they will not fail to extend their power, among the Mahomedans in the north of Africa. While these events have been proceeding, the English have swept India. Little now remains to be done; and the Christian powers stand quite prepared to complete their work. Mahomedanism has been an awful curse to the world, and its annihilation will be a great blessing. We have been speaking only of the annihilation of its political power; but, doubtless, the total subversion of its destructive tenets will follow; of this, the poor deluded Mahomedans themselves have, happily for them, a strong premonition.

R. D.

\* P. S. Your kind offer to furnish the public with occasional information concerning the best school books for sale at Thacker's, is most welcome to your readers in the country; but why not favour us poor rustics with a short notice sometimes of a few prime works of other descriptions? Your friend in town would be no loser by such a course.

### OPPRESSION ON THE PART OF RYOTS.

\*To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—While "The Act for amending the present rules for the Sale of Land for Arrears of Revenue," is under your Editorial consideration, I trust it may not be amiss to bring to your notice the defects of a portion of Regulation VIII. of 1851, (or its misconstruction by the Local Authorities) which, although it may not strictly come within the scope of the amendment above alluded to, yet since its operation has been attended with, and is open to, evil, by bringing about the destruction of landed proprietors, will be shown presently. I hope it may meet with your kind attention, and the ultimate removal of the evil complained of. It would appear that Sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Regula-

tion above quoted, was enacted to prevent mischief and inconvenience arising from several claims being preferred, regarding the same matter, relating to arrears of rent, before different tribunals; and I believe it used to be systematically practiced by the strongest, the Zemindar, to annoy and harass his weaker opponent, the Ryot; but since the promulgation of the above Regulation, the practice seems to have been reversed; in as much as the Ryots now, if inclined to be refractory, play a game with the Zemindar, which very often ends in his ruin, by withholding the rents of their respective tenures, in defiance. Section 15 says, that "If it be brought to the notice of the Collector, that a suit is pending before him in a matter regarding which a regular suit has been previously filed in the Judge's Court, he shall suspend his proceedings, and forward the record of the case to the Judge, who will make over both cases in some tribunal, subject to his authority, or dispose of the cases himself." Taking advantage of this Section, the Ryots generally prefer a regular suit, either to contest a previous summary decision by the Collector, or to try the validity of the Zemindar's demand of rent, and thus throw their cases into a Civil Court, knowing well that they can, with a little management and villany, prolong the suits to a series of years; so that while their cases are pending there, should the Zemindar proceed to recover his rent by summary processes, they immediately petition to have the cases removed before the Civil tribunal, under the provision of the above Section. The Zemindar, in the mean time, if not rich enough to stand the shock which such proceedings entail upon his finances, must inevitably be ruined by the sale of his Talook for Government dues, which would fully accomplish the object of the Ryots.

I have known instances where the Revenue authority refused to transfer certain cases, when the claim preferred before him was for current revenue, while the cases pending before the Civil Court were regarding the rents of preceiling or former years; but this objection, it would appear, was over-ruled by the Judge, who persisted in the Collector's sending the cases before him. Although being for the arrears of separate years, yet both being on account of "arrears or exactions of rent," were "of the same matter," and, consequently, cognizable by him under the provision of Section 15 above quoted. I am, however, of opinion, notwithstanding the ambiguity of these Sections, that the claim, for instance, of 1857, for which either party may have resorted to a Civil Court, and that of the current year, are neither one and "the same matter," nor "the same cause of action." Be that as it may; since it is not my intention to lay down rules, nor to enter logically into the merits of the Sections under consideration, but merely to point out an existing evil under the present practice of the Mafussil Courts, and having already "spun out my yarn" longer than I at first intended, I beg to conclude, by hoping you will, if you consider it worth your attention, draw the notice of the authorities to this subject, as also kindly favour me with your opinion of the meaning and construction of the three sections, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,

ASCRIPTE GLENK.

Jessore, 7th November, 1880.

### EUROPE.

#### EDUCATION.

PLAN OF A NEW DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the clergy of London, on Thursday week, the Bishop of the diocese explained the object he had in view. It was to constitute a board which should embrace the whole question and form of education as affecting all classes of the people, from the highest to the lowest, as far as they might be able; to be in communication and be made conversant with all systems of education, as applicable and as applied to instruction in the various schools within the metropolis, as far as the several promoters of such systems would permit; at the same time not with the view of interfering with those systems, but with the ultimate view of promoting a principle; and a system of unity and agreement of instruction and operation, and to open a constant and a regular source of communication among all the clergy of the diocese. The system of education as had been proposed by some parties on a recent occasion, if carried but to the extent which they had contemplated, must and would be a curse to man. It was important not only that education should be afforded to all, but that

that education should be a religious education: and it was not necessary for him to tell those who were present, that when he spoke of education, of religious education, he meant a religious education in the principle of the *Ed-Mist. A. Chark*. He called upon the Rev. J. S. II. to read the proceedings of a provisional meeting. Mr. Hume then read the following paper of resolutions:—1. London Diocesan Board of Education. At a provisional meeting, convened by the Bishop of London, his lordship being in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—1. That it is expedient to form a board of education for the diocese of London, under the presidency of the Bishop. 2. That the board consist of the president, and a certain number of vice-presidents, and other members, to be named by the president. 3. That the following clergymen and laymen, having signified their consent to the president, be members of the board. Here follow a long list of names of persons of much influence and standing in the country. 4. That the board direct its attention to the following objects:—1. To form a medium of communication and mutual suggestions between the clergy and other persons of the diocese interested in the cause of religious and general education in accordance with the doctrines and principles of the Church of England. 2. To collect and circulate information as to the state of education in the diocese, and the obstacles which impede its progress or efficiency. 3. To take measures for the extension and improvement of education in connexion with the Church of England throughout the diocese. 4. To bring into union with itself as many as possible of the schools existing in the diocese, on the terms adopted by the National Society. 5. To cause an effectual system of annual and periodical examination of the schools in union with the board, with the concurrence of the managers of such schools, and under the sanction of the bishop. 6. With regard to the objects of the board, a peculiarity is to be observed which distinguishes the diocese of London from the other dioceses of the kingdom. Two among the principal objects of the other diocesan boards are:—1. To institute a system of education for the poor. 2. To establish, or take into union, middle or commercial schools. But in London, the former of these objects is about to be accomplished by the immediate establishment of a training institution, under the superintendence of the National Society; and the latter has been already in some measure accomplished by the Metropolitan Commercial Institution, which has a central school in Rose-street, Soho, and local schools in various parts. It is probable, however, that one or both of these objects will hereafter be brought under the attention of the diocesan board: which will put itself in immediate communication with the committee of the Metropolitan Commercial Institution. 5. That in furtherance of its designs, it is desirable for the board:—1. To promote the formation of local or district schools in different parts of the diocese, which shall be in connexion and communication with the General Diocesan board. 2. To enter into union with the National Society, and transmit a periodical report of the inquiries and transactions of the board, so far as relates to the education of the poor: as also to invite the co-operation of other societies or institutions for education, established in the diocese on the principles of the Church of England. The resolutions were unanimously passed, a subscription was commenced, and the meeting separated.—*Christ. Adv.*

## SCIENTIFIC.

**COPPER IN FOOD.**—“There was an idea once prevalent, that the colour of the green tea was to be ascribed to the drying tea leaves on copper; but nothing can be more unfounded than such an opinion, as the pans, one of which was sent home by an officer of the Chinese Company, are of cast-iron. This copper may be detected in tea is true; but Bucholz has shown that it exists in several vegetables; indeed, there are proofs that it enters into the composition of a great proportion of animal and vegetable matter. It is found in coffee in very striking quantities; from ten ounces of unroasted coffee, there may be obtained, by the proper manipulations a dense precipitate, which will cost two inches of barometer wire with test-tube power. And be who eats a sandwich, has much more in far from the poisonous effects of this metal, than the drinker of green tea; for the two slices of bread, the beef, and the mutton. All have been proved, by the examination of the chemist, to be capable of forming in the stomach a metallic crust; indeed, the only safe food would be potatoes, for in three pounds no copper could be traced.”—*Dr. G. G. Sigmund, on Tea*

**TEA MANUFACTURE.**—“The proprietor of the tea-forest must not only understand agriculture, but he must likewise be acquainted with the laws that govern vegetable life; he must know the precise moment at which the leaves are imbued with their richest juice; he must judge when they are to be harvested for the delicacy of their flavour, and when for that coarser taste which suits the palates of his customer. In picking he must be very careful, lest he injure the egg in the early spring, and thus prevent the development of the art and third gathering, which, though not of equal value, is of much importance to him. He must likewise be aware of the adjustment of the heat

necessary for the drying and curing the leaves; upon which, probably, quite as much depends as upon the state of maturity to which the leaves have arrived. These minutiae, which to the superficial observer appear but of little moment, are of the greatest consequence.”

Our transatlantic friends are extremely fond of single and double teas, which are prepared as follows:—

1. The teas are often dried over the flames of burning indigo; and a very small quantity mixed with powdered gypsum, is delicately sprinkled over them, which adds to the colour. Different modes of flavouring the tea are likewise practised; the blossom buds of fragrant flowers are thrown amongst the finest tea. In the Loochin Fok tea these are very discernible. After refraction has taken place in the iron pans destined for that purpose, the dried leaves are delicately touched with a camellia-pencil, which has been dip in spirituous solution of a resinous and aromatic gum; and for the purpose a number of children are employed.”—*Dr. Sigmund.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**LIBERATION OF THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.**—The result of the long-contested point arising out of the alleged illegal transportation of the nine united prisoners from Upper Canada, and which have occupied so much of the time of our Courts of Law since last January, when they were brought up on writs of Habeas Corpus from Liverpool, has been the discharge of them all, namely, John Gendallbury Parker, Randall Walker, William Aker, James Walker, Percy Malcom, Leonard Watson, James Brown, Ira Anderson, and Paul Beilford. They were on Saturday, July 18th, released from their long confinement.—*Pitt.*

**POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS' NEW REPORT.**—The Fifth annual report of the Poor-law Commissioners has just appeared. The report is less lengthy than those of former years, and is confined, as regards England and Wales, to a brief account of the proceedings of the Commissioners during the last winter, and to a few observations on the peculiar circumstances which distinguished that period with reference to the administration of relief. It details the measures which have been adopted for introducing into Ireland the provisions of the Act (1 and 2 Vic. c. 56) of last session, for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. The tabular statements in the appendix to the report, represent that the number of paupers declared in England and Wales to May 1, 1838, is 367; the number of parishes included, 18,141, of which the population is 11,751,143, and the average amount of rates for the year, 5,380,000d. The number in England and Wales are therefore nearly complete; the whole number of parishes being 18,400, and the number united 18,141, leaving only 849. The report contains little of general interest with regard to England and Wales, except the second report of Dr. Kay on training children, according to the system introduced by him into Dr. Aulien's establishment at Norwood. In Ireland, the Commissioners seem to have met with no opposition, and they have accordingly formed nearly the whole Kingdom into unions. All the guardians have been elected.—*Ibid.*

**BRIDWELL AND BETHLEHEM HOSPITALS.**—On Wednesday week, the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals had their anniversary dinner in their spacious and elegant hall. Sir Peter Laurie, the President, was in the chair, supported by the Lord Mayor and 120 governors. Sir Peter Laurie, in his course of the evening stated, that the wings for the reaccommodation of 180 additional patients at Bethlehem Hospital were nearly ready, and when they were complete, the hospital would be the largest and most commodious in Europe. It was delightful to ascertain that 60 per cent. of individuals belonging to the families of the poor were restored to residential habits, and that the instrumentality of that institution. (Cheers.) In the house of occupation, instituted from the funds of Bridewell, in which helpless children were employed in learning trades, there were at present 120 inmates; 20 had been provided with situations during the year; the boys had been taught trades, and the girls had been taken as servants, and 14 had received rewards for good conduct. The New Bethlehem wings were cost £25,000, and the addition to the house of occupation had caused an expenditure of 6,000l. It was most gratifying to him to state that the funds were so prudently managed as to enable the governors to increase the utility of both establishments.—*Ibid.*

**MR. DUDLEY SINGLAIK, eldest son of the member for Calcutta, is actively engaged in preparing an expedition for New Zealand, consisting of two hundred settlers, all young and married, who have been employed by the Duke of Sutherland's extensive improvements in Sutherlandshire. The expedition will sail in August.**—*Ibid.*

**PROGRESS OF INTERPRETATION.**—“The beauty, the harmony, and the vigour of the human frame, are even altered by intemperance; her fearful diseases are legitimated by the consumption, the ague, water, and gout. The good complexion, the manly bearing, the air of shrewdness, visible in him who is guided by well-disciplined habits, strongly contrast with the downcast look of the sensualist, with his listlessness, his sluggish-

coo, his swollen and harsh features, his leprosy skin: the blunted eye, the purple nose, the blotched cheek, the blood-shot eye, the hot and papulous and pustular eruptions, the loss of hair, the increased secretion from the mucous membrane of the nose, the faded and the haggard face, which bespeak the drunkard, may even harm him who does not actually intoxicate himself, but has daily positions beyond the limits of good sense. These are traits which are read by every eye; but there are more minute characters, which reveal to the attentive observer truths which the art of dissimulation would in vain attempt to conceal. The gin-drinker exhibits a sad picture: his haggard countenance is of a leaden hue, his forehead is gathered into premature and unsightly wrinkles, the eyes are dead, and lack lustre—they are anxious, restless—they cannot suppress the anxious look of their friends; the cheek is yellow, the lips are ashy, the mouth is open, the tongue is white, the throat is red, the face is loaded to repulsion; the eyes are bloodshot, the glare ferocious; every look betokens that in a moment a paroxysm of violence, rage, or madness, may burst forth; whilst the skin beset himself with liver exhibits all the marks of idiosyncrasy; his face bears evident proofs of the ravages his beverage produces; it has a yellow hue; the cheeks are bloated; the nose and the lips are purple; the saliva streams from him; the feculence, with which he lifts his arm to his mouth, to brush away with the sleeve of his coat the accumulated froth, is a true indication of the sluggishness the liquor induces, which diffuses itself from the liver into the system, and the veins of the brain, so the paralytic motion of the gin-drinker. The lover of vicious potations has red nose, his raw eruptions on the face, his heavy eyes, his parched lips, and purple cheeks, as evidence of his Baccanalian joys. The gin and the wine drinker becomes 'muddled' in his eyes; his amplexes threaten; and the individual who flies to brandy to relieve, and becomes furber and violent, may also thus terminate his suddenly; whilst he becomes depressed, anxious, and melancholy, after the first stage of exhilaration is passed, will most probably be the victim of palsy.

"Dropsy, scirrhus, silver, gall-stones, epilepsy, a tendency to mortification on the slightest wound, various rashes, gout, indurations of the important organs which admit digestion,—all threaten misery to the intemperate, and should awaken him to the sad folly of being led, for transient pleasure, to lasting agony and grief."—*Dr. Sigmond.*

**SAVINGS BANKS.**—M. Malchus, a German political economist, has published the following comparison of the working of the savings banks in the different countries of Europe at the end of 1837.

	SAVINGS BANKS.	FLORINS.
Austrian State, including Italy, .....	8 with	31,325,008
Prussian State, (Prussia has none), .....	80 "	9,344,200
Independent States of Germany, .....	201 "	23,928,736
Switzerland, .....	38 "	7,801,338
Belgium, .....	5 "	6,436,365
Holland, .....	30 "	2,771,680
Duchy of Sleswig, .....	22 "	800,000
France, .....	250 "	49,777,432
British Islands, .....	484 "	862,847,622
Independent States of Spain, .....	2 "	1,500,000
Total number of banks, 1,100; total florins, 495,847,736.		

*For. Quar. Rec.*

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN TYPE-FOUNDING.**—A type-founder of Clermont, named Colson, has obtained a patent for a new material for printing types, which is harder, capable of more resistance, and yet less expensive than the ordinary composition of lead and antimony. It is well known that types cast from the latter soon become worn, especially since the introduction of machine printing. Colson asserts that the material is so hard that the types themselves will serve for punches in striking matrices, and that it will last ten years without being more worn than the usual composition is in one year. If experience should prove the new material to possess the quality claimed for it by the inventor, it must be of the utmost importance to printing in general, and to newspaper printing in particular.—*Ibid.*

**HISTORICAL.**—M. Garcin de Tassy will publish in the course of a month the first volume of his "Histoire de la littérature Hindoustani." Report speaks most highly of the talent and research displayed in this work, and which promises to add to the high reputation of its distinguished author.—*Ibid.*

The Asiatic Society of Paris has elected Mrs. Davis, the talented mother of the late Arthur Stanley Davis, a member of the association. This is the third lady so distinguished; the two others being the Princess Hologhosa, and the Countess Victorine de Clugny.—*Ibid.*

**DUPUYTREN'S MODE OF OBTAINING HIS FEES.**—He was often elected by his patients, until he had recourse to the following ingenious device:—He had a faithful servant, who was situated at the end of the hall. Dupuytren had his bed fixed over the patient's head, communicating with his consulting room.

On bowing the patient out, Dupuytren rang one of the two bells. If the fee was paid, one particular bell was rung, and the servant understood that all was right, and the patient was allowed to depart without any interruption. If the patient forgot the doctor's fee, the "two paces" bell was rung, and the servant understanding the signal, addressed the patient very politely in the following manner:—"Mille pardons, Monsieur, I think you have forgotten to give the Baron his fee."—"Non, Monsieur," exclaims the patient, "quelle negligence! je vous adresse mille apologies as Baron." Now, understanding Dupuytren's immense wealth, he lived in quite a different way from that persons of his rank in this country. He occupied only one suite of apartments—a floor, as we call it—and it was owing to this circumstance that he had it not in his power to prevent a hall from taking place in the room immediately over his head, a night or two before he died; and which it is said, greatly disturbed his dying moments.—*Physic and Physicians.*

**VIENNA, July 15.**—After the receipt of the news of the death of the Sultan, Effendi Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, had a three hours' conference with Prince Metternich. The inhabitants of Vienna have not forgotten that in the time of Napoleon, and in the greatest misfortune of Austria, Sultan Mahmud would never be persuaded to make a diversion in favour of France. There was a time when he might have thrown a great weight in the balance of Europe. The Emperor Francis never forgot this; and it is remembered that on the news of the battle of Navarino, he said, "This is a disgrace to diplomacy." It is affirmed that on his death-bed he conjured his family always to bear in mind the friendly conduct of the Porte. It is, therefore, natural that great regret is felt here at the early death of the Sultan, who always showed himself a friend to the Christians.—*Pat.*

**MEXICO.**—The beautiful MS. in the library of this town, containing a Polyglot Lord's Prayer, with the order of services by Albert Dillier, is about to be published by Coté, in close imitation of the original, by coloured lithography. The title will be—"Oratio Domulica Polyglotta singularium linguarum characteribus expressa, et delineationibus Alberti Dillieri cincta, edita a F. X. Hoeger, &c." The size is folio, and the price, we expect, will be about twenty to twenty-five shillings.—*For. Quar. Rec.*

**VIENNA JOURNALS.**—The following account of the circulation of the Vienna journals is taken from the *Neue Wiener Correspondenz*:—*Official Gazette*, 2800; *Austrian Almanac*, 3001; *The Eagle*, 270; *Theatrical Gazette*, 1,000; *Illustrirte*, 431; *Vienna Journal*, 600; *Spectator*, 750. A commercial journal, the *Shareholder*, is in press next year, as well as a literary paper in French.—*Ibid.*

10,000,000 volumes are printed in Germany and 50,000 authors (annually).—*Ibid.*

**THORWALDEN.**—The subscription for the intended Thorwaldsen Museum at Copenhagen, not having amounted to a sufficient sum for erecting an edifice worthy of its object, the king has appropriated to this purpose the wing of the new place at Christiansberg, which stands between the chapel and the menage. Thorwaldsen is already busily employed in arranging this building for its new destination, and, as soon as this task is finished, intends to return to Rome.—*Ibid.*

**SWEDEN.**—According to recent calculations, which we find in the *Stockholm paper*, the actual population of Sweden amounts to 2,025,141 souls, showing an increase of one-fifth since his present Majesty was called to the throne.—*Ibid.*

**AMERICAN COINAGE.**—The *Cohlen Eagle*.—The stamping of this superb coin has commenced at the mint of Philadelphia: it is 34 years since any of this coin was struck, the coinage ceasing in 1804, because the erroneous standard of our gold caused it to be exported.—*Ibid.*

**FIRE IN AUGUSTA.**—NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. BUCKINGHAM AND FAMILY.—(From the *Georgian Constitutionalist*, of June 20.)—Yesterday morning, about half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Flaming's Hotel in this city, and the building being entirely of wood, except the basement story, it was quickly wrapped in flames, and consumed with astonishing rapidity. About the families staying at the hotel was that of Mr. Buckingham, the oriental traveller, his lady, and son. He had returned late from the delivery of his first lecture on Palestine in the Presbyterian church, and sitting up reading for some time after, he had not long retired to rest when the alarm of fire was first given, but the flames then bursting out in a moment part of the hotel, he was enabled to bring out his family in perfect safety; his faithful man-servant, however, a native of Ireland, in rushing too long to assist in saving as much of the property as could be rescued from the flames had to lower down the trunk of a rope of bed-frames and together, from the bed-room window, and, throwing out after these all the mattresses and feather beds at hand, he leapt out to them from a height of upwards of twenty feet, every particle out of the house being then blown up by flames, and received a slight injury from the fall; but medical attendance being immediately procured, he is expected speedily to recover. Mr. Buckingham's manuscripts and papers are all saved.



Mr. H. B. Harrington, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, has obtained leave of absence for his private affairs, for one month, during the Monsoon Vacation. Mr. Harrington has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the Civil Court to Mr. A. Sanku, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Coimbatore; who will continue those duties during Mr. Harrington's absence.

Mr. J. Cumine, Magistrate and Collector of Kowsh, has obtained leave of absence on Medical Certificate for three months, preparatory to applying to proceed on Furlough, on sick furlough.

Mr. W. De H. Hough is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Kowsh, during the absence of Mr. Cumine on leave, or till further orders. Mr. Hough has been directed to proceed and assume charge of the above offices, on being relieved of the Magistracy and Collectorship of Alty Ghur, by Mr. Harvey.

Mr. E. Wilmer is appointed to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Salarumbar. Mr. Wilmer will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Salarumbar.

Mr. H. J. A. A. is appointed to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Boreilly.

Mr. H. K. Dick, Magistrate and Collector of Bijnore, has been directed, on his return to Bijnore from the leave of absence granted to him on the 12th April last, to confine himself to the Settlement duties of the District.

Mr. T. H. Symson will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bijnore, till further orders.

### MILITARY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE.

Fort William, 4th November, 1893.  
No. 190 of 1893.—The Honourable the Principal in Council is pleased to make the following promulgations.

2nd Regiment N. I.  
Lieut. Wm. Charles Campbell, to be Captain. From the 13th October 1893, in succession to Lieut. J. G. Collingwood, who has retired, as Lieutenant, deceased.

3rd Regiment N. I.  
Lieut. and Bt. Captain Archibald Robert. From the 28th October 1893, in succession to Lieut. Wm. Owen Harris, to be Lieut. Captain and Brevet Major. Lieut. George Murray, of the 6th Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty, on full Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by retention of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 28th October 1893.

Captain George Cox, of the 10th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate, and to embark for such purpose at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Robertson, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, having been relieved of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Major Robert Arthur Thomas, of the 48th Regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 1st March next, on the Pension of a Lieutenant Colonel, in conformity with the Regulations of the 28th December 1892.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Walker, are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being placed in medical charge of the Civil Station of Gungahat in Assam.

Assistant Surgeon E. Macintosh, having renewed his application in the Judicial Department, for leave of absence, Assistant Surgeon Donald MacLellan is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as Assistant Surgeon at Alkhot, during the absence of the former Gentleman.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Sub-Commodore (Acting Commander) Alexander McGregor, to be Commander. From the 30th September 1893, vice Governor retired.

Acting Sub-Commodore John Campbell, to be Sub-Commodore. From the date of this Order, vice McGregor and Campbell, promoted, and during the absence of Commander Keelan, on Furlough.

Sub-Commodore Robert Tully, to act as Sub-Commodore. From the date of this Order, vice McGregor and Campbell, promoted, and during the absence of Commander Keelan, on Furlough.

Sergeant C. Douglas, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed a Barrack Sergeant in the Department of Public Works, and posted to the Kurnool Division.

W. C. CURTIS, Major, Off. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, 4th November, 1893.  
The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to confirm the General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the India under the date specified, placing the undermentioned officers of the Invalid Establishment at the disposal of the Secretary and Minister at the Court of His Majesty's High Court and Bench.

Lieutenant C. Hutton, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry. The 10th September, 1893.

1st Lieutenant Richard Mayne, of the Artillery. The 10th September, 1893.

Lieutenant G. W. Golding, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry. The 10th September, 1893.

Lieutenant T. Walker, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry. The 10th September, 1893.

1st Lieutenant Green, of the 3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery. The 17th September, 1893.

1st Lieutenant Pigeon, of the Corps of Engineers. The 17th September, 1893.

1st Lieutenant Captain George St. Patrick Lawrence, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry. The 22nd October, 1893.

Major R. Low, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and Principal Assistant to the Commissioner at Jubulpore, has obtained in the July

and Revenue Department North Western Provinces, under date the 14th ultimo, leave of absence for four months, from the 1st November next, on his private affairs, with permission to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Brevet Major J. H. Mackenzie, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Major-General, has obtained in the General Department North Western Provinces, under date the 14th instant, leave of absence on private affairs, for five months, from the 2d proximo, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Surgeon A. Howie has been appointed to the General Department North Western Provinces, under date the 14th instant, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Delhi.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milg. Dept. with the Govt. Genl.

#### OFFICIAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCE.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th September, 1893.  
No. 50.

The Detachment of Recruits proceeding by water to the Upper Provinces under the Command of Major Mountain, will disembark at Allahabad and March to Meerut at Kurnool. Major Mountain will make application to the proper Department for the Carriage, Cart and Establishment required for his Detachment, and he will acquit the Officer Commanding at Meerut, as early as may be possible, of the probable date of his arrival at Allahabad.

The Regimental order of the Officer Commanding H. M. 48th Fus, dated 21st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Hadow to act as Interpreter to that Corps, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Mirk, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Major General Sir K. K. Williams, K. C. B., (Lieutenant Colonel H. M. 5th Fus.) in extension, to remain at the Presidency, from the 10th August to 10th November 1893.

1st Lieut. J. H. Lister, from 15th November 1893 to 15th February 1894, on urgent private affairs.

1st Lieut. J. H. Lister, from 15th September to 15th October next, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

By order of the Major General Commanding.

J. BIRSE, Major, Lt. Col. H. M. Force in India.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th September, 1893.

The Presidency Division order of the 11th instant, directing the undermentioned Enlistees, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite in their names, is confirmed.

Enlistee D. C. T. Beeson and J. Fowly, both regiment native Infantry at Barrackpore.

Enlistee J. L. Wadd, W. Graydon, R. C. Geeman and J. Nisbet, both regiment native Infantry at Barrackpore.

The Presidency Division order of the 11th instant appointing 2d Lieutenant H. M. Smith, of the engineers, to act as Adjutant to the corps, is confirmed.

The Division order of the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D., doing duty with the 1st Brigade of the 23d native Infantry, to be transferred to the 23d native Infantry, from the medical duties of that station; and placing Surgeon G. Turnbull, of the 26th regiment native Infantry, in medical charge of the 2d company, 2d battalion of artillery, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 17th instant, appointing Lieutenant A. N. MacIntyre, of the 68th regiment of native Infantry, to act as Adjutant of Infantry to the Bunde-Kandjig, during the absence, on leave, of Enlistee Young, is confirmed.

The Marwar field force order of the 17th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., of the 4th troop 1st brigade of native artillery, to attend medical aid to the troops and military and trade establishment with the force, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 16th instant, by Major H. D. Dismant, commanding the 50th native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant J. Macdonald to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Chown, is confirmed.

Captain T. Fisher, of the 45th regiment of native Infantry, lately returned from Furlough, will join and do duty with the recruit depot at Allypore, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. Barber, former Assistant Surgeon at Chinhar, is, at his own request, removed from that appointment, and posted to the 40th regiment of native Infantry.

Quarter Master Sergeant William Smith, of the 33d native Infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the regiment, vice Master transferred to the Invalid establishment.

Acting Sergeant John Walsh, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 33d regiment of native Infantry, vice Smith.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th September, 1893.

The Meerut station order of the 19th instant, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master M. M. Smith, of the 13th native Infantry, to act as company unit, vice Lieutenant J. C. Foster of the 40th regiment, proceeding with his corps on service, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 10th instant, by Captain H. Clayton, commanding the 4th Light Cavalry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. C. C. Mavor to act as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Oulow, on leave, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 12th instant, appointing Sergeant William Berrill, of the 4th company, 2d battalion of artillery, to act as Brevet Sergeant at Benares, (Benares) vice 1st Lieut. deceased, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Sergeant Peter Hamilton, of the 1st company 1st battalion, is transferred to the Town Major's list and appointed Brevet Sergeant at Benares.

Sgt. Sergeant William J. Baker, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Sergeant Major to the upper Acan grenadier corps, vice Howie, who is permitted to decline the situation, and remain in the service of artillery.

Drummer John Van Milder is transferred from the 6th to the 20th regiment of native Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

23d regiment native Infantry—Brevet Major A. L. Jones, from 1st October to 1st April 1894, to visit Kurnool and Simla, on medical certificate.





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**THE PRECURSOR STEAMER.**—We have waited till the discussion, elicited by Mr. Turton's proposal, to start a Precursor Steamer had been, in a measure, brought to a close, before we ventured to offer any opinion on the subject; and we do so, with the assurance, that nothing which has been advanced in the various correspondence with which the papers have been filled, has shaken our confidence in the perfect feasibility, and even necessity, of the scheme. As is it regards the probabilities of an adequate return from the Precursor, it must be obvious, that whatever objections apply to it, must apply with equal force to a larger scheme. If a Steamer once a quarter will not pay, still less will a monthly vessel realize the expectations which may be formed. If a plan which provides for two profitable voyages out of the four, must be a losing one, a larger plan, which must necessarily embrace a larger proportion of comparatively unprofitable voyages, must entail still greater loss.

If the Comprehensive Steam Plan is to provide vessels on both sides the Isthmus, and to enhance the European, as well as the Asiatic Navigation, we cannot but think that it will inevitably fail. Three years ago, before the French Government had perfected its line of steamers between Marseilles and Alexandria, and before Austrian vessels were in the field, so vast a scheme was by no means out of place. But circumstances are materially altered. The Mediterranean has been covered with British and Foreign Steam Vessels; and it is certain, that if another set of vessels was provided on the European side of the Isthmus by the Indian Steam Company, scarcely one-half the passengers who might leave India in their Comprehensive Vessels, would avail themselves of them. It is unwise, therefore, to encumber our plans with a double series of vessels, after the efforts which have been so successfully made by other parties to facilitate the communication between Egypt and Europe. We consider this a most unjudicious circumstance, in as much as it abridges half our labour, cuts off half our expenditure, and so simplifies our arrangements, as to place the accomplishment of them within our grasp. The European communication being already complete, we have nothing further to do, than to set vigorously about the Asiatic portion of the navigation.

But then comes the great question, whether the starting of a Precursor Steamer is likely to endanger the great Comprehensive Plan; in other words, whether starting one steamer a quarter, will effectually prevent our possessing a steamer once a month, or even lessen the probability of it. We cannot but think that it will not; that, on the contrary, it will materially aid the accomplishment of our larger and more ambitious wishes. We can have little hope from England. The Directors are more than backward respecting the Comprehensive Plan; they are actually hostile to it; and as long as it is made part and parcel of that plan, that the Mail shall be conveyed by an expensive and round about voyage to Alexandria, instead of being sent, as at present, directly through France, we cannot think their opposition unreasonable. But it is unreasonable and narrow-minded in the Governors of this great Empire to cut off the greater part of India from participating in the benefits of steam navigation, upon the ignominious and selfish plea, that their little go to Bombay answers their own purpose. But, whether reasonable or unreasonable, there is the fact, that the Court of Directors are decidedly hostile to embarking in the Comprehensive Scheme. And Her Majesty's Government is lukewarm,

notwithstanding all the fine speeches and letters of Sir John Hobhouse. Every communication received from England within this year, has represented the Directors as completely under the guidance and control of the Ministry; as having been reduced to a state of pitiable subserviency to the Board in Cannon Row. If this be true to any extent, it is obvious that the Ministry might long since have carried the Comprehensive Plan into execution, notwithstanding the opposition of the Directors. But while they have been putting India off with talk, what has been their conduct with regard to America? We beg the reader's particular attention to an extract, which we annex to this article, from the *Globe* of August. He will there find that the Ministry has entered, heart and soul, into a vast comprehensive scheme, which shall embrace the interests of that vast continent, and connect it with Europe by a line of magnificent vessels, at the same time that a rapid communication is established between its different ports, whether under the dominion of Britain or not. They will read with surprise, that this vast plan is to include also, a line of vessels from the Isthmus of Panama across the Pacific, to the youngest daughter of the civilized world; and that a voyage from London to Sydney and back again, will, it is calculated, be thus brought within the compass of five months. Viewing the very extensive conduct pursued by the Ministry towards the East and the West, are we not justified in assuming, that little reliance can be placed on any hope which rests on them? If this assumption be correct, it is assuredly far better for us to bettle ourselves, and get up a quarterly communication, than to wait two or three years more, or an indefinite period, for any communication at all.

If, however, we should happily be incorrect in our conjectures; and if the Directors and Ministry are upon the eve of assisting the Comprehensive Scheme, we do not see how the immediate establishment of one vessel should induce them instantly to give up all idea of so doing. Such a line of policy would be totally at variance with that wisdom, from which alone their patronage of the Comprehensive Plan could be expected. We think that the early accomplishment of a portion of the plan, would rather increase, than slacken, the eagerness of the Home Authorities to carry the remainder of it into execution. They must be fully aware, that although one vessel might pay, without official encouragement, the establishment of vessels adequate to a monthly communication, must indispensably require it. They are not likely, therefore, to imbibed the notion, that we can go on without them. If it should happen that the Directors and Ministry are half inclined to support the scheme, the launching of the Precursor will, in all probability, bring them to an immediate determination, by animating the friends of Indian Steam Navigation at home to greater urgency in their appeals. It would also stimulate the mercantile community generally to embark in a scheme, already in part accomplished; and give an impulse to the public mind, which the fruitless negotiation of so many years has comparatively humbled. The step which has been taken in Calcutta, therefore, appears, under every consideration, to be wise; and we have no doubt that subsequent events will justify this conclusion. The following is the statement of the *Globe*:

"We have learned from an authentic source, and communicated to our readers with much satisfaction, the fact that Government have concluded a contract with a powerful company, established

under the direction of some of the first-rate merchants and capitalists in the City, to convey the mails by steam twice every month from England to the West Indies, and from the West Indies to the United States and Halifax, by very powerful steam-vessels which are to be built for this special purpose. This extensive and well-combined operation embraces every colony, British and Foreign, and the coast of America from Surinam to New Orleans; at the same time furnishing all these countries with a converted line of packets for correspondence and passengers with each other and with New York and Halifax, as well as with Europe by the direct line from this country to and from the West Indies. The course of post with the West Indies from London to London again will be 36 days, with abundance of time at every place (from three days to 14 days as may be—Jamaica will have ten days) to reply to letters; and besides their ordinary course of post as just mentioned, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, and also a portion of Hayti, will be able to communicate in 43 days.

"We hear also that it is contemplated to connect with this plan a line of sailing packets from Panama to Sydney, by which the route of post between that place and London might be brought to about five months.

"The bargain made for the performance of this most important and wide extended service, we hear, reasonable on the part of the contractors and liberal on the part of Government. It is also but justice to the latter to state that they entered into this great measure with the utmost readiness, and with the most anxious desire to benefit and to advance the great commercial and colonial interests of this country; and as the plan and all its sublimities become known, these, we feel convinced, will be acknowledged by all to be the greatest boon ever conferred by any Government upon the colonial and the commercial interests of this country. On the British colonies in the western world, and all South America, and every place on the Gulf of Mexico, it must confer incalculable and lasting benefits. Placed in the heart as it were of the great continent of America, the moving power of this mighty combination and rapid communication will spread its invigorating influence to places and to vast and rich countries hitherto comparatively unknown and inaccessible, and from which every nation in the world, and Great Britain in particular, will derive the greatest advantages. It will tend to the peaceable consolidation of the different states of the New World, by increasing the industry and the wealth of their people; and, consequently, enabling these States to repay the heavy debts which they owe to British subjects. The whole plan will be found to be worthy of this country, and to confer credit and honour upon the Government and the Post-office establishment thereof, and also upon every one who has been engaged in planning and arranging this most important measure."

#### HINDOO FEMALE EDUCATION; BY PRISCILLA CHAPMAN.

—The title of Mrs. Chapman's work is too general to suit its contents. The publication is intended to attract more earnestly the regard and patronage of benevolent people at home, to the Central School of the Ladies' Society in Calcutta, Mrs. Wilson's Orphan Refuge at Agra, and other institutions of the same nature, and in the same connection, in different parts of Bengal and the Western Provinces. Having, therefore, a partial object, it presents a partial narrative. The partiality, however, is not entire; and it is very far from being of an injurious character. Mrs. Chapman introduces the Native Female Schools of the Independents and Baptists with a frankness and warmth of commendation highly honourable to her. But it was not her business to give a full report of their progress; and she does not appear to have had the means of doing so, if she had wished to do it. She says enough of them to prevent the impression being made, that no efforts are need in India for female education except in the institutions for which she has to plead; or that their system is so superior as to give them any paramount claim to public support.

The first part of Mrs. Chapman's volume contains a view

of Native life and society, intrusted to show the importance of female education; and although it is singularly doubtful, and not unfrequently incorrect, it is yet sufficiently true to produce a general impression not materially erroneous. It is, moreover, lively and picturesque; and it is pervaded by a genial kindness and cheerfulness of disposition. Mrs. Chapman appears to be fully aware of the deep degradation of her own sex in India, and to be affected by it, as we should expect a pious and cultivated lady would be; and, at the same time, she is neither ignorant of what is good and pleasing in our Native women, nor does she take such things for more than they are worth. And it is a rare and difficult thing, to keep to so just a median, between the contemptuous disgust and the injudicious partiality which may both in time be excited by the Native character.

In her eighth chapter, Mrs. Chapman proceeds to the proper business of her volume—the history of those efforts in Native Female Education, which began with the arrival of Mrs. Cooke, now Mrs. Wilson, in 1821; and a very interesting history it is. Native female education did not exactly originate with that lady. For years before her arrival in India, a female school had been successfully conducted by Mrs. W. Carey, at Cutwa, at the expense of the second Mrs. Dr. Carey; and at the time of her arrival, the Baptist Missionaries in Calcutta had likewise succeeded in a commencement of the work in the metropolis. But her arrival, and much more the energy and devotedness of her character and labours, gave to this enterprise a vigour so new and so powerful, that it seemed thenceforward to be peculiarly her own, whosoever might take a share in it. We will not undervalue our continued enjoyment of Mrs. Wilson's friendship, by depriving her accordingly to her due. Nor is it necessary. Every one feels that India is beyond measure indebted to her integrity, and undiminished perseverance in the education of her daughters. Her career is marked by three epochs—the first formation of her circle of Native Schools—the opening of her Central School—and the institution of the Orphan Refuge at Agra; and it is remarkable that the course of most, if not all, who have laboured in the same work, has partaken of similar transitions. Mrs. Wilson in one year had formed eight schools, which were attended by two hundred and seventeen girls; and in two years after, the numbers had more than doubled. She found, in fact, what others have done, that the limitation of Native Female Schools, when once fairly introduced, is derived from deficiency of superintendents and funds, rather than the rejection of the offered boon by the people. After the anxiety about obtaining children to teach had thus passed away, it was natural that attention should be more directly given to the perfecting of the system of instruction; and for this, concentration was seen to be essential. The attendance and diligence of the children can be adequately stimulated only by the presence and notice of the Superintendent. It is here, and her encouragement, that is the mainstay of the school. The Native teachers are in most cases too indolent and unfaithful to do any thing effective, except when under the eye of a superior. But the superior can be only in one school at a time, and only for a short period of the school-hours of five or three schools, in a day; and she has to expend much time and strength in merely passing from school to school. Hence with great labour, little after all is gained. Grieved by her experience of this kind, Mrs. Wilson determined on having her Central School, where she might have the children of many schools assembled together at her own home; and her point was gained. Yet the Central School affords but a collection of heathen children, amongst whom the pious solicitude of the Superintendent for the religious instruction,

her, charge, or even of the most promising individuals, is baffled and disappointed by the unavoidable restraints and continuing associations of caste and idolatry. This evil is felt peculiarly when a portion of the children, being the offspring of Christian converts, or themselves through the instruction of the school weaned from idolatry, and enabled to attach themselves as disciples to their Christian teachers, are prepared for Christian culture of the most decided character. Then a home is earnestly desired in which this highest species of education may be pursued without hindrance: and hence has arisen the institution of Christian Boarding Schools, or Orphan Asylums.

It is a cheering fact that Native Female education has taken such a course. It shows in those who have had the conduct of it, a noble and resolute endeavour after high things. There has not been a hireling task, to be got through in any way; but a generous enterprise for doing the greatest possible good. Nevertheless we are persuaded that, in one sense, they must go back again. We do not mean that the Refuge and Boarding Schools should be dismissed or neglected. On the contrary, every pains should be taken to perfect them. They are, perhaps without exception, the most beautiful things in the country; and there are few more beneficial. The Central Schools are also invaluable, and indeed indispensable: but we are convinced we must have the common schools again. They must be at last the broad basis on which the system of the Central Schools and Boarding Schools can alone stand with security. We may not yet have the means of reviving the small schools to advantage: but the means should be sought; and the Central Schools and the Christian Boarding Schools should be employed in producing that part of them which belongs to effective agency.

When this work began, the object that was sought was the elevation of the female sex in India, by imparting knowledge to them. It had, therefore, a great and extensive aim: and it will not do now to say, we cannot grasp so great a matter—we must confine ourselves to our own people, or those who will follow our own faith. We are heartily glad that Mrs. Chapman keeps to the old argument. Her readers have before them the state of Indian women, and the misery of all kinds it entails upon the whole people. That, therefore, is what she would deal with; and every true philanthropist will take the same view. To do this, however, we must take care not to withdraw fastidiously from the very people we wish to benefit. If we do, there are no others to undertake what we neglect. The whole womankind of India must remain degraded as they are, unless we give ourselves to their deliverance. Mrs. Chapman says very justly, "with reference to female education, it is impossible for Government to interfere; neither can the means for improving the condition of the female population become the subject of legislation." She is equally correct in the conviction, that nothing is to be hoped from the Natives themselves, at least for a long time to come. Native female education must be carried by Christian zeal to such a point, that it shall become a desideratum with the people themselves; and then they will see to the means of its extension. But, for this purpose, schools must be multiplied: education must be brought to the doors of the poor: and our high seminaries must be fed, and the demand for them indefinitely increased, from the supply of candidates for the best sort of education which the inferior schools shall yield. Let it be remembered, female education is only beginning. In our best schools we are only now experimenting. All the work has still to be undertaken. Only we are far better prepared for it, than we were sixteen or eighteen years ago. We hope Mrs. Chapman's

interesting volume will serve the purpose of enforcing such ideas both here and at home. Our readers will find it worthy of their perusal.

THE IDOLATRY QUESTION AND THE HUKKARU.—Our Contemporary has, during the past week, again advanced the propriety of supporting the idolatry of this country, by the resources and influence of the State. As we have invariably combated the propriety of perpetuating Native superstition by public patronage, we cannot allow his arguments to pass, without a remark or two. Our Contemporary appears to have taken up rather higher ground on the present occasion, and—if we rightly understand the argument,—to advocate the public support of idolatry, on the plea that it is the natural and necessary consequence of our position in this land. "The most that we do, is to let the idolaters have a little of their own money back again, to worship their own gods; and yet the people who declaim against this work of restitution, have not a word to say against the original spoliation. Their conscience pricks them not when taking, but when restoring. By murder and spoliation have we Christian men attained to our present position among an idolatrous people; and yet we think nothing of the murder and spoliation by means of which we have become governors of this idolatrous empire; but are much scandalized at the idea of not governing these idolaters according to Christian doctrines." As to the murder and spoliation by which we are said to have attained this empire, it is possible that the Editor may have had in view the wanton murder in the Black Hole, and the plunder of Calcutta by Seraj-ud-Dowlah, which was exactly the murder and spoliation, in consequence of which we obtained this empire. If, however, our Contemporary should have his eye on the successive augmentation of our dominions, we refer him to the page of history for these two facts; that never has there been an instance in which an empire was forced on the conquerors so unequivocally as the Empire of India was forced on us; and never was any empire of such magnitude acquired since the flood, with less of murder or spoliation. Our empire has enlarged its limits in spite of Acts of Parliament; in spite of the Court of Directors; in spite of ourselves. It has grown out of the irresistible necessity of self defence; not from the voluntary impulse of ambition. But this is a historical question; and we have to do with a religious one. Allowing that the empire has been acquired by murder and spoliation, the best and only atonement which, in our humble opinion, we can make to the people, is to give them the blessings of a Government based on Christian doctrines and principles. We put it to our Contemporary, whether it would not be an aggravation of the original wrong, to govern this country upon the doctrines of the Hindoo, or even the Mahomedan religion. Whether it would not be a still farther aggravation, if we were to abandon the country altogether, and to leave the Hindoos to govern themselves, upon the principles and doctrines of their own Shastras, and thus to deprive the people of that small mitigation of the mischief of those doctrines, which might be expected, if they were to be carried into practice,—were that possible,—under Christian auspices. Justly or unjustly here we are, and our position entails obligations; and our obligations to the people cannot be fulfilled, but by giving them the best principles of government within our reach; and those principles,—the *Hukkaru* himself being judge,—are to be found in the Bible, and not in the Vedas or the Koran.

When our Contemporary talks of the support of idolatry by the present Government, as merely a restitution,—as simply letting the idolaters have a little of their own money back again to worship their own gods, we are strongly reminded

of David Hume's defence of suicide: Where is the harm of turning a few ounces of blood in a contrary direction? Our Contemporary can scarcely be in earnest in pursuing this line of argument. Restitution always carries with it the sacredness of an obligation. The obligation in this case would be nothing, more or less, than that Government should support the superstitions of the heathen, by the resources and the influence of the State. Can such an obligation grow out of the circumstance of our collecting the public revenues, for the general government of the country? We throw out of account the circumstance that this is a Christian Government; our Contemporary will not admit this position. Supposing, then, the Government to be as Unchristian as the *Harkara* could desire, still it is a civilized and enlightened Government. And is it to be supposed, that because it takes revenue for the general administration of the country, it is, thereby bound to dispend a part of those revenues in perpetuating a system of religion, which has cast this land into the depths of moral degradation? If this be the case, who is to decide the extent of our idolatrous obligations? The idolaters themselves, to be sure; and whatever they may determine to be the share which naturally falls to the gods, and shrines, and brahmins, of the public revenues, we shall be bound to relinquish to them, upon the principle of restitution. Upon this ground, moreover, we should be constructed for ever to uphold this degrading superstition. We read the obligations of this Unchristian, but still civilized and enlightened Government, in a different mode. We believe that while the Natives receive full and free toleration, in all their religious rites, it cannot but be against the *policy* of the British Government, as we are sure it is of the *policy* of the *Harkara*, that the country should be delivered from the thralldom of this degrading creed, which keeps its victims in such a state of immoral degradation. It cannot, therefore, be the duty of Government, under any delusive notion of restitution, to throw the whole of its weight into the scale of Idolatry, and to give it as much perpetuity as the resources and influence of the State can bestow. It cannot be the duty of the public authorities to devote funds raised for the good government of the country, to objects which must perpetuate the national debasement. There can be no moral obligation to so immoral a line of conduct. Neither is there any political obligation. We made no stipulations with the Hindoos, when we conquered their country from the Mahomedans, that we would pension their gods, and shrines, and priests, from the public revenues. Our connection with their idols arose at a subsequent period, partly from the sordid view of dividing the unholy gains of superstition with the priests, partly from the still more objectionable desire to prop up the system. It was our Christian functionaries, who had left both their consciences and their religion at the Cape, and who mourned over the decay of idolatrous worship, and the desecration of the temples, who induced Government to undertake the patronage of Idolatry. Our connection with the temples was part and parcel of that illiberal system which every true friend to India must rejoice to see exploded by the more enlightened views of this age. The support of Idolatry is the only remaining vestige of those odious and degrading notions which prevailed half a century ago; and the sooner it follows its brethren to the grave, the better.

After these remarks had been written, we received, through our own London papers, a copy of Sir Peregrine Maitland's letter, relative to the support of Idolatry by the British Government, and would ask the reader's particular attention to it. It places the subject in the clearest point of view, and it advocates principles of the most enlightened toleration. It is a document which reflects equal honour on Sir Peregrine's head and heart. A perusal of it, is calculated to exercise

the most fastidious, that he has acted on the highest principles both of equity, honour and religion.

**THE COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—The following remarks on this interesting Colony, though unavoidably postponed to the present time, will not appear out of place to any one who reflects on the permanent interest of the subject. It is now scarcely three years since we had occasion to bring before the reader those new principles of colonization, upon which it was proposed to people South Australia, and which might be considered as introducing a new and important era in the history of man. The Colony of New South Wales, originally founded as a penal settlement, after England had lost the opportunity of emptying her jails into America, was fated to lie under all the disadvantages inseparable from a state of things in which the majority of the population consisted of convicts, or their immediate descendants. And it was found that many years must elapse before the accession of free settlers, combined with the cessation of convict importations, could impart a high moral tone to the Colony, or counteract the vices of its original constitution. The Colony of Swan River was formed upon principles equally erroneous, though not, in a moral point of view, equally fatal. This Colony was crippled in its cradle, by the absurd system of giving away large grants of land, free of cost. The consequence was, that in some instances, a favoured individual obtained land several miles in length, which he had no means of adequately settling; the next grant was made beyond his principality; and as a necessary consequence, the settlers were placed at an inconvenient distance from each other, and from any common mart which might be erected for the disposal of their produce; and the Colony presented the appearance of patches of cultivation at long intervals, with intervening deserts.

The Colony of South Australia was projected on a totally new principle, so simple in its nature, so efficient in practice, possessing an essentially the elements of vitality, as to challenge our highest admiration. It was "that all the land should be sold, and the proceeds employed in sending our labouring families from England to till it." Thus, instead of penal labourers tainting the morals of the settlement, Australia will possess a healthy, vigorous, and comparatively moral population. Instead of vast tracts of territory owned by one man, and left in a state of nature, the over acquisition of land is checked by the necessity of paying for it; and there is the strongest prompt, that whatever is paid for, will be cultivated. These principles were wrought into the constitution of the new Colony, and received the approbation of the Home Legislature. A Bill was brought in, and passed, for constituting South Australia a separate Colony; and a scene of colonizing enterprise was immediately presented to view, to which there has been nothing comparable since the days when Greece colonized the opposite coast of Asia Minor. The tide of emigration set in vigorously, and in a little more than two years, nine thousand settlers proceeded to the new Colony. The city of Adelaide was laid out, as the metropolis of the new kingdom, upon a plan eminently calculated to secure health and comfort to its inhabitants; and summingly has the value of land risen there, that a single acre of ground has been sold for 1,000*l.* and even 2,000*l.* Those institutions, which, in other Colonies, have been the growth of a series of years, have sprung up in this infant settlement, as if by the wand of a magician. An Advertiser Directory now before us, contains a list of establishments, such as we could not expect to find, but in some old and long established country. Schism has no vigorous a spirit of enterprise been exhibited to the eyes of mankind; and there is little chance of its dying out. The salubrity

of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, firm attractions of permanent value, while the large sums which continue to be paid for land, will enable the Commissioners to send forth hundreds and thousands of industrious labourers, who cannot fail to give a steady character of progressive enlargement to the Colony. We find, to our astonishment, that the number of vessels which entered the Port in 1839, did not fall short of one hundred and one; and this number will increase, as the land is turned into cultivated fields, and the Colony begins to export its own produce. Meanwhile the prospect is opened to the new settlers of a communication with England, in a little more than two months, through the new Steam Navigation Company, which has been formed in London, for connecting the new with the old world, by a line of magnificent packets which will proceed as far as the Isthmus of Panama; thereby enabling the inhabitants of New Holland, by means at first of sailing vessels, but at no distant period of steam ships, to avail themselves of this line of communication on the Western side of the Isthmus. Facilities will soon be created for crossing this tongue of land, so as to give an unbroken line of navigation from Adelaide and Sydney to London, without encountering the desolations of Cape Horn; and this circumstance cannot fail to bring so vast an accession of colonists, that the rapid settlement of America, viewed by Burke with such feelings of exultation and surprise, will be cast altogether into the shade by the still more rapid growth of New Holland, from a Colony to an Empire.

We cannot pursue the subject farther at present, but shall return to it next week, and lay before our readers the interesting information gleaned from the two journals already established at Adelaide.

**POLICE REFORM.—**CONTINUED.—A Correspondent, well acquainted with the reformed Police in Jalown, and with the old Police in British Bundeekund, has sent us a valuable communication, which will be found in its appropriate column. He confirms, from personal experience, the report sent us by "*Referee*," of the beneficial effects which have resulted from the new system; and at the same time draws up a plan for extending it gradually into our own provinces. We commend it to the careful attention of those on whom the responsibilities of our administration rest. The plan which has been adopted in Jalown, is obviously so wise, and so admirably adapted to ensure justice to the people, that it scarcely needed the corroborative testimony of our Correspondent. It is a happy circumstance that such a plan has already been put to the test of experience, and that those who advocate the multiplication of European Officers, as the first and most efficient step in Police reform, are enabled to point to one province in which the experiment has been tried, and has succeeded. It remains now to make an attempt to ascertain how far it is likely to succeed in our own provinces, in curing those grievances under which the people groan. Security of life and property, both from external and internal aggression, is the first duty, as it is the most unequivocal test of a good Government. We have succeeded, without question, in defending this country from external invasion; but in the other branch of duty we have as signally failed. So far from having conferred the blessing of domestic peace and security on our subjects, we have managed to give them a system of Police, than which none was ever better adapted to deprive them of it. The Nations whom we have appointed as Guardians of the public interests, have become more so of oppression; and the unhappy people have thus been placed between two fires; the one kindled by thieves and robbers; the other, by the Government itself. It is true that both should be extinguished; and there is this high encouragement associ-

ed with any plan of efficient reform in the Police, that it will destroy both plagues by the same effort. The great increase of crime in this country, is to be traced to the unwillingness of the people to complain, because our officers of Police are generally the greater plague of the two. When the fangs of the Darogah have been extracted, and the people are thereby encouraged to come forward and aid the Police, the number of robbers will naturally decrease, and the long lost blessings of security and happiness be restored to the people.

We would, therefore, repeat the entreaty, that the Jalown system of Police may have a fair trial here: that European Magistrates, with salaries of 3, 4 or 500 Rupees a month may be placed in a circle, of which the extreme limits shall not be more than ten or twelve miles from the centre. A hundred benefits will flow from the establishment of intelligent and honest European agents upon such a plan, independently of the improvement of the Police. We know at present next to nothing of the country we have been governing for the last eighty years, and more than if this system were once adopted, that research would soon be wiped out. The European Assistant Magistrate would soon make himself acquainted with whatever it was important to know, respecting his small jurisdiction. From the information quickly and imperceptibly gained by him in his perpetual travels through it, we would soon have a register of every village, the number of its inhabitants, their character, sect and occupation. We should ascertain the particular manufactures which may predominate in them, the current of barter and traffic, and the real condition of the people. We should be able to ascertain the number of schools and scholars, and the state of intellectual culture or ignorance, without which no extensive system of education can be framed. We should know the character of the landlords, and the condition of the tenantry. If an able Native scribe were attached to each jurisdiction for a time, we should have accurate and detailed maps of each section of the country, which would not fail to be highly useful, as it regards the construction of roads, bridges and canals. We should, in short, for the first time, enjoy the prospect of acquiring that practical knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, which shall put us in a position to confer real benefits upon them. And all this information, so invaluable in itself, and in its result, would be acquired, not *only* without alarming the people, but with their entire concurrence; because it would be associated with relief from the intolerable evils which our Police at present inflicts on them.

**PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.**—The information received by the last Mail, respecting the progress of events in connection with Persia, is calculated to confirm the propriety of our military expedition beyond the Indus. The French Government has determined to send a political mission, on a magnificent scale, to the Persian Court, on the ground that it is now become the centre of movements in the East, in which France ought to participate. It is well known that the only movement in Persia, of any political consequence, is that which has reference to our empire in the East. The Court of Persia has been, for the past two or three years, the scene of intrigues for advancing a hostile European interest to the hands of our Asiatic dominions. It was there that the plan was formed for a march into Hindoustan, of which the siege of Herat was the first step. And it must appear singular and anomalous, that an British Resident should be present in that Court, at the time when our European power, and that our nearest Asiatic neighbor, is in full possession of the ear of the sovereign; and another power, and that our nearest European neighbor, is preparing to mingle in the political ar-

rangements which may be there concerted. If, in these circumstances, Afghanistan had been still open to European and Persian intrigue, and closed, as it was recently, against any countervailing influence on our part, we might well have felt anxious for the security of our possessions in India. But with the predominant influence which we have now established from Herat to the Indus, with the intervening country completely within the range, and under the observation of our functionaries, we may look with comparative security on the progress of European diplomacy at the Court of Teheran. The march to Cabul appears now to have been a measure indispensably necessary to the security of the British Empire in the East; and it is amply justified, as much by the circumstances which have since transpired, as by those which preceded it. There can be little doubt, that if General Allard had been in command beyond the Indus, at a time when a French Minister was residing, with unusual pomp, at the Court of Persia, the political relations in Afghanistan, under the government of Dost Mahomed, would have become inconceivably complicated, and our frontiers would have been exposed to the perpetual risk of disturbances. The occupation of Afghanistan, by a Prince friendly to us, and the establishment of our authority throughout his dominions, has served to neutralize whatever evils may be expected arise from intrigues in Persia.

**REPORT ON BOOTAN, BY CAPTAIN R. B. PEMBERTON.—Third Notice.**—THE POLITICAL RELATIONS OF BOOTAN.—We return to the affairs of Bootan with the greater willingness, because, within the last few days, rumours have reached us of proceedings, on the part of Nepal, toward Bootan, which give the political relations of that country an immediate interest and importance, very different from what would belong, in ordinary circumstances, to a mere section of political geography, such as the Report of Captain Pemberton presents to our notice. We shall begin with a summary of his information.

The most intimate relations of Bootan are those which connect it with Tibet and China. We have before stated, that after the Chinese, in 1791, had humbled the Goorkhas or Nepalesses, in defence of Tibet and Bootan, they openly assumed the sovereignty of Tibet. Since that time, therefore, Tibet has been distinctly a province of the Celestial Empire, occupied by its troops, and having its affairs administered by its officers. But Bootan was not rich enough to be worth the governing and occupying. The Chinese have, therefore, been content to hold it as a tributary state, in whose affairs they claim the right of interfering on occasion, as the paramount authority. The only regular communication between the superior and inferior state is thus described by Captain Pemberton. Once a year, messengers come from Lassa, bearing an imperial mandate from China, addressed to the Deb and Dhurma Rajas of Bootan, and the Pilow and Zompons under their orders. It is written on fine cambric, in large characters, and generally contains instructions to be careful in the government of the country, to quell promptly all internal tumult or rebellion, and to report immediately, on pain of the infliction of a heavy fine, any apprehended invasion from external foes. With this mandate twenty-one gold pieces of coin are sent, as a mark of respect, it is supposed, to the Dhurma Raja. A reply is dispatched by special messengers, who are always attended by twenty-three coolies bearing loads of a particularly fine rice, grown in Assam; and other goods are also sent to the amount of 3,000 Rupees, consisting chiefly of silks and cottons, also from Assam. For these, a return present is received of Chinese flowered silks and scarfs, coral, and moulds of gold

and silver. Presents likewise pass between the Dhurma Raja of Bootan and the Dalai Lama of Lassa; and three Lamas, on the part of Bootan, are constantly in attendance at Lassa, which is venerated by the Bootese generally, as Rome by the Roman Catholics. Although the Chiefs of Bootan are engaged in constant feuds, all parties are equally averse to any interference in their cause by the authorities of Tibet or China, and, therefore, all appeal to them is avoided. It is said that on one occasion, neglect of the instructions in the annual edict, brought down on Bootan the infliction of a fine of 10,000 Deba Rupees—which the country was too poor to pay, except by three annual instalments. Nothing could be more unwelcome than a repetition of such discipline.

Immediately to the west of Bootan is the little territory of the Sikkim Raja, who is said by Gutzlaff to send a small annual tribute to the Dalai Lama at Lassa, and to receive a trifling present in return. The Bootese, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sikkim country, carry on a little traffic with its people; but beside this, there appears to be no communication between the two countries. Sikkim, however, is of the last importance to Bootan, as its barrier against the Nepalesses; to which restless and aspiring people the subjugation of Bootan has long been an object ardently desired.

Indeed we have just heard, that the Court of Nepal has actually demanded from our Government a passage through Sikkim for its troops, for the conquest of Bootan. If this be so, the demand or request is about the most impudent thing on record; for Nepal can have no ground of complaint against Bootan; and all her conduct, for two years past, towards our Government, has been as faithless and hostile as it could be. Even if her conduct to the British Government had been blameless, we could not, in justice, be necessary to her wanton aggression on Bootan, nor in policy permit her to escape out of those limits which were prescribed to her by the Treaty of Segowly. But in actual circumstances it would be nothing but madness on our part to listen to such a request, as it is unbounded insolence on that of Nepal to have made it. Her machinations and her attitude, during the recent season of general political excitement, have, we believe, been closely and severely scanned; and the opinion of the expediency and necessity of crippling effectually so ill disposed a neighbour is gaining strength every day, both in England and in India. For some time past it has been necessary to keep a cautionary force opposite to Nepal; and as this necessity is both expensive and troublesome, it is likely soon to establish the conviction, that, rather than be forced to such expedients, in seasons of trouble, we should at once extract the fangs and talons of our treacherous ally. There is sufficient evidence, we suspect, forthcoming, to prove that for some time past, Nepal has been indefatigable in her endeavours to excite combination against our Government, amongst all its allies and neighbours, internal and external, from Pekin to Herat; as well as to stir up our more influential subjects to insurrection and tumult. That these proceedings have not yet been peremptorily called in question, is no proof that they will not soon be so; and as nearly all our enemies, at home and abroad, have now been disposed of, it is not likely that Nepal, the secret instigator or confederate of so many of them, will much longer be suffered to harass and vex us with impunity.

A fine thing truly it would be to suffer the Nepaul Raja to seize upon Bootan. If he kept it, great would be his satisfaction in being able afterwards to take Assam on the flank, with his friend Tharavaddoe to assist it on the other. Or if, as before, the Chinese came to the rescue of their tributaries, and drove back the Nepalesses to their own territory,





lence of the Chinese, will make their instructions altogether inapplicable. The *Consulate* from Bantay, which conveyed the mails of the *Water Witch*, was twenty-five days in getting from Adu to Jaula!

— Two sales of fancy work took place in Calcutta this day; the one, for the encouragement of industry among the indigenous females of Calcutta; the other, for Mrs. Wilson's School at Agartam. It was an unfortunate circumstance, totally accidental, we believe, that they should have been held on the same day. The sale for the benefit of industrious females, consisting entirely of their own work, could not, of course, offer any comparison with the splendid shew of articles sent out from England for the Refuge; and it suffered from the comparison.

— More particular accounts from China, exculpate Capt. Elliot from the charge of cowardice, in not having followed up the attack on the *Fora* and the *Junks*, at Hong Kong. The Chinese abandoned both during the night; which was the best of all reasons for not attacking them.

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

— Sir Willoughby Cotton, with the Cavalry, left Calcutta on the 16th, on his return to the British provinces. He will, in all probability, assume the Division command at Meerut. The troops remaining in Afghanistan will be commanded by General Nott, the Senior Officer; under whom, Brigadier Sale will act. The troops now on their return, will march direct through the Punjab. We suppose, therefore, that the rumours of a determination, on the part of the dominant party at Lahore, to refuse a passageway must be altogether unfounded; more especially in such a refusal, after permission had been once conceded, would necessarily lead to a collision.

— The latest accounts from the Punjab give a deplorable account of the state of degradation to which the actual Rajah, Kurruck Sing, has been reduced by his son, the Commander-in-Chief, if the troops, at the instigation of the two powerful and ambitious Premier, Dheera Sing. They had led the King to Aulair to celebrate the Dussera, where in sultry silence he spoke to no one, and was noticed by few. How soon was the loss of the great festival of Shukh greatness been felt. The treasurer, a faithful servant of old Ranjits, was alone loaded with fetters; a presage of the fate which awaits other Chiefs.

— The papers notice the manufacture, to a very considerable extent, of a superior kind of gunny bag, by the prisoners at the Allipore, or the metropolitan jail. How much wiser a plan would it be, to construct roads by contract, when they would be done cheaper, better and sooner, and to employ the prisoners on severe in-door tasks, so as to make them invariably pay the expenses of their own maintenance.—The gallant 61st has just sailed to England from Ceylon.

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

— Intelligence has been received from Moulmein to the 30th of October. News had arrived there of a late date from Rangoon. Every appearance in the Burmese empire indicated peace and tranquillity. Tharrawadee, so far from contemplating a war with us, had, it is said, laid aside every hostile intention. The Usurper was building a new palace, but it was upset by an earthquake; this was considered as a disapproval of his views by the Powers Above, and it was supposed the same disapproval would follow a declaration of war with the English. Peace seemed by an earthquake.!

— All Mauritius is in an uproar; and the authorities have been taking especial pains to manifest their unfitness for the task of government. Two French vessels of war at Port Louis, in lunging out their flags to dry, accidentally placed the French Ensign above the English. Capt. Driver, of the *Citadelle*, to resent this supposed insult, the next morning suspended the tri-coloured flag of France from under the bow of his ship. This premeditated insult produced a remonstrance to the Governor, and the Captain was ordered not only to take away the flag, but to make an apology to the French Officers, which was done. Here the matter ought to have rested; but the sapient Governor demanded reparation from the French, and insisted that the British Union Flag should be hoisted at the foremost head of the French ships. The French Officers gave a written declaration, that there was no intention, whatever to offer any insult to the British Flag, by the mode in which the different colours had been hoisted on the French

ships, but peremptorily refused to hoist the British Union Flag. On this, batteries were erected on both sides the *Corvettes*, cannons pointed to them, the troops placed under arms, and the steamer held in readiness to take two hundred troops of the line to the vessels. But His Excellency's ardent cooled, and all this gaseous ended in ordering all intercourse between the French ships of war and the shore to cease. The vessels soon after left the port and sailed to Bourbon. It is to be hoped that Lord John Russell will not fail to send a sound wadding to the foolish Governor.

— Some wags at Barrackpore have revenged themselves on the unpopular commander of the 3rd L. I., by announcing his marriage with a Widow at that station, which never took place.

— Messrs. Eglington, of Calcutta, and *Co.*, of Madras, were too late for the steamer which last left Bombay.

— The order of the Directors in Leadenhall Street, for the immediate constitution of the Bombay Bank, contrary to the principles advocated in the despatch from Calcutta, do not appear as yet to have reached Bombay. After being announced two months ago as having arrived, all that we now hear is, that references and discussions are now pending with the authorities.

— Fresh discoveries of cannon, and balls, and mortars, (two of which are of unusual size and magnificence), continue to be made at Kurruck, and it is said that the property found there, including military stores and money, is nearer two crores of Rupees than one.

— A most aggravated case of child stealing has been discovered at Madras.

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The papers are entirely barren.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

— The Hon. the Deputy Governor, with Mr. H. M. Parkes, and Captain Rutherford, have returned from their sojourn on the *Enterprise*. His Honor visited Akyah, to the usual surprise of the European favourites there.

— The *Englishman* of this morning announces, that Slak Kamran, of Herat, has not only disavowed all the European officers sent to him, but has written to Shah Sojah to say, that unless he also sends away all the Europeans and European troops around him, he, Kamran, will form an alliance with the Kings of Bokhara and Persia, and the Shah of Khondun and Khondoun, and drive Shah Sojah from Hindoostan. This intelligence, so directly the reverse of all the previous notices had led us to expect, requires confirmation.

— A meeting of the Landholder's Society, was held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, when the subject of the proposed Act was brought up, regarding sales of land, and it was determined, that a memorial be drawn up with suggestions for the amendment of the Act; and that the memorial be published at once, in order to ascertain public opinion on the various points discussed therein. Thus through the culpable neglect of Government, it appears that the Act has been withheld from the knowledge of the people, while the memorial pointing out its errors, is to be disseminated throughout the country.

— Letters from Rangoon to the 23d of October, state that every thing was tranquil, trade flourishing, and at a sumptuous dinner given to the European merchants by the Burmese Collector of Customs, the health of his Burmese Majesty, Tharrawadee was drunk, and then that of Her Britannic Majesty.

— Major Napier Campbell, of the Artillery, died at sea on the 20th October, on the *Hero of Atholl*.

### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

#### LANDHOLDER'S SOCIETY.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—About four years ago, I quoted in the *Harbinger*, the following words: "Representative people pour qu'ils ne représentent leurs mems;" and here we have the Zemindari Association representing a most important class of our Indian subjects.

The Government might then have initiated the organization of a representative system, on principles which might have seemed to it most advisable; but now it cannot. There the Association is not a shadow, but a substance, and one composed of chafes

\* In a note in a letter on *Juriss*, signed "A Madras Student," you have suggested the provincial municipalities as the foundation stones for future representation.

elements, instead of such as the Government might have introduced. When will we abandon the "let alone" system of constitutional policy? When cease to regard all past history as a mere blank, or merely as a school exercise?

The present objects of the above Association seem to me most legitimate and laudable, and are the original objects of the Jacobin club, and the more virtuous and noble club of the Girondists; but both outran their original objects.

My humble objection to the Zemindary Association is, that its constitution is that of a club. This is an institution which cannot come into collision with other general interests. In an Association for social, scientific or such other purposes, it is very well; but in an association which must have many interests at variance with those it does not include, it seems to me, that the self-elective constitution is objectionable; that it will act too much on itself; its spirit will become the essence of all that is bad, or convertible to bad, in its first elements, from which all external influence is, by the system of election, precluded.

"But the Zemindary club is a respectable body." Now of all public bodies, I object most to those which are called "respectable," because the term betrays that they are not responsible; and in all such bodies the corporate sense will, more or less, destroy the moral sense. The medium of selfishness which (at least) there is in every individual, is multiplied by the number of members, and the aggregate is the spirit of the respectable public body. In regard to shame and conscience, we must divide, instead of multiplying, as above. The most respectable public body now in England, is the most tenacious of patronage, and is the most complete jobocracy: I name it now.

Even in its best and purest intentions, a self-elected club becomes too complicated, narrow and intense. If, as it were, "by passing on itself, grows blind" to the views of others—it will admit none but co-opinants, when the terms of election become (to prevent excess of numbers,) more stringent; and thus there will be an augmentation, without a dilution of the spirit.

But, after all, let us make the best of this new creation; let us call him up and see him; for, like Dante's giant-head, exhibited at the Gullinule, he is worth looking at, both with the eye of the body, and the eye of the mind. Bring him up stairs. Let him stand there. Does it talk? Perhaps he is too modest, and is not encouraged first. "How are you, on an average, eh? You have grown very much since I last saw you. Are you still as modest as then?" (*The creature answers,*) "Yes; modesty is my only fault."

"Ah, a good sign; my grandmother used to say it was a sure sign of merit." "Can I do any thing for you?" (*The creature answers modestly,*) "All I venture to wish is, to ride on your shoulders;" and then I shall be in what Bonaparte used to call an *original position*."

"You insolent scoundrel, go down stairs immediately." (*The creature answers modestly, as before,*) "I won't."

"You won't go." "I'll see the Sudder Adawlut, at you." "A fig for the Sudder or Smoller Adawlut."

"I'll see the Board of Revenue at you." *The creature.* "By the bye, I wish you would do away with the Board of Revenue."

"A board's a screw," as Jeremy Bentham says; "we can do every thing for you; we will be the Board, and will do justice to all, except the ryots."

"Oh! is there any thing else you ask?" *The creature.* "Not now." You insolent—"call the sentries—their good conduct at least is secured by higher pay and pensions," here turn this creature out."

(*Enter soldiers, and without asking permission, take hold of the creature's nose and conduct him to the door, vociferating in nasal accents, this is unexceptional.*)

"I give you warning I'll protest, and send my protest to the Editors of the *Huruk* and the *Chandrika*. I'll send home another barrister. I'll send home Mr. T. and Mr. D., who has a good face for a grievance, accompanied by a brother of Mr. K. whose son was punished, because his father tried to extinguish the Chairman of the Birectors. I'll complain—I'll complain to Peter Gordon and Lord Brougham."

"Despatch—a hundred millions of people—clay trap. Another Adawlut—judicial cattle and tent dealing—winked at—Mr. Poynder's an ass—idolatri—magna charta, &c."

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And now that we have extended this creature for a time, what shall we do next to prevent such scenes, and to prevent its growing like a young cuckoo in a sparrow's nest, beyond all compass, over-louding or extending all similar claims to its own from the parent? What, also, shall we, in sober earnest do, to prevent this new accession of that undue centralization which already renders the State too unwieldy to be managed?

My humble idea is, that we must get up a counter-action. Let us do all we can to balance this new creation, by creating a corresponding strength among those who are now threatened by the engrossing power of this new phenomenon. We cannot get up a society of ryots, renters, artificers and provincial traders to urge this claim equally with the Zemindary Society; but let us give official power and authority to all classes; let us initiate elective organization in the provincial municipalities; let us thus excite, fertilize and invigorate the social seed-field with new manures to improve, new activities; and diffuse over the whole field the all-pervading, all-penetrating, and all-vivifying light of primary education; and not with the supererogatory lightening of transcendental education. Let us thus stimulate the whole soil; and instead of stunted productions, such as are threatened by the overshadowing of this now loftier wonder of the forest, a new and vigorous growth will be excited, able to command an equal share in the benefits of the soil, which the roots of this new and parasitic growth might engross, and able to rise to an equal share of the common light which its overshadowing branches threaten to intercept.

In the above, there is no intention to blame the Society for not having included the lower agricultural classes in their scheme of representation. Indeed, their doing so, might be very dangerous; for instead of their stimulating the lower classes were stimulating them, and thus the phrase (*it*) wishing to go ahead, and (what is worse,) *doing so*; and though I have ventured to object to their constitution, it is difficult to say how, under the circumstances, they could have done better. A representative system, without a representative body, might possibly, have been established; that is, a system of written representation from the various provinces, which might be safer than, and as efficacious as, representative meetings in the dense and explosive atmosphere of the capital; but there the thing is—in at in mere gristle, but in flesh, and bone, and strength; and I have only given, as my pepper-corn of suggestion, that we should create a counterbalancing power among those whose interests are now at all likely to be postponed, to the more systematically and strenuously urged interests of the Landholder's Society.

Yours,  
GASSANDBA.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—With no small interval have I perused the letter of "Reform" in your paper of the 7th instant, together with the judicious and excellent Editorial remarks from yourself, which it was the means of eliciting. Having had the opportunity of travelling over, on several successive occasions, the whole of British Bunderland, as well as the Native Contiguous States, I can, without hesitation, affirm, that what you have stated is, in substance, correct. When passing through the Jalow State last year, I had an opportunity of hearing from the Natives how highly pleased they were with the new system of Police, as administered by Messrs. Dyer, Cairn and Parnall, the three Assistant Sub-perintendents of Jalow, Orat and Maholah. The latter officer conducted his Kachehry duties at three different villages weekly, remaining two days at each, viz., Kobrat, Maholah and Sreounger, all within 12 miles of each other; thus bringing justice to the very doors of the poor villagers. In the Jalow State it is so far fortunate, that the Furia in the principal villages generally contain one or two rooms which can be fitted up, in something like comfort, for an European Officer: this is an advantage which could not be possessed in the Lower, and many parts of the Upper Provinces. Mr. Simon Fraser deserves great credit for maturing the system under review; but to make it more perfect, a stipendium ought to be held out to Assistants to succeed, in time, to the higher grade of Superintendent. The present, Lieut. Dadasa, I believe, does the large allowance of 2,500 Rupees per mensem, quite out of

\* This the representative perage of Scotland is the Toryism of all the Press, distilled in an essence.

† The idea of "a respectable body" never attaches to the House of Commons.

proportion to his subordinates, who only receive 800 Rupees; and when it is considered these gentlemen have to reside almost in exile, and to move about occasionally, the salary must be considered too small.

If, instead of this, the next Superintendent was to get 1000 Rupees, and the Assistant Superintendents each 500 per annum, with the hope of promotion, as opportunity offered, I think it would not be more than just.

The famines of 1892 and 1897 were severely felt in the Jalown territories; and the population has been greatly reduced thereby; but, independent of this drain, numbers of Ryots absconded from the oppression of the Zemindars, who exacted whatever they thought fit from the cultivators; but when the rents of the State were demanded of the Lamlholders, they shut themselves up in their fortified villages, and set the ruling powers at defiance. This has now all ceased; and many of the old inhabitants are locating themselves in their former homes. The character of the soil corresponds much with that of British Bundelkand.

In the Mahabab district, the scenery is romantically beautiful and picturesque, interspersed with lovely and extensive lakes of crystal water, surrounded by granite hills, varying in height from 100 to 250 feet.

The newly acquired Jhansi estate has, I fancy, been put on the same footing as Jalown. And the Governor General's Agent will now possess but little time for the duties of his Judgeship.

On a careful examination of a correct map of the country, in which the boundaries are clearly laid down, it must be observable how strikingly different the facilities of obtaining justice in the adjoining Etahs of Jalown and British Bundelkand must be.

*Northern Bundelkand* is far more extensive than the Jelown territory, and the boundaries more settling, owing to the Jelpore and Chikaree Rajah's estates. The Sudder Station of this Zillah is Humeerpore, and its relative distances from the boundary of the district may be taken thus:

North, 1½ miles; South, 60 miles; East, 13 miles; West, 70 miles.

At this Station the worthy Collector and Magistrate, till lately, had to conduct the duties of the whole district. A slight alteration has been made within the last twelve months, and the Joint Collector and Magistrate has been removed to Calpee. This, again, is only 20 miles west from Humeerpore; and being on the banks of the Jamna, is hardly more central; and the measure, therefore, is only so far of use as regards the town of Calpee.

Bandah is the Sudder Station of the Southern Division, and its relative distances from the boundaries of the district may be calculated as follows:

North, 80 miles; South, 40 miles; East, 90 miles; West, 15 miles.

Thus the poor people at the most distant point from the Sudder have to traverse 80 or 90 miles; and, consequently, the Native Officers can exercise all but arbitrary power. Another evil is, the Collector and Magistrate has so much duty at the Sudder Station, including the charge of Treasury, that he is unable to take a general tour of his district once a year. Five full months, say from November to the end of March, would hardly suffice to visit every portion; whereas, if this Officer does go out at all, he is obliged to hover about the Sudder, to enable him personally to inspect the Treasury balance, once or twice every month. The more distant, and, consequently, more oppressed portions of his jurisdiction are seldom blessed with the presence of the European functionary.

If the system now in force in Jalown, as detailed in "Reform" letter, was to be introduced into British Bundelkand, it would be greatly conducive to the benefit of the poorer classes, who must, ere this, have heard from their brethren the advantages they enjoy; and the probable consequence will be, the desertion of large numbers of the Ryots from the Humeerpore and Bandah Districts into Jalown—thereby enriching the latter State, and impoverishing the former.

If the plan was to be adopted, the number of Assistant Magistrates required for British Bundelkand would be five; and the most central points, the following villages: For the Northern Division at Raat and Nowdah. Allowing the isolated Purgun-

nahs of Koonch and Buddake to be transferred to the judicial authority of Jalown, by which States they are surrounded. For the Southern Division at Baldowsa, Babbereon and Bhoree. Making Bandah the head quarters of the Superintendent, which is very centrally situated, where the two divisions are united.

In a financial point of view, no saving would accrue, unless the Assistants undertook the same duties as those in Jalown, namely, joining the Collectorate with the Magisterial duties, and then the contrary would be the case; and owing to the limited jurisdiction each European Officer would possess, he could readily attend to both duties. Supposing, therefore, this plan was adopted, the following gives a rough sketch of the saving which would accrue:

Present establishment of both divisions, which would undergo revision.

	Rs.
Collector of Bandah, .....	2,000
Ditto of Humeerpore, .....	2,000
Two Tahsildars of Bandah Division, say average pay per annum 200, .....	2,000
Six Dittos of Humeerpore Division, exclusive of the Koonch and Buddake Purgunnahs, at per annum 200, .....	1,200
	7,200
Revised establishment on the plan under review.	
One Collector or Superintendent of Revenue, .....	2,000
One Superintendent of Police, if Unencumbered, .....	1,000
Five Assistant Dittos and Collectors of Revenue, say at 500, .....	2,500
	5,500

Showing a saving of 1700 Rupees. Independent of which, owing to the Assistant Superintendent concentrating the duties of the Tahsildars of two or three Purgunnahs, much saving might be reasonably expected in the subordinate Native Officer, such as Moohurrers, Zemindars, Peons, &c.

To carry this plan into effect generally, it would be necessary to proceed gradually with one or two districts annuall, otherwise it would throw out of employ a number of Tahsildars; but by a gradual process, these men could be absorbed in other districts. No deduction is shown on account of Thanadars, for though this designation may be done away with, and Zemindars substituted, still the present low rate of pay would not be too much.

The traveller passing over the Jamna, from the Doonah into Bundelkand, must be struck with the vast difference in the nature and colour of the soil. The latter is strong and earthy, and when carefully cultivated, and with a reasonable quantity of rain, is very productive. A great portion of the high lands are impregnated with Klenkbe, and only applicable to the growth of Cotton. In the southern part of the Humeerpore Etah, near Soopah and Chikaree, as well as the eastern part of Bandah, in the direction of Goolness and Bhoree, the soil assumes a totally different character, being of a reddish tint, and much mixed with sand. The depth of water, with very few exceptions, is very great, varying from 60 to 100 feet, which totally precludes irrigation, except immediately about the villages, where advantage is taken of the village brick wells, from which the inhabitants draw their supplies. For one or two miles on each side of all river and water courses, however small, ravines of the most formidable character abound; and not only greatly diminish the value of land, but are likewise a great annoyance to travellers. Most of the roads are good, owing to the firm texture of the soil. The people, generally speaking, are quiet and inoffensive, and certainly deserve to receive more consideration at the hands of their rulers, than they now enjoy.

Yours abediently,  
B. C. CHITRAJ.

Kallinger, Nov. 14, 1879.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—I have looked in vain in your paper for a more extended notice of the British India Society. Why is so it?

the *Friend of India*, to call upon all ranks to do their best in furnishing information, and otherwise co-operating with this noble Society, in (for instance) shewing the real wants of the country, and pointing out the best means of supplying them: without some assistance from people living in India, I fear that with the best intentions, the Society will be little else than a centre of attraction for humbug and nonsense, (vide Mr. Thompson's speech,) a well intentioned man, no doubt; but an injudicious friend is worse than useless. I would call particularly on the Missionaries and the Civil Service. It is in their power to do much good, with but little trouble. Why not have a Corresponding Society in Calcutta, with *विश्वविद्यालय* as the principal station? To the chief one all communications might be addressed by them, sifted, and those worth sending, transmitted home.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
P. MALLICK.

5th Oct. 1893.

P. S. In your Editorial comments on my last note, on honour, I did not expect you would say that the Natives would not have confidence in their own countrymen. I asked a Native a few days back, how a certain Deputy Collector did his work. Just as the Sahib does his, was the reply. The man was asking a favour at the time, and added a few compliments not worth mentioning, but they showed his opinion of his countrymen.

P.

This letter has been unintentionally overlooked.—Ed.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

#### *British Encouragement to Hindoo Idolatry.*

TO THE HON. MR. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

My Lord,—It is not on account of the particular connexion which I happen to have had with the subject of your lordship's motion in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, but it is as a member of the Christian community that I desire to acknowledge myself deeply indebted to your lordship for the zeal and ability with which your lordship on that occasion exhibited the true state of the question which has too lately been agitated, in respect to the propriety of our assisting in the heathenish rites of the Hindoo worship.

Next to the importance of giving to the people of this country an accurate knowledge of the truth as it respects this question, it is material to bring it to satisfactory adjustment, that the efforts which are used to that end should not be misapprehended in India, either in respect to their object or extent. And I am persuaded, that if pains are taken to prevent misapprehension, there will be found on the one hand no resentment, and on the other no occasion for alarm.

There are one or two points in respect to which any public discussion of the question in this country is too likely to afford ground for erroneous impressions, either because all those who take part in the discussion have not that intimate knowledge of its several bearings which opportunities of local observation can alone confer, or because such as have enjoyed those opportunities are too apt to imagine that it is not necessary to explain distinctly what to themselves is no longer and elsewhere.

I do not mean that in the statements and observations of your lordship any room was afforded for the error to which I more particularly allude: but from the tone of some part of the highly interesting discussion which followed, it is possible that an erroneous idea might be formed of the change which every Christian must desire to see introduced into the practice of our Government in India. It cannot be too plainly avowed, or too earnestly inculcated, that all that was intended by the Court of Directors in their despatch of 1838, and all that is desired by those who wish to see that despatch faithfully acted up to, is, that the Hindoo shall be left to perform by themselves their acts of public worship to their idols, undisturbed and unmolested by the civil or military authorities of the Company.

Hitherto we have given no positive countenance and active support to this idolatrous error. That henceforth we should abstain from doing so, is the only change that is contemplated, or ever has been contemplated. Neither the Government, nor any of its servants, have proposed or desired that the natives should, by any compulsion, be constrained to abandon their own religious observances, or to adopt ours.

However slow may be the effect of teaching, example, and persuasion, the most honest man (Christian is not only content to look to no other human means of conversion, but he feels himself prohibited by his own religion from resorting to any other.

That we do either intend or wish to propagate the Christian religion by force, in our Eastern possessions, was never imagined by

any part of the people there, and there is no point on which we ought to be more careful than in preclude the possibility of such an inference being drawn, from any thing that may be done, or said, in this country.

But, on the other hand, nothing can be more vain and unreasonable than the fears of those persons who imagine that the forbearing to assist in the superstitious and idolatrous worship in the East will excite tumult and hostility, and be resented by the natives as an invasion of their religious freedom.

Blind as their attachment is to their superstitions, they do not require that we shall become idolaters; and I venture to assert, that whenever the Government shall think fit to allow their own order to be executed (as I imagined they did intend to do, or rather had done, when I accepted the military command at Madras), they will find that our native subjects in India are not so unreasonable as to deny to us, even in their hearts, a right to exercise that religious freedom which they themselves so fully enjoy.

I observed that in the debate of last Tuesday evening, in the House of Lords, it was asked by your lordship what was the proportion of Mussulmans in the Madras army. It was a natural inquiry, for it is material to consider that in this presidency the idolatrous worship of the Hindoos does not stand opposed to the Christian religion alone. It was replied, by the highest and most respected authority, the Duke of Wellington, that the proportion of Hindoos was by far the most considerable, and that the Mussulmans were almost confined to the cavalry regiments. I have no doubt that any member of the Council of Directors would have given a similar reply to your lordship, and the information would have been perfectly correct in reference to a period which is now gone by, a period in which his Grace expressly alluded.

At present, however, the following is a just statement of the proportion of the different creeds in the Madras Native Army; viz.:

Mahomedans, .....	24,000
Hindoo, .....	22,000
Other creeds, .....	8,000

It will be evident from this statement, which is nearly accurate, that the being compelled to attend at the Hindoo festivals is naturally distasteful (in use a mild term) to considerably more than half the native army.

Speaking of this attendance, a veteran and highly respectable officer of the Mahomedan creed remarked, "We obey in silence, but (laying his hand on his heart) it makes us ashamed." This species of unreason, however, is not always so passive. It exhibited itself recently in overt acts at Mysore, and made the presence of two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry necessary to restore tranquillity. I refer to one other instance, because it produced from the Hindoo officers and Sepoys of a regiment, a proposal which is worthy of attention. "Let us," they said, "in future attend our own festivals, and you do the same yourselves: we will not hereafter interfere in the Mahomedan feast."

These plain boundaries of toleration are too obvious not to be acknowledged by the most ignorant, and even by the most prejudiced and unreasonable. It is what we have hitherto done upon a contrary system that (in any notion of religious obligation) has tended to produce perplexity, and confused distinctions which ought to have been preserved. We are the ruling power in India, and when the Hindoo see us managing their pagoda revenues, directing their ceremonies, and presenting offerings to their idols, they can but draw the inference that our Government is countenancing and supporting their heathen worship, willingly and from choice; or, at least, that they are indifferent to the precepts of Christianity, since it is evident that they are acting under no necessity.

The intention of the Directors' despatch, of 1838, was simply to correct this error—to assert practically the claim of equal rights on behalf of all parties where there conscience is concerned.

So far from there being any force in the argument, that a ground so reasonable cannot be safely taken, I believe this to be precisely the position which it is the most safe and easy, as well as most just, to maintain.

As often as our stations are visited by the preachers of reformed Islamism, who strenuously inculcate on the Mussulmans that idolatry is abhorrent to their faith, we must expect that the representatives of Mussulmans to attending at the Hindoo festivals will imagine; and I know that it is the opinion of some of the ablest of the Company's servants in the peninsula, that our safest and best position in respect to the native worship would be that of perfect neutrality.

I have thought it important, after reading the debate of the other night, as it is reported in the newspapers, to address your lordship in this public manner, in order that in India it may be thoroughly understood that the well known despatch of 1838 was not a blind absterge of the religion of the natives, but was intended to secure to every religious denomination the full and free exercise of their own religious observances, and to all a perfect liberty of conscience.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's very faithful servant,  
P. MALLICK.

—Dr. J. J. Briggs, Brighton, August 15, 1893.—Pat.

# THE VETO ACT.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At a meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the following report was read by Dr. Chalmers, from the Committee appointed to consider of some means of removing the legal objections that had been opposed to the settlement of the Antislavery cause:

"Of the object of the Commission the Committee was to draw up a brief statement of their views, which, along with a supplementary note, they distributed among the holders of Church patronage in Scotland, and members of both Houses of Parliament. They had also announced their appointment by the General Assembly, and the object of it, to Her Majesty's Government; and it was in virtue of a communication from Lord Melbourne that they judged it expedient, instead of finding themselves in a written correspondence, to hold personal interviews both with him and others in London.

"The opinion, on all sides, was, that at this advanced period it was now too late to attempt the introduction of any Parliamentary measure during the present session. Notwithstanding, however, of this delay, from the first so likely, that it was scarcely felt to be a disappointment, the denotation foster themselves, by their journey to London, a movement has been made in advance towards a satisfactory adjustment of the question at issue; and after frequent opportunities to converse with the leading men of both parties, they can confidently state, as the result of the whole, that they are more hopeful than ever of matters being brought to a speedy and successful termination.

"First, we can state our having received the assurance of the Government, that they will give the subject of the Antislavery measure, and would give it their most serious consideration, and that they would give instructions to the Lord Advocate to prepare, along with the procurator, a measure to be submitted to the Cabinet.

"And for those who might deem it something more definite, and as they perhaps feel, more substantial than this, we have the satisfaction of ascertaining, if not yet operative measure by the Legislature, at least a specific and most important concession to the views of the Church on the part of the Government. They have authorised us to state, that in the disposal of those livings which are at the annihilation of the Crown, its patronage will be most certainly exercised in accordance with the existing law of the Church, a resolution which applies to nearly one-third of the parishes of Scotland. But we reckon on a good deal more than this. We are good grounds for believing, of the great majority of our patrons, that they will not be outdone by the Government, either in a kind and liberal consideration for the difficulties, or in a deferential respect for the laws of the Church of Scotland. If, in the course of our manifold conversations, there be one sentiment whereby we have heard more frequent utterance than any other, it is a longing desire for the settlement of this question; the earnest and anxious hope that the unhappy difference now pending between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities soon be terminated; and, along with this, the most generous admission, that, in every exercise of Church patronage, regard should be had to the honestly-expressed wish of every religious and right-minded congregation. The general and obvious disposition of those patrons to whom we have had access, is to view the power wherever they are invested, not so much with the feeling of its being their patrimonial right or their property, as with the feeling of its being a grave and responsible trust; placed in their hands for the Christian good of the people. With such an experience, we cannot doubt of having such an amount of acquiescence on the part of the patrons in the views of the Church upon this question, as will greatly smooth the remaining difficulties on our way, and, more especially, will facilitate the consent of Parliament to the civil sanction which we now seek to obtain for our own legislation on the non-instruction of ministers. In thus presenting our correspondence with patrons, we follow the very recommendation given to us by the Premier. In one of the recent conversations which we held with him. And the result, we are glad to say, has, as far as we have gone, been hopeful and satisfactory. It were premature to make any disclosure of instances or names; but we are confident that when the whole truth is known, we shall be fully borne out in the assertion, that many are the holders of our patronage, and that, too, in the highest walks of society, who, with an enlightened regard to the best interests both of the Church and of the country, are now favouring our committee with a countenance, a co-operation, and an aid which when the time comes for placing in before the public, will tell for them the grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments of every true patriot.

"So much for the progress we have made, and are yet making among the patrons. In regard to our progress among members of the Legislature in both Houses, it will at once be acknowledged, that after our interviews with the Government and with leading statesmen it was our most natural attempt, and rightly the next in order, to be in communication with those members of the House of Commons who might be deemed most familiar with the principles of our Church, and the feelings of our people. And we have the satisfaction of saying, not only that there is a strong and general desire for an adjustment—a desire, the very existence of which is

the likeliest precursor to its own fulfilment; but more specific than this, a goodly number of instances, and that too, among the most influential of our Scottish representatives, who understand enough of our ecclesiastical constitution to know and to acknowledge, that the principle of non-instruction must be provided for—a check in the judgment of the Church and will of the people, against that unlimited power on the part of the patrons, which has been so often claimed for them in which places of the people. Who we consider the weight of such a testimony from such a quarter, will feel enough to convince us, that the system of unqualified and unrestricted nominations wherewith we have been threatened, can no more be sanctioned by Parliament, than it can be tolerated by the country at large.

It will not be expected of us, in the present position, and necessarily immature state of our proceedings, that we can be more particular. Suffice it to say, in one word, that, after much intercourse, both with the highest functionaries of the State, and many of the highest standing and name in public affairs, it is our firm persuasion that, if we but prosecute and sustain our part rightly here, there exists no insuperable obstacle there to the happy settlement of this question. We have every prospect of obtaining a large and liberal consent on the part of the patrons. And we cannot doubt that there will be a full expression of sentiment on the part of the community; that the people will make known their wishes to the Legislature; and that, for the liberties of a Church dear to Scotland, a call will be lifted up from its towers and parishes which our rulers will not fail to listen to. With such helps and encouragements on our side, let but the adherents of the cause remain firm and united in principle among themselves, and with the favour of the approbation and further countenance will be given up as unavailing; when, let us finally know all the feelings of party, whether of triumph on the one side, because of victory, or of humiliation on the other side, because of defeat, shall be merged and forgotten in the desires of a common patriotism—to the re-asserture of all who are friends of our Establishment—to the utter confusion of those enemies who watch for our halting, and would rejoice in our overthrow."—*Pat.*

## SCIENTIFIC.

**CARNIVOROUS FLANTS.**—Of all the instances of sensibility in plants, the most remarkable is that of the Venus's fly-trap. It has a large dilated foot-stalk and leaf, formed of two lobes fixed by a minute rib, with some thorny processes or protuberances, and a small cavity at its base. It is irritable to the touch, and has a sticky secretion which attracts the flies and insects to feed upon it, and by stepping on them, the leaves close, and the insect is entrapped. Mr. Knight first ascertained that this plant could be fed on filaments of raw beef, but the general complaint is, that it will not live long in this country, from the want of a supply of its proper food. The lecturer was the first to discover an arrangement to supply it with flies, and not in the middle ribs, where it was formerly supposed to belong. After flies or any other insects are entrapped, the leaves remain closed several days, when the insect may be seen struggling within. The process will go on till both lobes of the leaf are collapsed and straight, and the teeth locked, until, at last, it will re-open, when the insect will be seen crushed, every particle of food being absorbed, so that the fly may be blowing about almost the first breath of wind. There is another plant allied to it in geographical distribution, which, when kept in a green-house, entraps beetles, flies, and other insects. At the bottom of the flower is a saccharine liquid, to which the insect goes, but soon returns, as he is arrested by what are not hastily compared to files of bayonets. The lecturer made a series of experiments on these plants, which had been in his possession for upwards of twelve years, by feeding them with filaments of beef, and not with flies, and they were at last merely destroyed by accident. Another plant, a native of our own country, the *Drosera rotundifolia*, or sundew of our marshes, possesses apparatus of an analogous organic character, bearing a vessel filled, and a multitude of hairs, which have the effect of catching insects, whereon to feed the plant.—*Professor Johnson.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**INDIA BROKERS.**—**SWINDLING.**—A plan of much ingenuity has lately been hit on by an accomplished gang of swindlers in the city, which will open a wide sphere for fraud, and lead some of the India brokers into an unpleasant career. The plan to which we have allusion is this:—A gang of the kind takes a counting-house with cellars, commences business in the slave-trade. A second, who has a counting-house also, engages him an order through post, which he pretends he has received from an officer in India. The *Gazette* at once supplies the names of the officers stationed there, and quarter-masters are generally selected. The order is for a certain quantity of public sale, and value, of some of the best quality in the market, to be sent by the first vessel going out, and to be paid for by bill. The order is executed with a very inferior article, while enormous prices are charged. A bill is drawn on the party who is alleged to have sent from India, and is made payable 30 days after sight; and the transaction is conducted

apparently perfectly regular by the party who had pretended to have received the order acknowledging it to be all right. The goods are shipped on board, and the holder of the bill finds very little difficulty in getting it discounted by an India broker; particularly as he places in his hands, as an additional security, the bill of lading for the goods. Several transactions of this description have recently taken place, and such, invariably, is the quality of the goods sent, that they will not sell for one-fourth of what has been charged for them, in India.—*Times Correspondent.*

**CORRECTION.**—Return to an order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated June 21, 1899, for  
An Account of the Quantity of Cotton, in number of bags and pounds, net weight, imported from the United States of America into Great Britain, from the 31st day of January to the 31st day of June, in the years 1898 and 1899 respectively; distinguishing the quantity which shipped from the United States, and to which imported into Great Britain.

Ports of Great Britain into which Imported.	Quantity of Cotton Wool in pounds, net weight, Imported into Great Britain from the United States of America, from Jan. 5 to June 5, 1899.	
	1898.	1899.
	lbs.	lbs.
London, ... ..	1,231,534	1,174,326
Liverpool, ... ..	220,322,413	110,311,972
Bristol, ... ..	19,784	—
Glasgow, ... ..	—	43
Greenock, ... ..	5,534,693	3,084,104
Port Glasgow, ... ..	1,455,203	—
Glasgow, ... ..	2,204,634	2,761,200
Total, ... ..	230,668,203	117,351,134

**AMERICAN COMPLAINT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.**—The President, &c. of Columbia College, New York, have agreed to place the gilded crown, which formerly adorned the emblems of the College previous to the revolution, upon the figure-head of the British *Queen* (steamer), expended at New York during the summer. This superiority must crown has remained in their library since 1777.—*Post.*

**YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.**—The traffic on this line is on the increase, and already far exceeds the expectations of the directors. In the month of June 117,783 passengers were conveyed on the line, and in the month of July the number was 10,060. Not only in passengers, but also in merchandise, the traffic was very extensive. In June 4,037 tons of goods were carried on the line, and in July 3,370.—*Referee Times.*

**MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.**—The business on this railway continues very rapidly to increase. Last week, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the neighbourhood it kept up; and this week it has taken a surprising start; the number of passengers conveyed on Monday having been no fewer than 4,365, whilst yesterday they reached 4,704; total for the two days, 9,069! We are happy to state, that Mr. Edmondson's system of issuing tickets has only met the pressure of business on the railway during those two days, and that 1,821 passengers were booked at the Manchester office yesterday by Mr. Richardson, the booking clerk, with perfect ease; 621 of whom went by the six o'clock train, the way-bill for which was given to the guard within four minutes and a half of the usual time, and the train throughout have kept good time. On Monday 1,319 passengers were booked at the Rochdale station with equal ease and despatch.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**SURVEY OF THE COAST BETWEEN THE THAMES AND PORTSMOUTH.**—We have recently observed notices in the local journals of inspections, by commissioners of known respectability, of harbours on this coast; and, on making the necessary inquiries, we are exceedingly glad to learn the very important nature of the investigation in which they are engaged. They have been appointed by the Board of Admiralty to inspect the harbours and the coast between the Thames and Portsmouth, in order to enable them to frame a general report, founded on satisfactory data, as to the present and prospective improvement of the communication between this country and France by steam packets, and of affording shelter to ships in distress during contrary winds or storms. It is a melancholy fact, but nevertheless, we believe, literally true, that there is not a single harbour along the coast in question which a vessel of any considerable size, or which steam packets can enter, near the period of low water. The survey and inspection in progress is more, therefore, exciting great interest, especially in the towns along the coast in question. We cannot doubt that very advantageous results will be the consequences of the labours of the commissioners, all of whom have been selected on account of their professional knowledge and eminence. The commissioners are: Admiral Gordon, Colonel Thomson, (a military engineer), Mr. James Walker and Colonel, (the engineers), Captain Drew, (a member of the Trinity House), and Captain Vihot, (a first captain in the navy). The Admiralty desire great credit

for turning their attention to an object of such acknowledged utility and general interest, and which cannot fail to produce results most beneficial for the public, especially to those engaged in commercial pursuits and navigation.—*Courier.*

**PRINCE GEORGE OF HANOVER.**—The celebrated Dr. Gröbe (says the *Hannover* correspondent of the *Frankfort Journal*) who has undertaken the care of the Prince Royal, and who has hitherto entertained the hope of recovering for him the use of one if not of both eyes, has just declared that his royal highness's malady appears to him incurable, and that it is useless to subject the prince to an operation.—*Post.*

**FIRST DAY OF THE NEW POLICE ACT.**—London has not for more than a century, at six o'clock in the morning, presented a scene of so much quiet and sobriety in the streets of the metropolis as yesterday, when the clauses in the New Police Bill came into operation. Throughout the Strand, Fleet-street, Chancery, Covent-garden, Hungerford-market, and Charing-cross, places which in all time have, early on a Sunday, exhibited disgusting scenes of profligate debauchery and drunkenness—there was not a single instance of intoxication or riotous behaviour, an admirable specimen of the commencement of a new era.—*Ref.*

**SHEFFIELD AND ROTHAM RAILWAY.**—From the report submitted at the late general meeting of proprietors, it appears that the income of the railway for the first eight months, ending with June, has been £9,475, 10s. 3d. Of this sum the passenger traffic produced £7,744, 10s. 10d. Not fewer than 380,000 persons have travelled on the line.—*Hulling Times.*

**CAMBRIDGE MEN.**—It is a singular circumstance, that all the Equity Judges, and 11 out of the 13 Common Law Judges, (including all the Chief Justices), received their education at this University, as will appear by the following list:—Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham, Trinity; Master of Rolls, Lord Langdale, Calus; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Laurence Biddall, St. John's; Queen's Bench, Lord Denman, Chief Justice, St. John's; Sir Joseph Littlejohn, St. John's; Sir John Patteson, King's; Sir John Williams, Trinity; Common Pleas, Sir Nicholas C. Tindal, Chief Justice, Trinity; Sir Thomas Erskine, Trinity; Sir Thomas Esdaile, Trinity; Esdaile, Trinity; Sir James Parke, Trinity; Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Calus; Sir William Henry Maule, Trinity. Of the four remaining Common Law Judges, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Brougham received their education at Oxford, We believe Mr. Justice Vaughan and Mr. Baron Gurney were not of either University.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

**SIR J. ST. AUGUSTINE, BART.**—His death was announced the other day, was one of the most ancient families, and possessing the largest income in Cornwall, the whole of the Plymouth Dock estate, averaging more than 50,000l. per annum, having descended to him. The hon. baronet was much beloved. In early life he sat in some Parliaments for Ilfracombe, and afterwards, with the aid and support of his friends and relatives, the late Lord de Dunstanville and Bassett, maintained a contest against the limited strength of the opposite party in the country. Sir Robert Walpole bears evidence of the political integrity of this hon. baronet's ancestor. When speaking of his influence over the House of Commons, he says, "There are two members I cannot get at; the one has a price, but it is too exorbitant; the other (Sir Aubrey) is above any price." The melancholy news of Sir John's death on Saturday last for the family vault at Chiscombe, a distance of 300 miles, followed by several members of the family.—Sir T. Leonard, Bart., John Bassett, Esq., Mr. Leonard, and others. He died sine prole.—*Post.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*For William, General Department, the 6th November, 1899.*  
The applications for Furlough during the approaching season received on or before the 1st November having been this day laid before the President in Council, together with the return of Furloughs available, the following report and resolution are published for general information.

Agreeably to the order of Government passed on the 18th September 1898, the Secretary has before the Board a statement of the number of Furloughs available in the present year for the following classes of officers qualified to take the same, and of the applications preferred on or before the 1st November, 1898.

On the 1st November 1898 there were vacant and available to make the complement of 31 Furloughs.

7 which must be added the case of Mr. Walters who was admitted by the House of Lords to an Annuity, which took effect on the 1st May 1898.

There have since fallen vacant:—

1st.—By return, the Furloughs of Mr. Cornelius Curlew, A. 1898, and Mr. B. Lawrence and Mr. J. J. Morris.

2nd.—By expiry, i.e. completion of 5 years from the date of joining—none.

3rd.—By precedence of Annuity between 1st November 1898 and 1st November 1899—none.

4th.—By death, Mr. R. W. Barlow.

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The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donation:—

From E. W. Squire, Esq. Singapore, Co.'s Ha. 15, to the Serampore Native Hospital.

**THE PRECURSOR STEAMER.**—A meeting was held at Mr. Turton's house last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing the plan of a Precursor Steamer; when it was resolved to appoint a permanent Committee of Management, which should be empowered to form Rules and Regulations for the general government of the Association, to be hereafter submitted to a general meeting of Proprietors. It was likewise resolved, that in case the Comprehensive Plan should be carried into execution, an immediate offer should be made to its Directors by the Association of their vessel and engines, on equitable terms. This effectually relieves the present plan from the charge of being a rival or competitor of the Comprehensive Plan, and vindicates the propriety of its being considered but the precursor of a scheme in which it is to be absorbed, as soon as the larger arrangements are mature.

It was provided that the Association should not be considered as formed, until four hundred shares had been taken; and that if it was found that the whole Eight Hundred Shares were not taken by the time the vessel was ready to start on her first voyage, any shareholder should have the power to call on the Association to take over his share at prime cost, or to dissolve the Association, by sale of the property. This is, we think, a fair and equitable arrangement. We cannot admit the idea, that the whole Eight Hundred Shares will not be taken before the "Precursor,"—for so she must be christened,—is ready to start; but if this should be the case, there will be no lack of purchasers for such a vessel in England; and no loss can possibly be entailed by the sale. This appears to be an additional reason for building her at home. Two hundred and forty-five shares were subscribed for in the room.

We may now congratulate the community at this, and the Madras Presidency, and in the Island of Ceylon, on the prospect of having a quarterly communication with Egypt, which shall render us independent of the good will of the authorities at home. We are confident that the Precursor Steamer will not long be permitted to run, without a companion. No sooner had the *Great Western* performed one successful voyage, than eleven other Steamers, many of much larger size, were immediately contracted for, and more than a million sterling of capital was poured into this channel of traffic. We cannot expect, nor, indeed, do we need, so large an addition to our means of intercourse; but when it is once established, we shall not ~~be~~ assistance to complete it, so as to embrace a monthly communication. But if it should so happen that, contrary to all experience, we are constrained at this Presidency to content ourselves with the Precursor for several years to come, still we hold that it is better to have one vessel than none at all. That without the active measures which have now been adopted, we should have been left for years without any direct communication from Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, appears to be confirmed by every fresh insight we obtain of the state of feeling which prevails at home, on the subject of the Comprehensive Plan. The London Correspondent of the *Agra Utkhar*, who is innocent of any

knowledge of our recent proceedings, writing on the 16th of September, says—"There is not a chance of the Court of Directors agreeing to the Comprehensive Scheme, so you had better make up your minds to be consistent and stick to Bombay." This is strong collateral evidence, that nothing is intended by the Home Authorities, but to wear out our patience by delays. We have, moreover, been enabled, since our last number, to light on the explanation given by the Ministry, relative to the magnificent scheme of steam navigation between Europe and America, and the Colonies themselves, which they have undertaken to patronize. We find they have agreed to contribute, in two annual payments, the sum of *two hundred and forty lakhs of Rupees*. We subjoin the report of Mr. Wood's speech. It is impossible to observe the alacrity with which the Ministry have entered upon this vast plan, without feeling a conviction that if they had viewed the Eastern Comprehensive Scheme with the same favourable sentiments, with which they have regarded the Western Comprehensive Scheme, it would long since have been carried into effect.

"With respect to the conveyance of the North American mail to Halifax, the Government which governs it had received in answer to public advertisement was for 43,000*l.* a-year, the mail to be conveyed once a month. This appeared to government as much too high, and they had consequently made a private bargain, by which, for a slightly increased sum, they would have doubled the quantity of work performed." Government had entered into an engagement with an individual for the performance of the service once a fortnight at 50,000*l.*; so that, at an increase of 3,000*l.*, they would get twice the service done, including a communication with the St. Lawrence, and a conveyance from Halifax to Boston. They had contracted for the conveyance of mails from Halifax once a fortnight; for the conveyance of mails from New Brunswick to Quebec once a fortnight so long as the river was opened, and the conveyance of mails from Halifax to Boston for the sum of 60,000*l.* a-year; so that at an increase of 15,000*l.*, they had more than twice the service done, for which the lowest tender in this country was 45,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) With regard to the conveyance of mails to the West Indies, no contract had been entered into. It was done by private tender, the conviction was, that neither in North America nor the West Indies would it be worth while for any one to undertake the service who had not, from their interest in the colonies, a much further interest in the performance of the service than the mere sum paid by the government. A number of gentlemen deeply interested in the welfare of the West India colonies had come forward and offered to perform the service for 240,000*l.* They made their offer to the Treasury, who referred the matter to the Admiralty, who had agreed to accept the offer. He would not detail the service to be performed. At present there was a communication by sailing vessels twice a month to the West Indies, and once a month to Mexico. The communication with the West Indies was, therefore, imperfect, and the inter-colonial communication was exceedingly bad. With all the foreign land there was no communication at all. There was no communication between Havannah and the English islands and the consequence was, that if the Governor of Honduras wished to write to the Governor of Jamaica, the letter must come round by England. If specie was wanted to be sent from Mexico to the West Indies there was no mode of doing it, except by sending a ship of war for that purpose; nor was there any communication to be depended upon between the West Indies and the United States of America. These deficiencies would now be supplied in the following manner: two steamers of four hundred horse power each would cross the Atlantic every fortnight to the West Indies

From these, branch steamers would go to the different Islands; steamers would likewise proceed to the different colonies of Guiana, Demerara, and Berbice, to the Caymans, to Panama, to Honduras, to the Havannah, to Vera Cruz, and the south-western parts of the United States. In addition to this, steamers would proceed from the Havannah to New York and Halifax. The number of steamers to be employed would amount to fourteen, besides four sailing schooners; and by this means a fortnightly communication would be opened between this country and the whole of the West Indies, the northern part of South America, the southern parts of the United States, Mexico, and the western coast of the South American Continent. This would be carried into effect early in the summer of 1841, which was as soon as the necessary arrangements could be effected. With respect to the terms, the more he looked at them the more was he satisfied with the arrangements that had been entered into—more particularly when he considered the enormous expense of providing these boats, and of sending out coals from this country. No offers had been made to the government from other parties. It was true the terms of this arrangement had been made for ten years, as persons could not enter into any contract for a less term; but it had been made an article in the contract, that if during the ten years, any great improvements should be made in steam navigation, the government should have the benefit of them."

**BYRCE ON NATIVE EDUCATION.**—"We have read the volume of Dr. Bryce with greater satisfaction than we could have anticipated, and have been more surprised by its excellences than by its faults. It is given to the world as a history of the Mission and Schools of the Church of Scotland; from which, as a text, a right conception of Native Education and Conversion in India generally is to be drawn. It is, therefore, in part a narrative, and in part a disquisition. The narrative is both partial and defective; yet it is without its value. In his first three Chapters, Dr. Bryce professes to relate the rise, progress and present state of the General Assembly's School and Mission; to explain the encouragements to undertake the Mission, as they presented themselves on the field of action; and to show the state of feeling towards Christianity and Christian Missionaries before that Mission arose. During the whole of the Author's progress through this course of observation, he appears to be perplexed by the conflicting influences of opposite feelings—extreme complacency, approaching to boastfulness, in the pre-eminent excellences of the Assembly's School and Missionary Scheme, and consciousness of the very tardy entrance of his Church upon the work of evangelizing India. Indeed, as he was the first Minister of his Church that appeared in Bengal, it is his own reputation that is in question, quite as much as that of the ecclesiastical body with which he was connected; and truly Dr. Bryce and the predominant party in the Scottish Church at that time, were very much of the same mind and spirit. He had written a successful Prize Essay "on the Means of Civilizing India, and introducing into it the knowledge of the Gospel;" and to that distinction, he tells us, he owed his appointment as the first Presbyterian Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment. If his essay really spoke his mind, one cannot help suspecting that he must have been chosen for his appointment, because of the assurance he gave, that he would trouble nobody, either at home or abroad, with any attempts to disturb the spiritual slumbers of India. He very honestly confesses, that he came "to the scene of his labours strong-

ly impressed with a belief, that should he step beyond the pale of his own countrymen, he would find every attempt to shake the Hindoo in the faith of his fathers, to be futile and unavailing." Our curiosity is piqued by the confession, to learn what suggestions a man in this state of mind could have offered for the communication of the Gospel to India, so excellent as to be rewarded with a public prize. We should not have thought of reading an essay by Dr. Bryce of former days, for information or instruction on Missionary principles or expeditious; but we shall look at it now, were it but for amusement. In the mind which he himself has described above, he received his appointment in April, 1814; and it was not till after ten long years, that his mind was so changed as to be convinced, that something might and should be done for the conversion of the Hindoos. "The Scheme of the Church of Scotland," he says, "had its origin in 1824." A memorial was presented to the General Assembly of that year from Dr. Bryce, which led to the appointment of a Committee to devise a plan for the propagation of the Gospel in India; and in 1825 the Committee made a Report which was highly approved. Their plan was thus explained: "It would be desirable to establish, in the first instance, one Central Seminary of Education, with Branch-Schools in the surrounding country, for behoof of the children of the Native population, under the charge of a Head Master, who ought to be an ordained Minister of our National Church, and not less than two Assistant Teachers from this country, together with a certain number of additional Teachers to be selected by the Head Master from those Natives who have previously received the requisite education. That the Head Master (being, as already said, a Christian) ought to embrace opportunities, as they occur, to recommend the Gospel of Christ to the faith and acceptance of those to whom he finds access. That, with this view, he ought to court the society of those Natives more especially who have already received a liberal education, and if encouraged by them, ought to put into their hands such tracts, illustrative of the Impurity, the Evidence, and the History of our Christian faith, as may be seen to him that purpose, under the authority of the General Assembly, and ought also to preach, from time to time, in the hearing of such persons, or others who may be induced to attend him, either in the Hall of the Seminary over which he presides, or in such other convenient place as may be afforded him."

It is interesting to compare this first sketch of the Assembly's Mission with its actual development. There is a strong resemblance between the two; but the original scheme has, upon the whole, improved in its progress. It has acquired more earnestness, and has parted with a portion, at least, of the inordinate reliance at first placed upon the distinction of rank and education.

Dr. Bryce seems to have persuaded himself that his mind was brought to adopt these new ideas and schemes, and, therefore, to recommend them to his Church, by the peculiar signs of the times. He is not content with stating that by 1824 the Natives had begun to exhibit a marvellous readiness to receive European instruction, and to pursue independent inquiries in various departments of knowledge; but having about that time begun to acquire some insight into Hindooism, its subtleties, and its influences, he takes it for granted that the discoveries which were new to himself, were new to all the world, and marked a new era both in the decline of Hindooism and the propagation of the Gospel. It is perfectly amusing, to find him prefacing the truest representations of Hindoo speculation and doctrine with the phrase, "the atheistical Missionary now found," &c. &c. No Mis-

\* A Sketch of Native Education in India, under the superintendence of the Church of Scotland: with remarks on the character and condition of the Hindoos, as they bear upon the question of Conversion to Christianity. By James Bryce, D. D., late Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, and of the East India Company: Vol. pp. 772. W. D. Allen and Co.

missionary had been ignorant of those wonders, for more than a quarter of a century before. The fact is, a change had come over the Scottish Church at home, and over European society in India, that, in a manner imperceptible, perhaps, to himself, opened the eyes of Dr. Bryce to a number of signs of which he had been altogether unconscious before. About the time when he left Scotland a mighty impulse was given to religion there. The Missionary spirit, for years before struggling for life and seque, was flamed by personal appeals of men who had been themselves in scenes of Missionary labour; and, as war drew to a close, the world was opened in the most inviting prospects to the Churches of the United Kingdom. The enterprise of strife and war, was replaced by that of Christian zeal for the salvation of men. The imagination of youth, and the thought and sympathy of age were directed to the regions of heathen ignorance; and the whole Church was moved to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes. For a while the Church of Scotland, as a corporate body, lagged behind in this service. But at the same time she was favoured with the ministry of Chalmers, Andrew Thompson, and a number more of bold and energetic men, who, by the blessing of God, carried with them the hearts of the people in the cause of evangelical doctrine and enterprise. They likewise led with them the youthful ranks of the ministry; and though the moderate party did not cease to exist, it was greatly weakened; and, yet more, it was obliged, in order to retain any influence or reputation at all, to learn of former opponents, and catch a little, at least, of their fervour. So again in Calcutta, every denunciation of Christians had been putting forth their strength; and even the High Church party of the Church of England, under the auspices of Bishop Middleton, had declared for Missionary exertion. For any Protestant Minister then to have persisted in disregard of such efforts, would have been to signalize himself in the most unfavourable manner. Besides, Dr. Bryce about this time ceased to be alone in the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church; and his first colleague, Dr. Brown, was a man who would soon have shamed the do-nothings of his Senior, if it had not been, with much address, abandoned. Both upon Dr. Bryce, and upon the party with which he was connected at home, a happy pressure from without had been exercised; which left them the single alternative of defying public opinion, by perseverance in indifference, or going along with it in the adoption of Missionary projects. To their honour, they chose the latter. We regret, however, there should appear so little consciousness of the influence under which they acted. We regret especially to find so strong a symptom of the continuance of some unpleasant traits of Dr. Bryce's ancient Indian character, as the total silence in his book respecting his colleague, Dr. Brown. We confess we cherish the memory of that good man with mournful affection. We remember that on his arrival in India, he told us it was his purpose to devote the whole of his income, beyond what was necessary for his support, to the furtherance of the gospel, and he would begin with the institution of Native Schools. His English services were of a corresponding character. When he preached, the walls of St. Andrew's echoed with unwonted sounds, and its empty seats began to fill with an interested and affected audience. But though, in a sense, he was successful in provoking to good works, there was a sad display of provocation in the by-standers. He was unsustained by sympathy amongst his own people, and chagrined and fretted by jealousy and opposition; and after having paved the way for the happier progress of his successors, he met an early death, and has been too easily forgotten.

We have fault to find also with Dr. Bryce's history of the Assembly's School and Mission. Dates, numbers, and eco-

nomy are handled very loosely. He tells us that the scheme had its origin in 1824, when the country was ripe for its introduction; but he does not say when the Mission and School actually came into existence. This looks as if he wished to cast a veil over the fact, that it was not till 1830 that Dr. Duff arrived in Calcutta to commence his labours. Now we really think the success of the Assembly's School has been so highly distinguished, as to admit of a free and unreluctant acknowledgment of all the previous backwardness about its institution. There it is now, one of the noblest ornaments and benefactions conferred on the country; and however we may regret that it was not seen sooner, it would be exceedingly injurious to substitute reproach for the delay, instead of gratitude for the gift when it actually came. We look in vain to Dr. Bryce's volume for any distinct description of the Assembly's Mission. It is true there seems to be constantly in his eye an ideal personation of a Missionary of the Kirk; who is just the person to realize every thing he conceives to be good and expedient in the Missionary enterprise, and besides whom there is no other to be depended upon for such precise adaptation to the exigencies of the work. Other Missionaries need not, however, be offended with Dr. Bryce's partiality: for his ideal Missionary is by no means a faultless being, which it must be mortifying not to be thought exactly to resemble. We are persuaded the Missionaries of the Kirk themselves will be amongst the first to disclaim conformity with it. True it has its good and comely features; but it is sadly wanting about the heart.

Of the progress of the Assembly's Mission, Dr. Bryce gives us little more information than this—that it has been extended to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, its Missionaries have increased from one to eight, nearly a thousand pupils are in attendance at the Calcutta Seminary alone, (an exaggeration, by the way, for which there was no occasion), and co-operation has been established between the Presbyterian Church and Mission in India in the higher department of theological education—that is, provision has been made for introducing Natives into the Ministry of the Gospel. These are important points certainly; but in a professed history we had reason to expect something less meagre.

It is due to Dr. Bryce to observe, that, in recording the educational efforts of his own communion, he exhibits a very friendly spirit towards others who have engaged in the same work. But his enumeration of them is singularly defective; and his account of their operations gives no idea of their importance—which however cannot be reasonably complained of, when he treats so summarily the affairs of his own Institution—if so we may call it. We are not sure, that there may not be a lurking sarcasm in the mention of Bishop's College; in which our author remarks:—"and the liberal funds that have been provided, have enabled it to support a Principal and two Professors from the English Universities." Yet the supposition of an intended sneer is at variance with the general tone of Dr. Bryce; and, therefore, we shall discard it. To the general views of our author we shall attend next week.

THE HURKARU UPON HINDOO IDOLATRY.—We owe our contemporary some little apology for having unintentionally misrepresented his opinions on the subject of Idolatry. Our apology would have been more ample, if he had not been in some measure accessory to our error, by the peculiarity of his expressions. When the *Hurkaru* told his readers, that the funds of the State in this country, meant nothing more or less than the money of the Hindoos, and that the application of public funds to the support of Idolatry, was to be

regarded as a *restoration*, we were naturally led to conclude, that he considered that restoration, and the measures which it involved, in the light of a sacred duty. Few who perused that article, could, we think, have come to any other conclusion, than that which we formed. We are delighted, however, to find that we were mistaken, and that our Contemporary is not friendly to the support of idolatry from the resources of the State, and would by no means perpetuate the superstitions of Heathenism, by giving them the invigorating influence and sanction of the public authorities.

It is strange to observe the misconceptions which continue to prevail on this question, after the clear and repeated expositions which have been given of the views of those who adhere to the dispatch of the Directors of 1833. We ask for a perfect and impartial toleration of all creeds, but for nothing more; and we are told to be cautious how we insult the religion of a hundred millions! We desire that Government should abstain from its officious interference with the shrines of Idolatry; we ask that its own officers should not be deputed, as the Board of Revenue deputed Mr. Atherton, two years ago, "to elect a High Priest for a Heathen Temple;" and we are told to be wary how we touch the religious creed of the Hindoos! We desire that Government should be entirely neutral on the subject of religion; and our opponents tell us that we must avoid the insanity of propagating Christianity, by the power of the State! In words, we both appear to require the same thing; but in reality, our wishes are diametrically different. By not touching the religion of the Hindoos, our opponents appear to mean that we should continue to give it the support of the State. When they talk about not propagating Christianity by public authority, they appear to mean that Government should discourage its propagation, by throwing the whole of its influence into the scale of Idolatry. We are told that we owe protection to the religion of the country. We admit the obligation in its largest and most legitimate sense. But does protection signify the election of High Priests by the Officers of Government; the firing of salutes in honour of the birth-day of the gods; or the careful superintendence of the economy of the Temples by the public servants of Government? If so, then the word protection, like the term toleration, must have acquired a novel and oriental significance, after it had doubled the Cape. If the duty of protection means an active interference in the concerns of the temples; then have we denied all protection to the thousands of shrines at Benares, the metropolis of Hindooism; and to the most holy establishments at Brindaban. And, strange to say, this denial of protection has never been made the subject of complaint by the victims of our neglect. Instead of asking for the public interference, and requesting to be put on the same footing as Juggunnath, so obtuse is their intellect, that we question whether any visitation would be more deplored by the Priests of Benares.

We are not a little surprised to find our Contemporary wind up his article with the following singular paragraph:

"And we must make a stand, too, upon this very point, and question, whether the 'idol patronage' complained of, is prejudicial to the interests of Christianity. That is but short-sighted Christian Policy, which would endeavour to abolish a few idolatrous rites to the manifest injury of a general gospel-propagation. Christianity is not to be carried into the hearts of a nation by a *comp-de-main*; and we must confess that we see no more unwholesome method of establishing the true religion in this heathen land, than that which, as a primary step, fills the bosoms of the heathen men with inextinguishable hatred of their Christian brethren, and makes them regard every measure of their rulers with fear, and suspicion, and mistrust."

"That is but short-sighted Christian Policy, which would

endeavour to abolish a few idolatrous rites, to the manifest injury of a general gospel propagation." Does the *Markura* need to be told, that neither we, nor any who think with us, have ever asked for the abolition of idolatrous rites; that we advocate now, and have always advocated, the policy and the necessity of allowing perfect toleration to all religions rites, except such as resemble the Suttee? "Christianity is not to be carried by a *comp-de-main*." Is a free and perfect toleration of Idolatry, and nothing more, carrying Christianity by a "*comp-de-main*." In Benares, Government has never interfered with the shrines; they are exactly on the basis on which we desire all shrines in India to stand. Has Christianity been carried by a "*comp-de-main*" in that city? The measure we urge is represented as likely to "fill the bosoms of Heathen men with inextinguishable hatred," &c. What! will the abolition of the Pilgrim Tax fill the Heathen with "inextinguishable hatred?" Ninety-nine out of every hundred temples have received no other protection from our Government, than that of being *let alone*, and their Priests have desired no other? Will it fill the Heathen with "inextinguishable hatred," if we remove our unhallowed hands from the hundredth fraction of shrines upon which we have laid them; if we allow the Priests of Deoghur to elect their own High Priest, and Karamut Ali to manage the Embarahat at Hughly, at his own pleasure, as he petitioned Government that he might be allowed to do? And why, we would ask, begged Government to take upon itself the patronage of the temples, more especially at Madras? Was it the Heathen themselves? The truth transpired about a twelvemonth ago, by the publication of a document which had long slumbered in the archives at the India House, and which the Directors peremptorily refused permission to publish. That singular document gave us the origin of the connection with idols at Madras. Thirty years after we obtained possession of the country, Mr. Lionel Pleece, Collector of the Company's Jayglee, addressed the Board of Revenue, stating that the magnificence of the festivals and processions of the celebrated Pagoda of Conjeeveram, had miserably fallen off, and he therefore solicited the good offices of the Board and Government; and Government did accordingly interfere; and thus grew up the holy alliance of the Madras Government with the idol temples. And are we to be told that this interference, which originated in the Hindooism of the Christian members of Government, not in that of its Native subjects, is so necessary, that to withdraw it, would fill the bosoms of Heathen men with "inextinguishable hatred?" Our Contemporary considers that the cessation of this interference, and the adoption of pure toleration, would make the Natives regard "every measure of their rulers with fear, and suspicion, and mistrust." Other alarmists go farther, and predict the expulsion of our Government, and the loss of the empire. To all this there is a simple and solid answer. If the Mahomedans, who held the empire for six centuries, during which period they cast every contumely on the religion of the unbelieving heathen; pulled down their temples, even in the 'Holy City' itself; built mosques on their ruins, and degraded the Hindoos by a discriminating tax, were never ejected from a single province, then there is no fear that we shall ever be expelled the country; that we shall even excite "no fear, suspicion and mistrust;" by adopting the principles of an enlightened toleration; by placing the one per cent. of temples on the same footing with the ninety and nine; by allowing the pilgrims to approach their gods untaxed, and leaving the priests to manage their own temples unfettered. A singular outcry was raised, when it was proposed to admit Christian Missionaries peacefully and unofficiously to propa-

part Christian truth. The public was assured that India would be lost to Britain, if the fanatics and Methodists were allowed to visit it. Twenty-six years have since elapsed; the number of Missionaries has increased tenfold, and the country is more secure than ever. The same outcry was raised when the abolition of female immolation was proposed. Dire visions of blood and massacre, havoc and revolution, were conjured up to frighten us from the task of mercy. Ten years, wanting just eight days, have now passed away, since these fires were extinguished, and the "Ganges flowed un-blooded to the sea," and peace and security still reign throughout the country. So will it be in the present case also. When the reform we advocate has been consummated, another proof will be afforded of the fact, that the violence of European prejudices and fears constitutes one of the most formidable obstacles to Native improvement.

**THE KRISHNAGUR CONVERTS.**—A pleasing report of the continued progress of the Gospel in the district of Krishnagur has been sent us, and our readers will find it in another page. It will be seen that the number of professed converts has increased to 4,000; and a fruitful season has enabled these poor people to vindicate their character from the imputation of sordid motives in embracing the Gospel. They are repaying the money spent on their relief in the time of their destitution. This is satisfactory in respect of them. Of the rare of the Missionaries to avoid encouraging sinister professions of attachment to the Gospel we have had a proof of a different kind. Some men who must have been seeking to get the upper hand of their Zemindars, by the interference of the Missionaries, and been disappointed, have travelled down as far as Serampore to see whether they could not succeed better here. We need not say, their stay was short.

**NATIVE MORALS.**—The last Mail brought us the report of a debate on Indian matters in the House of Lords, in the course of which the Bishop of London openly impugned the morality of the Hindoos, and declared that they were not to be believed upon their oath. This attack called on Sir Charles Forbes, who entered upon a long and acrimonious correspondence with His Lordship, with the intent to prove that these allegations were entirely groundless. The subject has also been taken up by one of our Contemporaries and the Bishop has been roughly handled for his supposed uncharitableness. We had thought that the question of Native morals had been long since decided by a mass of evidence, to which European residents had only to add the successive corroboration of their experience. The doctrines which have now been broached by Sir Charles Forbes might have given some surprise, did we not constantly perceive how little there is that may be objectionable or absurd, which will not find defenders. While the *Murkars* and the *Englishmen* are denouncing the Opium trade in terms of just indignation, other oriental journalists, and the *Atlas* and *Spectator* in London, are defending its morality. Even the sanguinary slave trade of the Portuguese, has the warmest defenders and supporters among the Lisbon journalists.

To determine whether a Hindoo is to be believed on his oath, we must remember that oaths are forbidden by the Hindoo Shastras, and that fourteen generations of a man's ancestors fall from heaven, as soon as he dips his fingers in the little brass basin, which contains the holy water of the Ganges. The man, therefore, who has sufficient audacity to overcome these strong religious scruples, is not considered by his own countrymen as likely to be over scrupulous about telling the truth. Hence testimony which has been confirm-

ed by an oath, is generally, if not always, regarded as of inferior worth.

Sir Charles is certainly one of the most fortunate of men. He has been fortunate in his intercourse with the Natives of India, and has discovered virtues which had escaped the scrutiny and researches of most other men. He is still more fortunate in having amassed wealth in this country, which, with some subsequent additions, is popularly estimated at a million sterling. He is most fortunate, in that a statue is about to be erected by his friends at Bombay, that their admiration of his character may be perpetuated to the latest posterity. Never has such wealth and such honour rewarded mercantile exertions in India. It is not uncharitable, however, to suppose, that the fortune and the statue may have had a considerable share in the formation of Sir Charles's opinion; at least that a sense of gratitude may have sharpened his recollections of Hindoo virtue. The supposition is honourable to the worthy Baronet. It would not only be difficult, but ungrateful, for him to believe that the community which has voted him a statue can be so degraded in character as the Bishop of London describes it. But Sir Charles has allowed his gratitude too wide a license when, among other assertions, he affirms that "No people can be more scrupulous in the observance, not merely of an oath, but of their word, of the obligation of which they entertain as high a sense as any man in England." Even Hindoo modesty would blush at the excesses of Sir Charles's gratitude.

Far be it from us to insinuate that there is no truth to be found among the Natives of India. The intercourse of life would stand still altogether, without some admixture of it; but it may be that truth and honesty in this land are the exception, and the exception must not be taken to decide the question of national character. If we were to admit that the glowing description of Eastern virtue drawn by Sir Charles was true, and that the Native community was distinguished for honesty, morality, and a right attachment to truth, we must admit also that this virtuous state of society is the greatest moral phenomenon in the world. It has hitherto, we believe, been received as an axiom, that a people cannot be more holy than their gods. But here we find the case reversed. Though the lives of the gods present nothing but one unbroken succession of the most atrocious vices, we find the people who are influenced by these divine examples, the most moral people under the sun! Though the Hindoo Shastras have taught, that a lie uttered with a view to benefit a Brahmin, is an act of merit, we find the people firmly adhering to the truth! Though the sacred books prescribe a varied and voluminous ritual of holy texts to be repeated for the destruction of an enemy, we find the people animated with the purest feelings of benevolence! If this be, indeed, the case, and if these virtues have grown up in a country, in which religious precept, as well as example, has so strong a tendency to produce vice, we need look no farther for miracles.

There can be no more satisfactory mode of deciding the question at issue, regarding the existing state of morals, than by an appeal to the opinion of the Natives themselves. If we are not greatly mistaken in our experience, they not only admit, to its fullest extent, the national depravity, but maintain that the state of society could not be otherwise. The Hindoo Shastras have in one instance, and one instance only, ventured upon the difficult ground of prophecy, and predicted that in this last age of the world, corruption would be so general, that vice should be to virtue in the proportion of three to one; that the disproportion should increase till the last spark of virtue had disappeared, and the moral world was covered with the unrelieved gloom of

vices. The Hindoo looks around and finds the prediction fulfilled. Instead of vainly lamenting the general depravity, he involuntarily exclaims, How truly have the Shastras predicted the vices of this age! While some writers would persuade us, that virtue is the rule, and vice the exception, the Hindoo boldly maintains the opposite doctrine, and regards the vice of the age as a proof of the divine origin of his holy books. The deeper the depravity, the more strongly is their veracity vindicated. A Hindoo can feel little gratitude for descriptions of Native virtue, such as those of Sir Charles, which, if true, would inevitably destroy the credibility of writings which form the basis of his creed. Instead of mourning over the national depravity, the Hindoo views it as growing out of the irremediable decrees of fate, which has ordained that the world shall grow more corrupt, as it grows older. Hence the general degradation of society excites no feeling of ingenuous shame or compunction, nor is it considered to be either an individual or a national duty to remedy it. This naturally produces a universal moral prostration; as though the nation had been delivered up to some mighty genius of evil, against whose power it would be both vain and impious to struggle. Hence arises the necessity of some new religious dispensation, which shall destroy this morbid feeling, and invigorate the moral sensibilities, and again open a heaven of hope upon this benighted land. We rejoice to find that there are Natives both in Calcutta and Bombay, who feel keenly the reproaches which have been cast upon the national character. It is a token that their intercourse with Europeans, and their acquaintance, however faint, with the doctrines of Christianity, have not been without a beneficial effect; that it has taught them that their beloved Native land is not doomed, through the next four hundred and twenty-seven thousand years, to hopeless and increasing depravity; and that if India would ever take its station among the enlightened and civilized nations of the world, it must throw off that spirit of resignation to evil influences which their holy books encourage. We rejoice to find that there are Natives, increasing too in number, who, in spite of their Shastras, dare to believe that India can be regenerated.

**SINGAPORE INSTITUTION FREE SCHOOL.**—The Fifth Report of this Institution, for 1838-39, has lately reached us; and we are happy to learn from it, that so much progress is making in education, both Christian and Native, at Singapore, and that so much harmony and combination prevail in the conduct of the work. The exact number of scholars is not stated in the Report; but there has been a daily attendance of about 170 throughout the year. They appear to be all divided into an Upper and a Lower Department. In the former there are 56 boys of various nations, whose education appears to be conducted entirely in English. Amongst them is included a class of respectable Portuguese lads, who have been sent from Macao to the Institution to acquire a knowledge of English. Those pupils who are of the Protestant persuasion, are exercised in the Catechism and Scriptures on Saturday; the attendance of others on that occasion is left to their own inclination, and none have availed themselves of the opportunity of seeking religious instruction. The Lower Department consists of Malays, Chinese, Tamilians and a few Native Christians, who are taught in English according to the Pestalozzian system in the forenoon; and in the afternoon are instructed in their own language by Malay, Chinese, and Tamil Masters, and under the superintendence of gentlemen, who have devoted themselves to the several languages, of the teaching of which they take the oversight.

The Institution is assisted by Government to the extent

of Co.'s Rs. 434-8-6 monthly; and nearly an equal sum is received in donations, and scholars' fees. The prosperity of the schools has induced the Committee to apply to the British and Foreign School Society for a Teacher from the Borough Road, whose arrival is anticipated in this singularly commercial style.—The Committee hope that the Teacher thus ordered, will not be more than other six months in arriving." We trust when the article comes to land, it may answer expectation. The freight and shipping charges are estimated at £100. The Committee are likewise constrained to provide further accommodation, both for the Teacher and the increasing number of scholars. The requisite addition to the present building will cost Sp. Drs. 2,800; which must be raised wholly by subscription. Assistance was asked from Government to the extent of 1,000 Dollars; but it has been declined. The object is an excellent one, and we shall be happy if our notice of it should elicit any contribution on the Continent of India for its accomplishment. The present state of affairs in China and the Straits will, of course, affect deeply the local sources of help; and there is so much the greater reason for assistance being sent from other quarters.

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

—Mr. Thomas Ferguson, long well-known as a merchant in Calcutta, after a long succession of reverses, has paid the debt of nature, at the age of fifty-six. The papers also mention the death of Major Napier Campbell, of the Artillery, an able writer, well known to the readers of the *Military Chronicle of the Englishman*.

—The Governor General was at Tanjassour, on the 9th instant.

—The papers continue to be filled with discussion on the subject of Mr. Turton's Preceptor. It is to be hoped the meeting, on Saturday, will relieve the journals, by at once adopting the plan, and setting it in motion.

—A singular case of oppression is detailed in the Bombay papers. Mr. Balfour, a subaltern of the Indian Navy of ten years standing, mentioned to the Editor of one of the papers, that he thought the *Adelphi Steamer* was overhauled with Government stores. This information was communicated to the public by the Editor; and the Captain of that vessel immediately placed the officer under arrest, on the ground that he had knowingly communicated false information to the Editor of the paper. The charges were preferred to the Adjutant General, four or five months after the arrest had taken place, and after Mr. Balfour had been confined in a most unhealthy spot. Six months after the arrest, he was honourably acquitted of the charge. This is a case of wanton oppression, which calls for the interference of the Governor.

—Mr. Brooke, a gentleman of independent fortune, a distinguished member of the Yacht Club, the son of Mr. Brooke, so long and so well known as the Chief of the Provincial Court of Moorsheadabad, who has recently sailed at his own expense to Borneo, for the purpose of scientific research, has just returned from that island to Singapore.

—The report that Shah Kaman had dismissed all the English Officers at Herat, and had determined to form an alliance with Bokhara and Persia, is contradicted this day's *Herkura*, on the authority of letters, dated the 23rd September, which state that Russia having disclaimed the acts of her agents in the East, the King of Persia is likely to resume her negotiations with the English Court, and Kaman to remain faithful to his engagements.

—A rumour is given in the papers, that on the appointment of Mr. Dampier to the office of Superintendent of Police, Government intend to sanction the appointment of some Deputy Superintendents at 400 Rupees a month, for the districts of Behar and Patna. So inefficient an experiment, however, can lead only to disappointment.

—Sir Henry Fane has returned to Bombay from the Hills, with his health much improved.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

— An Envoy has arrived at Lahore from Shah Sojah, with the presents mentioned in the treaty tripartite, the period of which occasioned so much tribulation in the House of Lords. The Envoy of the King, who had been sent to Simla to the Governor General, have returned to their master; and we guess that the rumour, published some time ago, that the Minister had refused a passage through the Punjab to the returning portion of the army, is altogether unfounded.

— A caravan of merchants proceeding through Yarkand to China, with goods, the greater part of which consisted of Opium, has been stopped; the drug confiscated, and the merchants cast into prison; which leads to the supposition that the crusade against Opium, originates in the settled determination of the Cabinet of Peking to exclude it on all sides, both by sea and land, from the empire. It is a singular feature of the times, that there should suddenly have arisen so extensive a combination against this drug. It is stopped, confiscated at the same time in Tartary and Achen.

— The rain which has been experienced during the last quarter of the moon, though too late for some of the crops, has proved very "refreshing" to others, and the prospects of the season have been brightened not a little thereby.

— On Tuesday last, about fifty members of the Mechanics' Institute assembled to hear Mr. Anderson's introductory Lecture on Mechanics.

— The Criminal over the Superintendent of the Province of Cachar, in criminal matters, has been transferred from the Commissioner of Dacca to the Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet.

— Mr. Shoeff, a distinguished German Painter, after having travelled overland through Asia Minor and Assyria, and resided for some time at Baniyas, has taken up his abode in Calcutta. He is engaged professionally during his brief stay in the city of Palaces. He intends to visit America, and to return to his native land by way of England.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

— It is stated that our present Advocate General, Mr. Pearson, intends to quit his post, and to retire to England.

— The troops who are marching hank through the Khyber Pass, to the Punjab and the British territories, have experienced the greatest difficulties and privations. Vast numbers of the camels have died, through the impassable character of the road, and the intenseness of the cold; and much baggage has been negligently abandoned. A band of armed robbers had attacked the rear guard of the second column, a jemadar, a havidar, and a sepoy were killed, and seven sepoy wounded.

— Letters received from the Camp at Cabul, explain the events which took place at Ghizni, and which made such a noise here, in a manner which appears entirely to exonerate Sir John Keane from the charge of cruelty. One of the letters says:—"The massacre at Ghizni is a complete fabrication, for it was impossible for troops to behave with greater ferberance or for prisoners to have been better treated; instead of 3,400 men, there were about 700 killed; the women were put into comfortable quarters, with a guard to protect them, and the men taken prisoners (in number nearly 2,000) were all, except a few, relieved the second or third day; and I am told they are now settled in Ghizni, where good barracks have been opened and grain in abundance procurable. I remained in the Fort for several days, and can vouch for the truth of what I have stated—so much for 'the veil of mystery that hangs over the massacre at Ghizni.' Wally Mahomed occupied a house with about 60 armed men, from which a constant fire was kept up the greater part of the day; he was told that if he continued firing the house would be destroyed, and every man found in it put to the sword; he swore by all that he held sacred that he would not allow another shot to be fired, when shortly after, three sepoy were killed, and Lieut. Golding, of the 35th, wounded by him or his people, and on a report being made to Sir John Keane, he was naturally very much annoyed, and declared he would put every man to death for such treachery. Wally Mahomed, however, alone suffered, and all the rest were, I believe, set at liberty."

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The Courier states that the Treasury which was some time since in a state of exhaustion, which was happily nu-

known at Ava and Catmandoo, and which obliged the Government to borrow at eight per cent, is now filling fast; and the public authorities are prepared for another brush either with China, Burmah or Nepal.

— A meeting of the East India Steam Association was held at Mr. Terrell's, on Saturday afternoon, which was attended by about thirty. For an account of it we refer to our editorial article.

— The Chamber of Commerce has solicited the President of the Council to despatch the *Esperanza* Steamer to China, to assist in protecting British interests there; but His Honour has declined to interfere, until a communication has been received from the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

— An instance of cruelty, revividing to every feeling of humanity, is related of Dost Mahomed. A poor messenger in the employ of Mr. Macnaghten, the Envoy, was sent some time before the camp advanced, with letters to persons of influence at Cabul. Being discovered and seized, he symbolized one of the letters to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, but Dost Mahomed caused the poor fellow's body to be ripped open, and then ordered him to be hanged. Government has settled a pension for life on the man's widow.

— All apprehension regarding the conduct of Shik Kauran, at Herat, has been dispelled by the arrival of letters of a late date from thence, which give a very favourable account of the disposition of the Shik. Lieut. Pottinger is said to be very much respected, and at Court is esteemed an excellent servant of Government. He appears constantly in the Afghan costume.

— The Government of Donna Maria has determined to put an end to the distractions which have disturbed the Portuguese settlements in India, by sending out European garrisons.

— SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

— The *Englishman* publishes a letter from Darjeeling from a gentleman who has resided there during a whole *terren-month*, and is, therefore, perfectly competent to speak of the climate. He describes it as a lovely climate, though not so warm in summer, nor so cold in winter, as England. But the place will do for tea. To have a Sanatorium not four hundred miles from Calcutta, whereas the thermometer, at the hottest season of the year, is not more than 74; and at the coldest not lower than 24, is enough to attract to it the attachment of all those who are weary of the hot sultry liver-consuming climate of the plains.

— Orissa is threatened with a famine. In consequence of long continued drought, half the rice crop has been destroyed; and the price has risen from forty to sixteen seers the Rupee. The only remedy is simple importation; (the *thunderer Doherty* is already on her benevolent voyage thither with food,) and a subscription for the inhabitants to purchase it when it arrives. "The measure which some of our good friends would advise, of forcing the merchants to sell cheap, might produce an instantaneous though short relief, but by the general insecurity of property which it would induce, would very soon bring about intense harm."

— The Prince of the House of Tiquet are going to build a splendid Mosque in one of the most populous and most frequented parts of Calcutta, to commemorate the benevolence of Government towards them. Who will now say that gratitude is an exotic in India?

— Fifteen hundred Government Camels have already died on the march back from Cabul to our own territories. These animals may be extremely useful on the sandy plains of Arabia, but are little adapted for the rugged mountains of Afghanistan.

— The *Englishman* gives us a veritable *serpente* of the signature of the celebrated Baz, Charles Dickson, which reminds one strongly of the villainous autograph of good Queen Bess.

— We are getting on apace in India. A new Bakery has been established at the Strand Mills, which turns out fifty pounds, nearly two tons, of bread every day.

— The Bishop of Lérins, the Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, arrived in Calcutta some days ago.

— MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

— The *Englishman* states that in consequence of Lord Auckland's displeasure at the military arrangements in Afghanistan, Sir William Cotton will return to Cabul to



assume the command of the army. This, however, wants confirmation.

—The reason of Sir Jaquer Nicoll's not having been sworn in on Monday, was his desire to wait the receipt of a reply to the letter which he has addressed to Sir Henry Fane, announcing the arrival of his Commission.

—Mr. James Hume, a Barrister of the Supreme Court, has determined to establish a Weekly Journal, to be called the *Eastern Star*. The first number will be published at the *Englishman's Office*, on Sunday, the 5th of January.

—Some clue has been found to the daring robbery of about two lakhs of Rupees of Promissory Notes, which were abstracted from the Post Office, either here or at Lucknow, some time ago. We regret to learn that one of the individuals implicated is a European.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

		<i>Cn's Rs. As.</i>
E. A. Rende, Esq.	... .. to July, 1839,	29 0
C. W. Brizacke, Esq.	... .. to Dec. 1839,	16 0
W. S. Donnellmore, Esq.	... .. to Oct. 1839,	24 0
Lieut. A. C. Burrell,	... .. to Aug. 1840,	20 0
Lieut. J. S. Phillips,	... .. to Oct. 1840,	20 0
Rev. N. Brown,	... .. to Dec. 1839,	24 0

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### LARD TENDERS.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—You are, doubtless, aware, that in Bengal there are different grades of under tenure; from the Puttooy Talookdar, Esaralidar, Mooramseelar, Gauteelar, &c., down to the Chassee Joteelar, or actual cultivators of the soil. The last mentioned individuals are always ready to pay the piper under every circumstance; they have neither courage nor means to seek redress against their heartless tyrants, however much they may be oppressed. But the intermediate Ryots between these and the Zemindars, are the description of Ryots alluded to in my last communication, who take advantage of the equitable clause to evade payment of their rents, even in defiance of the celebrated 'Kanoon Hifstam,' or Reg. VII. of 1799. These intermediate Ryots, or Gauteelars, are in many instances equal to their Zemindars in point of wealth and influence; and it may happen that a Court Amilal, or Vakool, or their relatives, may be a party to these suits; what chance, then, could a petty Zemindar have against a powerful enemy of this kind, who will not only harass him alone, but instigate others of his village to follow his footsteps, until the ruin of the Zemindar is completed, by the sale of his Talook, for arrears of Government rent? After they have once thrown their cases into the Civil Court, should the Zemindar proceed to recover his revenue from them, under the provision of Reg. VII. for any subsequent period, they immediately petition to have the cases removed to the civil tribunal, under the provision of Reg. VIII. Section 15, of 1831; and thus effectually keep the Zemindar and his 'Kanoon Hifstam' at bay. That what I have stated is not mere idle speculation, but actual fact, the numberless cases of this kind pending before the Civil Court will sufficiently testify. Should this subject meet with attention, I may venture to offer a few suggestions on the 'New Sale Law,' which you have so kindly invited. Till then, I remain,

Your most obedient Servant,

ADAMPTON GLEN.

Jaipur, Nov. 18th, 1839.

### OBITU.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a brief space in your columns, if no other pen should have communicated on the same topic. In a widely circulated and useful monthly Periodical published in your City, I have with much surprise and regret noticed in its number for March last, "Happily for the character of Christian Britain, the Opium trade is at an end;" and again in June, (the last number received) under a short article headed, "Extinction of the Opium Trade," the Editors remark, "We have long prophesied this; its accomplishment is not, however, the less painful.

Cao any thing be more disgraceful or humiliating than the end of this traffic," &c. &c.?

The impression this will produce, especially on a distance from the scene of action, is self evident; but I regret to say it will prove a most erroneous one. Such statements—most unintentionally I am sure—do injury to the cause, and defeat the object in view, by leaving its advocates to suppose their honest efforts and prayers have been successful, and that China is freed from the worms which still prey on her vitals. I shall not now do more than point out the inconsistency and contradiction which appears in these repeated notices of the termination and extinction of the Opium trade, while the fact is, it not only exists, but it has never for a week ceased. At no period since the commencement of the present troubles, have their coasts been left from our regular traders in the drug; nor has there been a grain when Opium could not be purchased from the shipping lying in sight from this spot, except in the interim caused by rapid tide and slow arrivals. The hazard to the Chinese dealer is, indeed, greatly increased by late proceedings; but what is the result? Unhospitable, numerous executions, a wider field of exercise for cruelty and torture, and well filled prisons; while the trade on the coast is carried on at the cannon's mouth. And if it is asked, from whence is the source of the misery and distress which has fallen on this unhappy people? The answer must be, it proceeds from those who willfully persevere in this most odious and sinful traffic; who sacrifice at the idol shrine of wealth, and exhibit a stolid indifference, when told of the bitter fruit of their doings in the sufferings of their fellow men. The truth can no longer be concealed; and all who either directly or indirectly promote this contraband trade, this source of exquisite misery, cannot escape the charge, can no longer plead ignorance. Many in the secret of their own bosoms feel the sting which they have not the moral courage to extract, by a resolute and instant renunciation of this wretched traffic. Oh! that this black page was torn from the records of our commerce with China, never again to be restored; but as yet it stands as a monument, as a witness against our nation; and if it stain our annals during the coming year, let us no longer assume among the kingdoms of the earth, the character of enlightened, civilized, Christian England; for hereafter it must, in consequence of late events, assume a national character; and if persisted in, obtain a national sanction. Here I would pause and enquire, why has no expression of public opinion been heard from the city of Palaces? Any infringement of civil rights would arouse you as one man; any severe check to commercial credit is a signal for meetings and committees. Let there be rumours that personal safety is endangered, and every means are speedily devised to meet the coming storm; but on the subject of the Opium traffic all is still as death, except to advertisements, which show your city to be the fountain whence the poisonous streams flow. It is not so with regard to the Government connection with Idolatry, with the Cooly Trade; and is this a lesser evil? Is it not as demoralizing; does it not entail a far greater sacrifice of human life; is not the contagion spreading far and wide like a pestilence, from the southern isles of the Archipelago, and throughout that fair portion of God's creation, whether under British, Dutch or Independent rule; into Siam, Cochin China; through the length and breadth of this Empire, and its countless myriads; into Tartary; and who shall set bounds to this pestiferous blast, which, during half a century, has reached its present fearful height? Surely this state of apathy is to be deplored; and when it is known that among your clergy, your public servants, your merchants, and others, there are many who shudder at the miseries we are the means of inflicting, it is matter of surprise. The present appears a fit time for more energetic measures, and Providence seems to call on the wise and benevolent to unite their voices, that this heavy curse may be removed. Friends of humanity, the Opium trade is not at an end; it is not extinct in China; it thrives rapidly among the Chinese, Malays and others, in and around our possessions in the Archipelago, and it never will cease, while a single chest leaves India. Cut off the supply from the source. A few hundreds will be forced to resign bright, yet delusive hopes; but let them exercise their honourable calling in the pursuit of some branch of commerce more reputable in itself, less injurious to others, and beneficial to all; then millions on millions will bless you; yes, generations yet unborn.

P. S. The provisions of the English here are cut off, and the

servants taken away. Some of the ladies have accepted the offer made by a Committee of Management, and retired on board ship. We have merchant shipping in abundance, but not one vessel of war of any nation. If the Chinese carry out their measures with vigour, the British must leave, if they will permit us. We have rumours that more hostile measures are intended, and all the disposable small craft are anchored close to our homes, as a measure of precaution. The British Superintendent is still here, but his family have left. The excitement is great, and we see not where it will terminate. I do not think the Chinese will relax.

Macao.

#### THE MAHOMEDAN RULE.

Although we do not go the entire length of our Correspondent, *A Hindoo*, we think it but just to give his letter a place, after having inserted that of *A Mahomedan*; but here the controversy much ceases. That the following letter is the genuine production of a Hindoo, no one who reads it will doubt.—*Ed.*

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

DRAW, SIR,—Oblige me by giving insertion to these few following lines in a corner of your much esteemed periodical.

There appeared, in the last number of the Friend of India, an ably penned letter, written by "*A Mahomedan*."

Your Correspondent has there vituperated, in a very strange manner, against the English Government, and extolled, to the skies, the Mahomedan one. Now I am firmly persuaded, that if there be any greater insult that can be offered to the English Government, it is by comparing it with the Mahomedan. Your Correspondent points out some isolated instances of English injustice done to the Natives. But the whole Mahomedan Government in India, present a continued series of woes and sufferings of the most appalling description. The Mahomedan rule turned this "garden of Asia" into a wilderness. The characters of the Mahomedan Emperors, with hardly any exception, are identified with all that is mean; all that is derogatory to human nature. India, during the reigns of these Emperors, presents nothing but a picture of bloodshed, of rapine, of carnage, of devastation, and such as are unparalleled in the annals of history. Any one, who has studied the pages of Indian history, will, I am sure, agree with me in what I say, in toto. Need I introduce any instance? Why, the cruelties of a Mahomed of Ghiani alone are such, as almost beggar description. The names of an *Allau*, a *Coffer*, a *Nadir Shah*, and an *Aurengzebe*, and of a host of other Mahomedan tyrants, send a thrill of horror into my marrow; and are, in themselves, associated with every thing that is disagreeable to humanity. Does your Correspondent think, Mr. Editor, that the lapse of a few years has been able to efface, from the minds of men, the name of that inhuman monster—that scourge to mankind, *Serag-ul-dowla*, who is said to have taken a diabolical pleasure in witnessing the most horrible scenes in nature—in causing boats full of men, women and children, to be drowned in the midst of the river, &c. &c. ? No; as long as oppression shall be detested, and justice respected, and liberty sacred, so long shall the names of these Mahomedans be held in abhorrence! In short, to embody all the Mahomedan acts of atrocity and injustice in a condensed, systematic, and arranged form, would, indeed, fill up volumes. But to present your readers, Mr. Editors, even with a very brief detail of some of the instances of Mahomedan cruelties, would be to harrow up their feelings. For humanity, with horror, shudders at, and recoils from a recital of these.

Suffice it to say, therefore, that the Mahomedan administration in India is replete with innumerable instances of treachery, the most premeditated—of rapacity, the most violent—of dissimulation, the most profound—of cruelty, the most unheard of; and of barbarity, the most shocking!!!

Thus far of the Mahomedan Government. As to the English Government, against which he has directed his shafts, it is my most firm conviction, that nothing but the influence of providential interposition could have placed us under it. No one, save those bound down by the trammels of national prejudice, (as your Correspondent evidently seems to be in heart and mind,) will dare deny the blessings they enjoy under the present Government.

The English Government, it might be maintained, without any fear of contradiction or danger of exaggeration, with all its defects; (and defects there must be found in every Government,)

with "its imperfections on its head," has done immense good to the Natives. For it cannot be denied, that India, notwithstanding a great deal remains to be done for her, owes a debt of gratitude to the English nation, which will not easily be repaid. To her present enlightened rulers, she is indebted for order in the room of anarchy; peace, which she could never before enjoy under the Mahomedans.

From such a state of things, it necessarily results, that all classes of Natives, whether rich or poor, residing within the precincts of the British dominion, do now enjoy that inestimable good, security of life and property. Commerce, which under the Mahomedan misrule, was almost extinct, has again reared its head. In short, the salutary change which is working under the auspices of the English Government, in the social, moral, and the intellectual condition of our countrymen, unquestionably corroborates that the English Government in India, in spite of the defects existing under it, has been strikingly beneficial to the general welfare of the Natives. That much more good might be done to our country, by another system of Government, is, I think, undeniable; but that much has been already done for her amelioration, it will be fool ingratitude in us Natives to deny. They are disseminating the seeds of Education among the Natives, which will elevate their character, and raise them, one day, in the scale of civilization with the nations of Europe. They have given them liberty of conscience and of religion.

They do not, like the Mahomedans, with drawn swords in their hands, ask their subjects either to embrace their ruler's faith, or have their lives put at end to.

But, behold, I say again, the change which India has undergone, under the English Government! Already has, we see, a spirit of enquiry begun to pervade the educated portion of the Native community. In short, this moral darkness, which from time immemorial has enveloped thousands of our benighted countrymen, is now being dispelled by the all-enlightening rays of knowledge. A HINDOO.

#### OBITUARY.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter of a Soldier in Lt. M. 18th, which will be read with interest, notwithstanding the full details which have been already published, relative to the capture of that place.—*Ed.*

DEAR FRIEND,—I hope these few lines will reach you, and find you, and the members of your Society, doing well. It would give us much pleasure to hear again from you; and if you have printed another Report, or are about to get up printed, I should be glad to receive one from the Society! It so happens that our regiment is to remain at Cabool or Jellalabad for some months; some say 12 months. On this account we feel anxious to hear from time to time how the Societies are getting on in the provinces.

The number of Temperance men with the Army of the Indus is 42: about 35 of them have marched upwards of 1300 miles; and the remainder about 8 or 400 as *Temperance men*; only one of the members died; he is not included in the above number; he died at Candahar, and I trust he is now in a better world, for he was a remarkably good man. At times the marches were long, from 14 to 18 miles per day. Water has been often times breakish and bad, and for some days was very scarce. Part of the road the troops were put upon short rations, and had neither tea nor coffee to drink, and many were the days we had to wait for hours under a scorching sun for the rations and baggage to come up, as several regiments had to march together, and the roads were bad. On account of the weakness of the regiments, and the number of sick, the men had very hard duties to perform on this expedition. The Bombay regiments had fired muskets for several days, in order to reach Candahar and Ghiznee. The Fort and Citadel of the latter place was stormed and taken on the morning of the 23d July, in less than three hours, without the aid of alcohol. Since the 8th of July, the whole of the European portion of the Army had to march, and perform all their duties without spirits, or any other substitute, on account of the Commissariat of Arrack having failed. They were two months without it, during which time scarcely any crime was committed. Now that Arrack is again issued, crime is greatly increasing. The European soldiers have suffered severely from heat-complaints on the road, and many a dram-drinker has attributed it to

the effects of bad water; and it has plainly appeared to us, that spirits will not counteract the effects of bad water on the system. Our regiment has buried about 70 men, and numbers died from diarrhoea, or bowel complaint.

Here tea is from 12 to 18 Rs. per seer; and as for coffee, I have seen none. We are obliged to use, as a substitute, burnt wheat, and very common sugar; but when one piece worth of goat's milk is added to it, it is tolerably palatable. It goes by the name of Radical Coffee in Camp. The Natives carry Calcut spirits about the Camp for sale privately, but several of them have been detected and their liquor destroyed. They have soon found out our propensity for drinking.

Yours sincerely,

G— G—.

Camp Cabul, 20th September, 1839.

### INDIA.

#### THE MISSION AT KISHNAGHUR.

Many of the friends of Christianity may perhaps have heard of the blessings which God has been pleased to bestow upon the ministry of the Gospel in the district of Kishnagaur Nuddea, but as the Report which was given of it in February last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealty, may not have reached all, a short outline of the Mission is herewith afforded. The Mission was begun in 1826, and was established at Kishnagaur and Nuddea, (the head-quarters of Brachmanism) and the Sacred Scriptures introduced and read in these Schools. In the beginning of the year 1833 public preaching, in the streets of the town of Kishnagaur and its villages, was commenced, on Mr. Deery's return from Europe, with the assistance of three well-qualified native young men, and continued for about two years. The people were roused by the word, which was evident from the violent opposition at first made; and Kishnagaur being the station where the courts are held, and the people from all parts of the zillah having to come to town, sometimes at one time or another, had ample opportunities of hearing the Gospel themselves and carrying the new Light to their respective villages. In the same year, 1835, a new court of instruction was opened in Mr. Deery's house, and the "Kuria Bhogah" was admitted into the Church by baptism, and his wife regularly performed amongst them, and numerous villages were also visited, and the number of acquirers of this class of people amounted to 500, but though they seemed favourably disposed, they were not yet decided.

In 1837, Christian worship had been begun in ten surrounding villages amongst those who professed themselves candidates for baptism, and the enquirers who promissarily were very numerous. They extended already as far as above 30 miles north-west. However no report whatever was made the residents only of the Station knew of it—out of whom, Mr. Nisbet, created at his own expense a chapel in Solo, where the Rev. Mr. Alexander now resides. Besides two other chapels had been erected in other places, one the year previous, the other the same year. In places where there was no chapel, the Missionary performed worship under trees or in private dwellings.

In 1838 the country was laid waste by a visitation from Heaven by an inundation of the Jellinghee, and all the crops just ready for the sickle, were destroyed. This chastising and awakening hand of God had no doubt its desired effect in rousing the dormant spirit of many, and on the other hand, there was ample opportunity for Christian sympathy to show her sweet and enduring character. Little need it be of the state of things. In January, 1839, a great visitor, Mr. T. Smith, of Calcutta, came, as it were, accidentally, and saw the congregations, and was struck with the deep poverty, and still deeper piety, as he expressed it, of the new converts. In February, 1839, the Bishop not being able to visit the Mission at the time, requested the Archdeacon, Mr. Dealty, to go up to Kishnagaur. He in company with three more clergymen, the parables of old, reduced when he saw a great number. A report was then for the first time given to the public, which appeared in the 3rd number of the *Christian Intelligencer*.

The state of the Mission now differs from that made known in

February in three respects. Then the number of converts was 3,000, now they are about 4,000; then the number of villages was 55, now they are 74; then they were in distress, now they are repaying the money lent them. Their increase in number, in the days of prosperity, was equal to that in the days of suffering. Another cause of rejoicing is the formation of an Auxiliary Society at Kishnagaur, in connection with the Church Missionary Corporation Committee of Calcutta. This Society will save the hands of the Missionaries from temporal affairs, such as buildings, &c. &c. They will collect Subscriptions and Donations, and engage to see the same applied according to the wish of the Donors.

The Mission, in its present condition, being as to spiritual things a garden which God has blessed, wants for that very reason, the necessary care of labourers. Numerous chapels, schools, dwellings for teachers, &c. are also indispensable, and as the funds of the Committee of Calcutta are in such a reduced state, that they cannot afford any material aid, the Kishnagaur Committee of this station have come to the resolution of sending a circular to the friends of Christianity in different stations, to assist them in these respects for the furtherance of the Gospel. The Committee have been further encouraged to take this step by a letter from the Army of the India, dated Calcutta, containing a list of Subscribers from the Officers of that Army to the amount of 684 Rs.

The Committee trust, therefore, that their appeal to other friends will not be in vain. Subscriptions and Donations will be received by G. Steer, Esq. Secretary, and Dr. Fuller, Treasurer to the Kishnagaur Society, and by the Secretary and Members of the Corresponding Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Society.

*Note by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.*  
"The Bishop of Calcutta is happy, to attest the entire truth of the above account, as far as he knows and believes."

*Note by the Local Committee.*

The above Report having been drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Deery, and its accuracy attested by the Lord Bishop after a personal visit to some of the villages, the Kishnagaur Committee have much pleasure in circulating the same, in the hope of obtaining subscriptions from the Christian public, in furtherance of the objects contemplated in the Report.

G. STEER,

Secretary to the Kishnagaur Church Missionary Association.

Kishnagaur, November 9th, 1839.

### EUROPE.

#### RELIGIOUS.

**REVIVALS.—MR. DOUGLAS, OF CAYERS.**—The village of Spital has this week been the scene of a series of religious meetings of a somewhat unusual nature. Mr. Douglas, of Cayers, is at present residing there, and has been holding meetings and delivering addresses on the subject of "revivals," assisted by several clergymen of the neighbourhood. On Sunday the children attending Spital Sabbath School were assembled in Mr. Whitehouse's chapel (Church of Scotland) when an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dick, from Cavers, (Baptist.) After the sermon, Mr. Douglas went into the desk, and delivered an address on prayer and revivals, distinguished for its clear style and fervent spirit. The church was crowded throughout with a most attentive audience. On Monday, according to intimation, a revival meeting was held in the school-house, which was quite filled. Mr. Dick delivered an impressive address from the parable of the importunate widow. The Rev. Mr. Kintrea, of Berwick (Baptist) offered up a prayer, after which Mr. Douglas gave a short address on the duty of prayer, which was listened to with intense interest. The Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, of Spital, again prayed, and the meeting separated. It had been agreed that there should be a meeting in the same place on the following evening, but owing to the crowds who could not gain admittance, it was adjourned to Mr. Whitehouse's church. In the evening, besides being embraced by an elegant and pleasing style of composition, the facility of which he possesses to an eminent degree, were remarkable for their display of a mind zealous without fanaticism, and enthusiastically pure without one drop of cant or pharisaical assumption. —*Herrick Advertiser.*

**THE BIBLE PRINTING BOARD.**—We understand that a communication has been received from the Lord Advocate, in reply to inquiries which were addressed to him, touching the powers of the own Lord with respect to more and marginal references. His lordship expects that the apprehensions which the Directors entertained on this point will be removed, and the

master settled in a satisfactory manner. The inquiry having proceeded from Dismeyer, and his lordship's answer being addressed to them, we naturally "satisfactory" to men satisfactory to the Dismenters. His lordship is perfectly aware that nothing will satisfy them short of the entire removal of all noise and references from the control of the Board, and the limitation of their powers to the mere verbal and typographical accuracy of the text. We hope, then, there is to be no more slippery work, and that an instruction will be issued to the Board to limit its cares accordingly.—*Southampton Pilot*.

**MUTUAL RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.**—Let a church be divided into companies of twelve or fifteen persons, to meet in private houses, according to their respective localities. Let this company meet weekly, and let the most competent of its members be appointed its president; let him read a lecture the first night, and let that lecture form the subject of enforcement the second night; and so on, reading and enforcement alternately, which will occupy nearly seven months. Let this be done, let two or three brethren engage in prayer on every occasion, and we predict with confidence that a year so spent will prove an era in the history of the church which has wisdom enough to make the experiment.—*Pat.*

#### EDUCATION.

The British and Foreign School Society is about to erect a building for giving a trial to the system of tuition, which is in practice at the mutual school at Glasgow, and of which so much has been heard lately—the "mutualaneous" system. The system merely consists of lectures delivered in classes of about fifty children at once, who are seated on rising benches in front of the teacher, very much on the plan of infant schools. The negative characteristic of the process is, that children are not employed to teach children.—*Christ. Adv.*

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**PROCESS OF PHOTOGRAPHY, OR SIX-PAINING.**—The history and details of M. Daguerre's photographic process were communicated by M. Arago to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, at the sitting of the 19th instant from which it appears, that in prosecuting his labours M. Daguerre was assisted by a M. Niepce, deceased, with whom the discovery originated. The French Government has, therefore, awarded a pension to the surviving son of M. Niepce, as well as to M. Daguerre, in return for the publication of the process. Soon after the announcement of M. Daguerre's invention, a claim to the merit of the discovery was made on behalf of M. Niepce by his friend M. Bauer; who showed specimens of the new art produced by M. Niepce in 1827, and, what is more extraordinary still, M. Niepce possessed the means of taking impressions from his sun-graven plates, and M. Bauer has some impressions of photographs engraved pictures. We made no allusion to this statement of M. Bauer at the time, preferring to wait till the rival claims were settled; there is now no longer a doubt that M. Niepce originated the invention, which M. Daguerre has perfected so far as fixing the picture on the plate only, not in taking impressions from it.

M. Daguerre's recipe is as follows. A copper-plate plated with silver, its surface well cleaned with dilute nitric acid, is exposed to the action of the vapour of iodine: this forms the first coating, or ground; which is, inconceivably thin, and requires to be perfectly even. The plate thus prepared is placed on the table of the camera obscura; and after remaining eight or ten minutes—according as the subject or the degree of light may require—is withdrawn; at this stage of the process, however, the most practiced eye will not discern the slightest trace of the action of the light on the prepared surface. The plate is then exposed, in a proper apparatus, to the vapour of mercury; and when heated to 60 degrees, the picture appears as if by magic. A singular, and hitherto inexplicable phenomenon, requires to be noticed in reference to this part of the process—namely, that the plate must be in an inclined position; and that if it be placed directly opposite the aperture whence the vapour of the mercury escapes, the result will not be satisfactory. Lastly, the plate must be dipped in hyposulphate of soda, and afterwards well cleaned with distilled water; the operation is then complete.

The merit of the plate must necessarily be considerable, and the chemical process requires nicety and skill; so that the expense of the photographic venture will not be so trifling as might be supposed, especially where accidental failures are taken into account. By this process, it is to be borne in mind, the picture appears on the plate as it does on the side of the camera—that is, with its forms and shadows painted dark on a white ground. In the simpler process invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, by which the solar rays act on the prepared paper, called photogenic, the light and shadows of the real objects are reversed, and the picture is painted white on a dark ground. Mr. Talbot's method of preparing photogenic or sensitive paper, consists in washing fine writing-paper over first with a solution of nitrate of silver, then, with bromide of potassium, and afterwards with nitrate of silver again; drying it at the fire after each operation. He also imitates coloring on copper-plate, by smearing over a piece of glass with a

solution of resin in turpentine, and blackening it by the smoke of a candle; on this ground the design is traced with the point of an etching-needle, and the sensitive paper being placed behind the glass exposed to the sun, the rays of light passing through the transparent lines, act upon the paper, and leave the design imprinted in a brown hue. The experiment can be repeated as often as may be desired. This last-mentioned process, however, is but printing by sun-light from etching on glass; it is curious enough, but nothing compared to the draught of light, where nature delineates her own image reversed on paper; and this again is far inferior to the beautiful perfection of M. Daguerre's process, by which the external picture is depicted in miniature, light for light and shade for shade, to the minutest gradation of each—only colourless.—*Ibid.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**GOVERNMENT STEAM-SHIP.**—It is not generally known that a steamer of very large tonnage is to be launched in a day or two from Chatham Dockyard. It will have been begun and finished in the incredibly short space of eight weeks. We are informed that this extreme expedition is an experiment under the direction of the Government, in order to ascertain the shortest possible time in which such a vessel can be completed. The number of hands have been unlimited. In fact, the men are working on her at the present moment as thick as bees in a hive, and they are allowed to make as many working-hours per day as they can. The sum appropriated for the labour, we understand, is £4,000; and should it not cost that, the surplus is to be divided among the men. The experiment has excited the greatest possible interest in the neighbourhood.—*Gresham Gazette.*

**THE NEW POLICE ACT.**—The following are important clauses in this Act, which received the Royal Assent on Saturday, and which ought to be made known to every resident in London. One of the clauses declares "that no licensed victualler, or other person, shall open his shop, within the Metropolitan Police District (15 miles in a straight line from Charing Cross), for the sale of wines, spirits, beer, or other fermented or distilled liquors, on St. Michael's, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, before the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, except for refreshment for travellers." Another clause enacts that "every person licensed to deal in exchangeable liquors, within the said district, shall knowingly supply any sort of distilled spirituous liquor to any boy or girl apparently under the age of 16 years, to be drunk on the premises, shall be liable to a penalty not more than 20s.; and upon conviction of the second offence shall be liable to a penalty not more than 40s.; and upon conviction of a third offence shall be liable on penalty not more than 50s." A third, "that after the 1st day of January next every person who within the metropolitan police district shall use any dog for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck, or barrow, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than 40s. for the first offence, and not more than 50s. for the second or any following offence." And it is enacted by a fourth, "that it shall be lawful for any householder within the metropolitan police district, personally, or by his servant, or by any police constable, to require any street nuisance to depart from the neighbourhood of the house of the householder on account of the nuisance of any inmate of such house, or for other reasonable cause, and every person who shall sound or play any musical instrument in any thoroughfare near any house after being so required to depart, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than 40s." The following provisions should also be generally known:—1. That every person shall be liable to a penalty not more than 40s., who, within the limits of the metropolitan police district, shall, in any thoroughfare or public place, commit any of the following offences, that is to say—1. Every person who shall, to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers, expose for show or sale (except in a market lawfully appointed for that purpose), or feed or fodder any horse or other animal, or show any caravan containing any animal or any other show or public entertainment, or show, bleed, or carry any horse or animal (except in cases of accident or necessity, dress, exercise, trial, or break any horse or animal, or clean, make, or repair any part of any cart or carriage, except in cases of accident, where repairs on the spot is necessary. 2. Every person who, by negligence or ill usage in driving cattle, shall cause any mischief to be done by such cattle, or who shall in any way misbehave himself in the driving, tending, or management of such cattle, and also every person who shall drive or order to drive such cattle who shall wilfully and unlawfully pelt, drive, or hunt any such cattle. 3. Every person who shall ride or drive furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers in any thoroughfare. 4. Every person who shall cause any cart, public carriage, sledge, truck, or barrow with or without horses, to stand higher than may be necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, except hackney carriages standing for hire in any place not forbidden by law, or by means of any cart, carriage, sledge, truck, or barrow, or any horse or other animal, shall wilfully interrupt any public crossing, or wilfully cause any obstruction in any thoroughfare. 5. Every person who

shall lead or ride any horse or other animal, or draw or drive any cart or carriage, bridge, or barge, or any horse, or any footway or cart, or horse, or any horse or other animal, so that it can stand across or upon any footway. 6. Every person who shall roll or carry any cart, tub, hoop, or wheel, or any ladder, plank, pole, show-board, or placed, upon any footway, except for the purpose of loading or unloading any cart or carriage, or of crossing the footway. 7. Every person who, after being made acquainted with the regulations or directions which the Commissioners of Police shall have made for regulating the route of horses, carriages, and persons during the time of divine service, and for preventing obstructions during public processions and other occasions heretofore specified, shall wilfully disregard or not conform himself thereto. 8. Every person who shall sell or distribute, or offer for sale or distribution, or exhibit to public view any profane, indecent, or obscene book, paper, print, drawing, painting, or representation, or sing any profane, indecent, or obscene song or ballad, or write or draw any indecent or obscene word, figure, or representation, or use any profane, indecent, or obscene language to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers. 9. Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whetted by a breach of the peace may be occasioned. 10. Every person, except the guards and portmen belonging to Her Majesty's post office in the performance of their duty, who shall blow any horn or use any other noisy instrument, for the purpose of calling persons together, or of announcing any show or entertainment, or for the purpose of hawking, selling, distributing, or collecting any article whatsoever, or of obtaining money or alms. 11. Every person who wantonly discharge any fire-arms, or throw or discharge any stone or stone, or any other missile, or danger of any person, or make any buffoon, or throw or set fire to any person. 12. Every person who shall fly any kite, or play at any game, to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers, or who shall make or use any stile upon ice or snow in any street or other thoroughfare, to the common danger of the passengers. And it shall be lawful for any constable belonging to the metropolitan police to take into custody, without warrant, any person who shall commit any such offence within view of any such constable.—*End.*

**THE STATE OF IRELAND.**—We have great pleasure in publishing a letter, descriptive of the impression of a visit to Ireland after ten years' absence, by Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh. Mr. Chambers is one of the brother-commissioners of the well-known and popular periodical, and author of a Tour in Holland and Belgium, reviewed in the *Spectator* about two months since. The power of close observation and detailed description exhibited in that Tour induces us to place full reliance on the gratifying statements of Irish progress contained in this letter.

To the Editor of the *Spectator*.

Edinburgh, 19th August, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—Since I saw you in London, I have made a pretty considerable round, by way of Dublin and Belfast, to Edinburgh; but how rapidly is such a journey now made!—from London to Liverpool by railway, ten hours; Liverpool to Kingston twelve hours; Kingston to Dublin by railway, a quarter of an hour—all steam. What a marvel is this steam, now-a-days! It is doing more for Ireland in the way of moral and physical improvement in one day than was effected in years by the robbish of Parliamentary enactments. People in England, however, are not aware of this; they go on dreaming about upstarts, civil wars, and miseries which characterized a past age in Ireland, apparently unaware that the Ireland of 1849 is quite a different thing from the Ireland of 1796, or even of 1828. I had not been in Ireland for ten years, and was on this occasion much struck with the signals of improvement which on all sides presented themselves. Dublin is more cleanly and infinitely more orderly, than it used to be. It has got a police, dressed in the same garb and disciplined in the same manner as that in the metropolis. This civil force, has, I understand, been of prodigious benefit to Dublin; every thing like a riot is now promptly quelled, and during the night all is as quiet and peaceful as in London. There is, I think, also much less of that rag-tag and baken-windwhoreness in the appearance of some of the by-streets than I saw formerly,—as if a taste for neatness and love of comfort were on the increase. Those funny fellows who drive the street-cars are likewise more decent in their apparel—the straw rope having disappeared from the wheels, and the acrobatic being and driving of a better order. The railway to Kingston is now going on favourably after some initiatory difficulties. The train goes every half-hour. I went several times to and fro, and there were never fewer than from a hundred to two hundred persons carried. In consequence of the ease of conveyance out of town in this direction, the beautiful long sleeping lists along the entrance to the Bay are becoming covered with villas, the whole presenting a scene of great beauty from the sea. While the environs are thus receiving the higher class of home-holders from the city, the streets they leave partially deserted are filling up with shops and houses of business; thus affording an evidence of growing prosperity. I was pleased to observe, among other tokens of improvement, an increase of book-shops;—shops these are even numerous, and I

learned that literature is daily advancing. A few years ago, there was no publishing at all; but now, one house, Curry and Company, issues as many new books, the produce of native talent, as are issued by all the publishers of Edinburgh, if not considerably more.

When I was last in Dublin, (in 1829,) I was astonished to see the vast number of red coats in the streets; but now there is hardly one to be seen. From whatever causes, this is doubtless a good sign of the state of affairs: there is always something wrong when red is a predominate colour in apparel.

The thing, however, which pleased me most, was the appearance of the schools for the children of the poorer classes. At the school of the National Board of Education, I saw 1,700 children, a mixture of Roman Catholics and Protestants, receiving an education infinitely superior in quality to that given in our Scottish parish-schools. I found not only mere reading taught, but mathematics and natural sciences. A class of very poor, clad in rags, at my request, went through all: (sympathy in these branches of knowledge; and the result was not satisfactory. (8-hall-fee 1d. per week.) I visited also the large school of the Kildare Place Society, and found in it 1,100 children under a similar system of tuition. From these visits, and what I saw otherwise I feel impressed with the belief that the Irish have got fairly into the right course of intellectual and moral advancement, and that the country will by and by show as good a front as England or Scotland. One thing is most gratifying—the landed proprietors have begun to take an interest in the education of the poor peasantry. The Poor-law deserves the credit of bringing about this beneficial change in public sentiment. Foreseeing that the peasantry may fall upon them for subsistence, already a stir has been created among the gentry, and they are at this moment, in diverse places, projecting some wholesome measures of emigration, and making an effort to enlarge the size of farms, and introduce agricultural science. All this is exactly as it should be. The mischief of Ireland is too many people and too little work; and although the country will ultimately support in comfort far more than its present number of inhabitants, it is clear, that in the meanwhile the prodigious mass of labourers must be removed—that is, in the spirit of kindness, sent away to regions where labourers are wanted and well paid. It is likely enough that a class of orators, newspapers, and magistrates, who thrive upon keeping up mischief, may set their face against these benevolent plans of emigration; but I would fain hope that, by good management, Ireland will be relieved of her difficulties, and the land every where put under a right system of agriculture. Already, I understand, estates are bringing good prices; and no wonder, seeing that produce of every description is so readily exported to England and Scotland by steam-boats. Cattle, poultry, butter, and vegetables are now sent daily for sale to the dozen ports, and,—would you believe it?—Glasgow is now supplied with butter-milk from Belfast. Of course, all this is rapidly transplanting capital from Great Britain to Ireland; and hence Ireland must thrive in spite of herself. Every one with whom I conversed allowed, that provided no political squabble intervened, and that Ireland was fairly treated as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, its advance in the course of the next ten years, would be very considerable. I have no doubt in my own mind, that in that period there will be a decided rush of capital into Ireland—the rush, indeed, has begun. That half a century, however, may elapse before it is what it ought to be, is not improbable; for Scotland took nearly a century to recover from the shock of the Union—all its improvements, as you know, being of quite a recent date. Among other symptoms of an advance, I found that the Church is round to do something useful. There is now a greater energy about the clergy; and they are at present projecting the establishment of schools of a strictly Protestant kind. This is excellent. The more schools the better; for the greater chance is there of the whole people being educated.

In the North I found things in a fully more flourishing state than in the South. A railway, just opened, from Belfast to Limerick, is making a stir. It is to be carried shortly to Arragh, afterwards, I believe, to Drogheda and Dublin. When we get our railway from Edinburgh to Glasgow finished, and also the railway from Glasgow to Greenock, we shall be able to reach Ireland from the east coast of Scotland in no time.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. CHAMBERS.

—*Spectator*.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—Mr. Hulse presented a petition to the following effect from T. Steele, Esq., a native of Ireland, a member of the senate of the University of Cambridge. The petition stated "That at a very short distance from Trafalgar-square, and close behind the houses in the centre of the north side of Leicester-square, stands the house of Newton, with his observatory upon its summit—a small room about ten feet square—the house and observatory of him of whom it has been most truly written, 'the scientific character of Newton is the glory of England.' They are going rapidly to decay, and in some years must cease to have existence, unless some measures be taken to secure their

preservation. Your petitioner, therefore, presumed to suggest that they should be purchased, provided the purchase could be made on reasonable terms; and when they should become the property of the British empire, that they should be put in the most perfect state of repair which architectural skill can devise, to insure their preservation for some ages longer, as a source of eternal exultation to mankind in the capital of England. A marble statue of Newton, sitting in inspiration, and exquisitely executed, should then be placed in the observatory, in which while he was alive he was accustomed to view the heavens and to be inspired. The expense by which this most interesting relic might be preserved, would be to the empire utterly inconceivable."

**EFFICACY OF BLEEDING A DEAD MAN.**—At an inquest held on Tuesday, before Mr. Carter, on the body of a man who died suddenly, a juror asked the surgeon if he had attempted to bleed the man. The surgeon said he did not, as he was quite dead. Juror.—But surely you might have tried to bleed him; if you failed the case would be no worse; you could not hurt the man if he was dead. Witness.—Certainly not; but it would have been useless, as the deceased was dead full ten minutes before I saw him. Juror.—Why, Sir, I was dead, at least to all appearance, for a full hour; but the surgeon who was called in tried to bleed me, and succeeded, and here I am a living proof of the benefit of using the lancet. With surgeons would use it more frequently in such cases.—*Ibid.*

**BAKERSHIPS.**—From a return, printed by order of the House of Commons (No. 442), of the number of ships in bankruptcy issued from January 1, 1838, to January 11, 1839, it appears that the London fleet amounted to 306; and the country fleet in 781; making a total of 1,087. The highest country list was that of Manchester, 82; Birmingham, 54; Liverpool, 44; Leeds, 33.—*Ibid.*

**BIRTH AT SEA.**—On the 4th of July, when the ship *Robert Pinfold*, Captain John Prince, lately arrived at Baltimore, from Liverpool, was in lat. 36 deg. long. 73 deg. the wife of Mr. Lewis Lewis, one of the passengers, gave safely delivered of three fine daughters. They were solemnly named Colombia, Oceana, and Victoria. The mother and children are doing well.—*Ibid.*

**STATUE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.**—A statue of Sir Walter, by Mr. Ritchie, was on the 15th instant set up at Selkirk. The statue (7½ feet high) is a striking likeness of the poet. Sir Walter is in the costume of the Sheriff, in his gown, with a roll of papers in his left hand, his right hand resting on his treaty staff. The following is the inscription under the statue:—

"Erected in August, 1839, in proud and affectionate remembrance of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., Sheriff of this county from 1800 to 1832.

"By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,  
Though none should guide my weary way;  
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick break,  
Though it should chill my withered cheek."

—On the several sides of the pedestal are Sir Walter's arms—the arms of the burgh—on other compartments are emblematical allusions to the character of the poet and novelist—a winged harp, with the word "Waverley" under it, and a finely cut Scotch thistle on another panel.—*Christ. Adv.*

**OPENING OF THE VERMILLES RAILWAY.**—This railway branches off from that of Paris to St. Germain, and passes through a rocky and troublesome country. On the 27th of April, 1837, the law was passed authorizing Messrs. Rothschild to execute it; and on the 4th inst. it was opened, having taken more than two years and three quarters for its completion. It was originally intended to have had an independent entrance into Paris, but by an agreement with the St. Germain Railway, the two lines have been united, so as to have a common depot. The line seems efficiently constructed, and the rails well laid, and the locomotives perform their duty satisfactorily. They are of English make, and were manufactured by Messrs. Sharpes, of Manchester; the working engines are also English. At an early hour in the morning the passage was beset with a great crowd, awaiting the opening of the doors, and in the course of the day it was calculated that fifteen thousand persons were carried, realising above forty thousand francs, or about sixteen hundred pounds. A great crowd was attracted, not only from Paris, but from the neighbouring towns, to witness the ceremony of the inauguration.—*Pat.*

**HANOVER, August 18.**—At Court all is very still. The King was indisposed for some days; but though he was obliged to have medical advice, he did not seem to ride out every day as usual. His Majesty avails every thing that might make a change in his extremely rugged plain way of life, and his constitution is accordingly vigorous, notwithstanding his advanced age. The Queen is often ill, and is now rather severely indisposed. As the Court expects, in the next fortnight, the return of the Duke of Altenburg, who will stay here some time with his family, it seems that their Majesties will not undertake any journey this summer; but the King will perhaps go to Frankfurt to escort his august

slister. The proceedings against the magistrates go on very slowly; all the members, including the senators, have been examined but one. The address of thanks from the town of Limburg to the Magistrates of Hanover surpasses all the preceding ones in the richness of its expressions.—*Ibid.*

**SARATOW, JULY 10.**—In the night of the 18th of June, the inhabitants of the village of Fedorowk were awakened by subterranean noise and a sort of earthquake, which gave a violent shock to all their dwellings. Important of the cause of this terrible shock they hastened into the streets, and saw, to their terror, that the whole valley, in which most of the houses are situated, had become loosened from the foot of the mountain, that it had sunk considerably, and was advancing towards the Alps. The terror of these poor people was extreme when they saw the whole mass was moving, and that some of their houses were towed up, while some sank down. In a short time there were formed on this sunken surface elevations and depressions, and broad and very regular cracks, which gave it the appearance of a terrace; where there had been marshes or small lakes hills had arisen, and the elevated spots had become hollow, filled with water as well as the cracks. The undulating motion of the ground continued for 72 hours, after which it gradually ceased. More than 70 houses are damaged, some are totally destroyed, and almost all the cellars are filled up. The fields and kitchen-gardens, which were nearest to the mountain and considerably higher up than the village, have suffered most of all. Happily no persons have perished. During the confusion the peasants all lived in the open air; they are now beginning to repair their houses. The sinking of the valley in one mile and a half long and 250 fathoms broad; it is not yet known how far the valley has moved forward.—*Ibid.*

**ALGIERA.**—The *Toulonnais*, of the 18th Aug., contains intelligence from Algiers, of the 6th, at which period the heat continued to be intense along the African coast. The French troops consequently suffered much from illness. At Philippeville, on the 5th, there were no fewer than 500 sick in the hospital; but although 14 died in one day, the mortality was comparatively inconsiderable. The engineers have been in some degree obliged to suspend their work, from the want of men. The road between that town and Constantine is protected by 800 camps; travelling is, nevertheless, not altogether secure. The Arabs, who have collected in their harvest, occasionally take the field and indulge in an odd fantasia against parties journeying without escort. The French, it appears, had judged the position of Belfort untenable, and evacuated the castle during the night, leaving El Mokran, the Califf of their work, to shift for himself. The latter, however, finding it impossible to maintain himself without their aid, soon followed them, and the Mirjans was quietly retaken possession of by Abdel Salim, the real Shik of the country. Achmet Bey was still within three or four days' journey of Constantine, on the frontier of Tunis, from which he had lately opened a correspondence with the Government of that city.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERED BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The 13th November, 1839.  
Messrs. W. R. Alexander, H. B. Brownlow and Arthur Lang, of the Civil Service, reported their return to this Presidency from England on board the Ship *Fort of Harwich* on the 13th inst.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins, of the Civil Service, reported his return to this Presidency from England on the 12th inst.

Captain C. T. Marshall resumed the duties of the duties of the Secretary to the College of Fort William on the 1st inst.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. W. R. Alexander, H. B. Brownlow, and Arthur Lang, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Presidency and Mr. J. Gubbins, to the North Western Provinces.

The 26th November, 1839.  
Mr. J. A. Terrance, Superintendent of Mysore Salt Chokies, is hereby vested under Section XXV, Act XXXIX. of 1838, with full powers authorized by Regulation X. of 1819, to be exercised by Salt Agents, and Superintendents of Chokies, in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt Revenue.

The 18th November, 1839.  
The Honourable the President in Council with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, is pleased to re-transfer the services of Mr. S. Bowring, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Presidency.

H. T. FRANKSE, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

The 26th October, 1839.  
The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, at the recommendation of the Court of Soldier Dewansy Adawlat, and under the authority delegated to him by the Honourable the President in Council on the 26th August last, in accordance with Section I. Act XIII. of 1838, has been pleased to extend the provisions of Division 2 and 3, Section 11, Regulation XI. of 1838, to the Courts of the Principal Soldier Amcees and Soldier Amcees within the Bengal Presidency.

The 26th October, 1839.  
Mr. W. J. Allen, Magistrate of Tipperah (officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pabna), is hereby relieved of absent for six months, on private affairs, to commence from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. H. M. Skinner.

Mr. C. Mackay, Sunder Amren and Moonsiff in Dinugupore, has obtained leave of absence from the 4th instant to the 9th of December ending, on private affairs.

The 2nd October, 1893.

Mr. H. C. Hallert, exercising powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Jessore, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, to the 4th proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly, Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence from his Station, on Medical Certificate, for two months, from the 5th proximo, till the date of expiry of the leave, as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack during Mr. Donnelly's absence, or until further orders.

The 29th October, 1893.

Mr. W. De-Jo is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rungpore. This cancels his appointment of the 19th ultimo to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Buxar.

The 1st November, 1893.

Baboo Doornai Lurni Chatterjee and Moonsiff Meer Ali Ashraff, Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX, of 1883 in Dacca, have obtained leave of absence from their station—the former for three weeks from the 12th ultimo, the latter for a fortnight from the 11th idem.

Baboo Harnam Lunda Ghose, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX, of 1883 in Midnapore, has been allowed leave of absence for one month and five days from the 14th ultimo.

The appointment of Mr. H. J. Morris, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is cancelled at 12 noon on the 1st inst.

Mr. B. F. Christie is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, until further orders.

The 2nd November, 1893.

Mr. J. H. Dwyll, Civil and Sessions Judge of Breckhow, is allowed leave of absence for three months on private affairs, to commence on the date of his making over charge of the revenue duties of his office to Mr. C. Wilmot, who is empowered to continue the same during Mr. Dwyll's absence.

The 2nd November, 1893.

Mr. K. Mackintosh, Assistant Surgeon at Tirhoot, is permitted to be absent from his station for three months, on medical Certificate. Dueti Duttan Mahto, who has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in general Order No. 4141, will officiate for Doctor Mackintosh during his absence.

Mr. Henry Walker, Assistant Surgeon, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in General Order No. 4141, is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Civil Station of Goalpara, in Assam.

Mr. S. H. Baiton, Assistant Surgeon of Shahdol, is allowed leave of absence for eight days.

The 4th Nov. 1893.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. T. Young, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Xonoddy, under date the 16th October, is to take effect from the 1st instant, instead of from the 29th ultimo.

The 10th November, 1893.

Mr. J. H. Young, Deputy Secretary in the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 11th inst.

The 12th November, 1893.

Mr. H. J. Ross, Executive officer Haldwari Division, will continue to officiate as Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy in Calcutta, until further orders.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Turnbull, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, under date the 29th August last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. H. J. Thornton, Assistant Surgeon of Pubna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, commencing from the 11th instant.

Mr. J. Macneil, Assistant Surgeon Esq. Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

Mr. C. T. Davidson, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Behar, is permitted to be absent from his station for fifteen days, from the 10th instant.

Mr. A. Grant, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 12th inst. to the 27th instant, on private affairs—the Principle Sudder Ameer, Moula Iyad Aided Wali, will conduct the current duties of the Judge's office during Mr. Grant's absence.

Lieutenant Henry Wilson, Revenue Surveyor in Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence, in extension, until the 16th proximo.

Mr. H. H. Reid, officiating Superintendent of Khas and Returned Muzas in Purneah is allowed leave of absence for six weeks, from the 25th ultimo, on Medical Certificate.

Baboo Hathnath Day, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX, of 1883, is transferred from Midnapore to Tipperah, and placed under Mr. Special Deputy Collector.

The 14th November, 1893.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. A. Law, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Buxargore, under date the 19th September last, is to take effect from the 10th inst.

Mr. T. Young, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rumbly, is allowed leave of absence for six days, to enable him to rejoin his station, in addition to the leave granted to him under date the 10th October last.

F. J. HALLIDAY, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 18th November, 1893.

The following Notice is published for general information by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council:

The 1st December, 1893.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Captain R. S. Shawers, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant to his Lordship to perform the duties of Magistrate in his Camp, under the provisions of Act XXVI, of 1883.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Govt. Seal.

J. P. GHANT, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NINETEENTH PROVISIONS.

The 28th November, 1893.

The Reverend Mr. J. Jennings, Chaplain at Cawnpore, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for two months; in extension of

the leave granted to him on the 18th December last. The arrangement regarding the Ecclesiastical duties of the Station of Simla, sanctioned in orders of the 18th April last, will continue in force during the extended period abovementioned.

Camp Bazaar, the 26th November, 1893.

The Reverend C. Harbert, Assistant Chaplain, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at Cawnpore, till further orders.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, Civil and Sessions Judge of Gurnagpore, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for the purpose of procuring his Certificate, for three months, from the date of expiry of the leave, on Medical Certificate, granted to him in orders of the 27th February last.

The 26th November, 1893.

Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence, Settlement Officer in Zillah Feroz, has obtained leave of absence on Medical Certificate, for four months; preparatory to applying for a Furlough on sick Certificate.

Mr. M. H. Guinness is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer in Zillah, and directed to join that appointment, on being relieved of his present office.

Mr. J. B. Mill is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Haldia, till further orders, and directed to join without delay.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander has been directed, on the expiration of the leave of absence granted him on the 24th ultimo, to proceed to Beldinabad and to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the District from Mr. Mill, when that Officer will confer his attention to the Settlement duties of the District.

The following temporary arrangement, made by the Commissioner of the Arun Division, is approved:

Mr. H. H. S. Chatterji, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah, to assume charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector of Buxargore, and Mr. W. W. W. to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah.

Camp Bazaar, the 26th November, 1893.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to grant to Mr. F. C. Currie, Secretary to the Governor General for the North Western Provinces in the Judicial, Revenue and General Department, leave of absence for three months, on his private affairs.

Mr. J. Davidson is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Governor General in the above Department during the period of Mr. Currie's absence, or till further orders.

Mr. G. F. France is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Beldinabad Division, and is directed to proceed to Beldinabad and relieve Mr. Davidson from the charge of that office, on being himself relieved from the duties of the Office of Commissioner of the Merat Division by the return of Mr. H. S. Davidson to his appointment.

Mr. H. Butler, officiating Civil Surgeon of Benares, is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Benares, till further orders.

Mr. H. S. Boulton, Commissioner of the Merat Division, has obtained leave, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to Furlough, from the 1st January next.

Mr. A. C. Heyland, Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagpore, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for three months, to proceed to the Presidency.

Mr. H. Armstrong is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagpore, till further orders.

Mr. S. B. B. is directed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Fartypore, till further orders.

Mr. W. Johnson is appointed to be a Deputy Collector under the provisions of Regulation IX, of 1883, in Zillah Beldinabad.

Mr. A. F. P. Pender, Collector of Customs at Agra, has obtained leave of absence till the 30th of the current month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th April last.

The 26th November, 1893.

Mr. J. S. Clarke is directed to officiate as Additional Sessions Judge for the trial of the Commitments of the Districts of Aligarh, Meerut, and Beldinabad, and to exercise the general powers of a Sessions Judge for the last named District, to be ordinarily resident at Beldinabad.

Camp Bazaar, the 26th November, 1893.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, officiating Additional Sessions Judge of Aligarh, has obtained leave of absence for two days; in further extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th inst.

The 26th November, 1893.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, officiating Additional Sessions Judge of Aligarh, has obtained leave of absence for two days; in further extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th inst.

The 26th November, 1893.

F. CURRIE, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. Genl. N. W. P.

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 11th November, 1893.

No. 194 of 1893.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

Mr. Danany Mount Charles Daniel Law,  
" Evelyn Bradford,  
" Walter Robert Fyfe,  
" Henry Karl Best,  
" Charles Fowden St. John Law,  
" M. S. George,  
" Henry Dinning.

Dates of arrival at Fort William.

11th November, 1893.

The following officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

Colonel Edmund Frederick Waters, G. B., 27th  
Regiment N. I.,  
Captain Asley George Francis John Young,  
husband, 25th Regiment N. I.,  
Lieutenant Henry Weaver, 24th Regiment  
N. I.,  
Lieutenant Spencer Wellington Baker, 24th  
Regiment N. I.,  
Assistant Surgeon James Macdonald,  
M. D., of the Medical Department,  
Surgeon C. C. Egarion, Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, has leave

Dates of arrival at Fort William.

11th November 1893.

of absence for one month, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. W. Halden, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, who was charged with the establishment, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Egerton, on Medical Certificate.

For William, 4th November, 1839.

No. 103 of 1839.—The following names, of Military Letters, Nos. 49 and 52, dated respectively 26th August, and 11th September 1839, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information :

Letter No. 49, dated 26th August, 1839.

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, viz.

- Colonel J. A. Dalrymple,
- Lieutenant Colonel J. Harris,
- Major W. J. Gairdner,
- Captain Chas. Chester,
- " W. Hunter,
- " J. Stedley,
- " J. H. Eastland, (in October Overland.)
- " J. A. Wade, (ditto ditto.)
- " Charles Garrett,
- " (Groves, Overland.)
- " W. P. Miller, (ditto.)
- " Alex. Hodges,
- " K. Harson,
- " J. Revell, (Overland.)

- Lieut. " B. G. Gould,
- " F. C. Marston,
- " J. Locke, (Overland.)
- " Thos. Goddard,
- " A. Macdonald,
- " George Wootton,
- " G. W. Williams,
- " T. C. Walker, (Overland.)
- " J. E. Grounds,
- " C. E. Gould,
- " J. French,
- " A. H. Shepherd,
- " F. Somier, (Overland.)
- " C. H. Butt, (in September or October.)
- " Frederick Collyer,
- " Jas. Bell,
- " John Sturbridge,
- " S. H. Grimes,
- " J. H. H. B. Ad.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

- Captain Pringle (Hindostan) ..... For six months,
- Lieutenant John Maynard, ..... For six months,
- Assistant Surgeon J. H. H. B. Ad.

3. The following officers have been permitted to retire from the Service, viz.

- Captain Henry Halhed, ..... {Vacancy takes effect from the 25th April, 1839.
- Lieut. S. Arden, ..... {Ditto ditto from the 15th June, 1839.

Letter No. 52, dated 11th September, 1839.

1. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.

- Captain W. F. Grant, (Overland.)
- " Charles Garrett,
- Lieut. Thos. W. Morgan,
- " John Trill,
- " Nicholas Palmer,
- " Auchmuty Tucker,
- Surgeon M. M. Tredwell,
- Asst. Surgeon G. Finch,
- " Francis Thompson, on the " Windsor,"
- " Wm. Spencer,
- " James Morley.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

- Lieut. Col. John Colvin, G. B., ..... {For six months.
- Lieutenant Wm. Moultrie, ..... {For six months.
- " Henry C. Allen,
- " Hopt. Brown,
- " W. P. Meares,
- " W. H. T. Dwyer,
- " G. W. Bledin,

Asst. Surgeon E. T. Downes, ..... For six ditto.

3. We have permitted the following officers to retire from the Service, viz.

- Lieut. Col. B. Blomere, ..... {This vacancy has effect from the 20th of July, 1839.
- Major John Davies, ..... {Ditto ditto from the 30th June, 1839.
- Lieut. Herbert P. Vories, ..... {Ditto ditto from the 12th August, 1839.
- Surgeon Henry Cooper, ..... {Ditto ditto from the 12th August, 1839.

For William, the 18th November, 1839.

No. 106 of 1839.—The Honourable the President in Council having taken into consideration, as a general question, the terms upon which officers proceeding on duty, on or account of sickness, on board Government Troop Ships, or Government Vessels of any kind when used as Troop Ships, or of Transports hired by Government, ought to be treated at the Captain's Table, or if the Vessel be a Ship of War, of the East India Company, in the Wardroom, has resolved, that the rate for a Subaltern shall not exceed (4) Four Rupees per diem, and for a Captain or superior officer (5) Five Rupees. It shall be incumbent therefore on the Masters or Commanders of Vessels employed as Troop Ships or Transports, to provide such a Table as the rate stated may afford, under the Control of the Marine Board or Head of Department through whom the Vessel is engaged or superintended.

The rates above laid down are intended to be in modification of the previously established rate of (6) Eight Rupees per diem, of which six Rupees were made payable by Government and Two by the officer commanding. It is to be considered, necessary to entitle the rates of Passage and Table Money for the Wives and Children of officers, which may continue as heretofore adjusted in accordance with established custom.

It is to be understood that the above rates provide only for the Table Allowance without Wines, for which the Commander may have his Separate Charge, or the officers may make their own provision.

When officers are ordered to proceed on Service on board Ship, the Government will pay the Table Allowance at the rate stated. Officers proceeding to sea, under circumstances which do not entitle them to have their Table Money paid by Government, will be entitled to be received and met on board of any Government or hired Vessel employed on Transport Service, at the rates specified, which will be realised through the Marine Board or Head of Department.

The above Rules, however, will have no application in cases of officers taking their passage on their private account otherwise than in the course of Service, nor to other than Military Persons when provided with passage and accommodation on board of Government or hired Vessels, Merchants returning from Service will have to pay their own Table Money.

The President in Council directs that these Rules shall be made applicable to Government Steamers at Bombay, as well as to those belonging to the Port of Calcutta, whenever these Vessels are used as Transports, or for the conveyance of Troops and officers on Service.

For William, 19th November, 1839.

No. 107 of 1839.—In continuation of General Orders No. 154, of the 21st October 1838, the Honourable the President in Council has pleased to transfer Ensign Frederick Jones Thompson, from the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 6th Ensign in the 24th European Regiment.

The undermentioned gentlemen are allotted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Colonels or Infantry on the Establishment, and presented to the rank of Ensign leaving the date of their Commission for future mention :

- Mr. Robert Bruce Norton, ..... Date of arrival at Fort William.
- " Thomas Whitaker Esq., ..... 14th November, 1839.
- " Elford, Henry George, ..... 14th November, 1839.
- " William Wright Ashurst, ..... 14th November, 1839.
- " Thophilis Green,

The following officers have returned to their duty on the Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors :

- Captain Henry Cheere, of the 74th Regt. N. I. } Date of arrival at Fort William.
- Brevet Captain Joshua Whigg, of the 4th } 14th November, 1839.
- Regt. N. I. } 14th November, 1839.
- Major General W. C. Biddle, G. B., Colonel of the 74th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, via the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No. 108 of 1839.—The following Extract from the London Gazette, dated Tuesday, August 13th, 1839, received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, is published for general information :

" Whitehall, August 12th, 1839.

" The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Conway, Esq., Captain in the 52d Regiment Native Infantry, on the Bengal Establishment, Her royal licence and authority, that he may hereafter assume and use the surname of Gordon, in addition to and after that of Conway.

" And also to command, that the said royal sanction and declaration be recorded in the Majesty's College of Arms.

No. 109 of 1839.—The Honourable the President in Council has pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank :

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet George Rusecroft shall be Lieutenant, viz. Lieutenant H. P. Vories retired, with rank from the 12th November 1839, vice Lieutenant R. F. Fennelsther promoted.

74th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thos. David, ..... From the 26th April, 1839.

4th Cavalry to be Captain of a Troop, ..... In succession to Captain H. Convent John Douglas 18 be Lieutenant, ..... 18th retired.

Major Orlando Struble to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel H. Blomere retired, with rank from the 6th October, 1839, for the augmentation of the 3d European Regiment.

57th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Chas. Harris to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant S. Arden retired, with rank from the 5th October, 1839, vice Lieutenant T. Plumbie promoted.

43d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Lyall ..... From the 10th October, to be Captain of a Company, ..... 1839, in succession to Ensign Robert Archibald Trotter to be Captain and Brevet Major Lieutenant, ..... Shepherd David deceased.

44th Regiment N. I.

Captain Wm. Henry Wake to be Major, ..... From the 8th October, 1839, in succession to Major Wm. Wemyss to be Captain of a Company, ..... 1839, in succession to Major Chas. Wright to be Lieutenant.

71st Regiment N. I.

Captain and Brevet Major John Samuel Marshall to be Major, ..... From the 8th August, 1839, in succession to Major Patrick Graham Robertson to be Lieutenant.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Walker (1st) to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon H. Cooper retired, with rank from the 23d October, 1839, vice Surgeon T. C. Brown, M. D. deceased.

Wm. CECIL, Major, Off. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, Calcutta, the 29th October, 1839.

The following appointment was made in the Political Department, on the 29th ultimo :

Ensign R. W. Ellis, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and officiating Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior to be Assistant.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mty. Dept. with the Secy. Genl.



## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 17. At Bangalore, by his Excellency Bishop Frederick Cox, A. J. Comaratta Esq. Stabsband or Collector of Customs, &c. of Bangalore, to Mary Anzelica.

Nov. 20. At Mysore, by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. J. Pocock, to Mrs. Mary Ann Herdington.

Nov. 18. At Horwath, Mr. James Henry Savile, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Spencer Colliard, Head Overseer of the Salt Golah of Sulthan.

Nov. 18. At Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Denbury, the Rev. O. Pickance, to Mary, second daughter of the late Archibald Duff, Esq. and sister to W. H. Duff, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta.

Nov. 20. At Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Charles, Alexander S. Rogers, Esq. to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of Christopher Middlemas, Esq. East Lorkian, North Britain.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 14. At Moorsabad, the wife of Mr. William Dorrington, of a son.

Oct. 12. At Pvrang, the wife of Mr. M. Connor, Conductor, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

Nov. 3. At Pvrang, the wife of Mr. A. G. G. of a son.

Nov. 3. At Pvrang, the wife of Mr. John Taylor, of a son.

Nov. 3. At Pvrang, the wife of Mr. John Taylor, of a son.

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The French Barque *Pilad*, Fabre, from Marseilles 12th June.

Nov. 23. The English Barque *Transaria*, D. Taylor, from Penang 7th November.

The English Brig *Arctura*, J. Chaplin, from Madras and Muscatam (no date).

## ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

For *Duke of Bedford*.—Mrs. General Tomlin, Mrs. R. Good, Mrs. Turner, Misses Bell, J. Bell, Row. Reddell, J. Reddell, Tomlin and Peterson; Captain Good; Lieutenants Turner and Grummet; Messrs. Tomlin, Brown, Lamb, Marquis, Overley and Remington.

For *Clanona*.—Captain and Mrs. Bolivar and child, General Engineers; Captain and Mrs. Taylor and child, Madras Artillery; Messrs. Rishington, merchant; — Pymott, Esq. Madras C. & — Alexander, Esq. Bengal C. & — Dent, Young, Esq. Madras S. I.; Stalker; Simpson; Harrison, Lieut. 6th Queen's and India.

For *John*.—Messrs. Cowley, Crawford, and Mellan; Captain Graham. For *Belvedere*.—Messrs. K. Beauvain, merchant, and S. Charles.

For *Madras*.—Mrs. Cheever, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Place and child, Mrs. Stouchman, and Mrs. Carney; Messrs. Falfah, Clara Falfah, Nelson, Isabella Nelson, Campbell, Louis a Campbell, Charter, Bishop, Emily Bishop, Wilson, Earle, Smith, Carver, Berthoud, Babbitt; Major General W. H. Elphinstone, C. B.; Major W. John, II. M. 21st Regt. A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. P. Brewer, 60th B. Regt.; Captain St. Cheever, 25th ditto; Captain J. C. C. Gray, 18th ditto; Lieut. G. Stoney, and Eugene C. Wilkins, H. M. 10th Regt.; Messrs. J. Stouchman, W. Pybus, B. Brennan, and G. Edsall, and a Detachment of H. M. 16th Regt.

For *Shanghai*.—Lieut. E. T. Bryant, H. C. 8th N. I. in command of 130 Troop.

For *Bombay*.—Robert Thomson, Cadet, H. C. 8; Messrs. A. Stern, George, A. T. Schorrich, J. T. Ullman, B. Kluge, and A. Madolph, Missionaries.

For *Rising Star*.—Mr. W. F. Janor.

For *Samarra*.—Mr. A. Langdale.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17. The *Flores Macdonald*, H. Simon, for Moulinien.

Nov. 18. The *Suffren*, Mordan, for Bourbon.

Nov. 23. The *Elizabeth*, Mamou, for Moulinien.

The *Corwin*, J. G. H. Porter, for Madras.

The *Highlander*, A. Bottomley, for Liverpool.

## SIXTEEN STEAMERS.

The following is a list of passengers, who left Calcutta in the *Madras*, for the Upper Province, on the 17th instant.

To *Mirzapur*.—Mrs. Low, To *Bombay*.—Mrs. Ferra and child, To *Rajmahal*.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Palmer, To *Allahabad*.—Miss Earle, Miss Geo. Mrs. Langdon and child, Captain H. Homery, Mr. Richardson, Captain L. Moore, 8th N. I., Escort Officer, and — Bayley, Esq.

## CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	No. 27, 1868.	To Day.	To Sell.
Second Five per Cent. Loan on			
crediting to the number from			
1851 to 1853.			
Third or New Five per Cent.	3 8 0 Pm.	3 0 0 Pm.	
Loan.			
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of	10 8 0	11 0 0	
1856-58.			
Old or First Four per Cent.	4 12 0	5 0 0 Dis.	
Second ditto.			
Third and Fourth ditto.	5 0 0	5 2 0 Dis.	
Bank of Bengal Shares.	2500 8 Pm.	2400 0 Pm.	
Union Bank shares.	225 0 0	230 0 0 Pm.	

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., or Mr. D'Rosario, Church Mission Press, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

## ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the following rates:—

	Rs. As.
First three insertions, per line, .....	0 4
Repetitions above 3 times ditto, .....	0 3
Ditto above 6 times, ditto, .....	0 2
Column, first insertion, .....	16 0
Ditto, second ditto, .....	12 0
Ditto, third and oftener ditto, .....	8 0

It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10. The H. C. Ship *Amberst*, J. Patterson, from Akyab 14th November.

The English Ship *Wanderer*, T. R. Smith, from Liverpool 26th June.

The English Ship *Danville*, H. Corran, from London 21st July.

The English Barque *Bowring*, H. Banks, from Liverpool 26th July.

The English Ship *Madison*, J. Wamble, from Portsmouth 6th, and Torbay 6th August.

The Dutch Barque *Samarra*, C. Langlois, from Padang 14th October.

The French Barque *Aloué*, H. de Beauvoir, from Havre de Grace 16th July.

The English Ship *Rising Star*, J. Bougees, from Point de Galle 16th October.

Nov. 20. The English Barque *Helen*, H. E. Hodgson, from the Cape of Good Hope 6th September.

The English Ship *Duke of Bedford*, A. A. Bowell, from Portsmouth 2d August.

The English Ship *Columbo*, D. Macellar, from Madras 6th November.

The French Barque *Bouygues*, G. Thore, from Bordeaux 8th August.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 258. Vol. V.]

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{ Price 3 Cds. its. monthly, or 30  
its. yearly, if paid in advance.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following Donation:—

From the Secretary to the Abstinence Society, H. M's. 31st Regt. Gloucestershire, Co's B's. 13, for the Editor of the South Indian Temperance Union Journal.

**THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.**—A special meeting of this Society is convened for Saturday next, to consummate an act of fraternization with the British India Society, recently established in London. The object of this arrangement is to secure the co-operation of that body, and its widely diffused agency, in promoting the views of the Landholders among the community of England. And as the primary design of the Calcutta Society is to defeat the measures of Government, in the resumption of rent-free tenures, which are found to be rotten, we are, perhaps, not far from the truth, when we suppose, that the battle of Resumptions is now to be transferred from Calcutta to London. It will not be surprising if we should find the eloquence of George Thompson, and the sarcasm of Lord Brougham, employed in support of a system of unequal, and, therefore, unjust taxation. The paper which Mr. Mangles has drawn up, during his voyage to England, in which the modesty and the merits of the demand made by the rent-free holders will, doubtless, be placed in the clearest light, will, therefore, be published exactly at the juncture when it is likely to be most useful in counteracting delusion.

The alliance between a Society in India, raised up to protect local interests, and a Society in London, established to obtain 'Justice for India,' might have appeared in other circumstances a subject of congratulation. But when we examine the views adopted at home, and the interests represented here by the respective bodies, the ardour of hope is not a little diminished. The London Society is founded, doubtless, upon the purest principles, by men of exalted sentiments; but it has, at the very outset, adopted such partial and extreme opinions, as cannot fail to diminish both its strength and utility. It has manifested a disposition to receive and disseminate every charge against the Government of India, however preposterous—and what can be more preposterous than the charge of having occasioned famines? It has shewn no disposition to view with complacency, or to improve those benefits which the British Government may even accidentally have bestowed on the country. All the speeches delivered at its meetings, which we have yet seen, run in the strain of Lamela, when he took upon him the office of Inquisitor, in the case of Maitre Simon. "Mon ami, réprit Lamela, vous oubliez qu'il ne faut point dans votre interrogatoire excuser Samuel Simon; je suis en ai dit les conséquences. Vous ne devez dire que des choses qui aient contre lui, et pas un mot en sa faveur." It is possible that in time that Society may find it necessary, even for its own reputation, to adopt more impartial sentiments, and to manifest justice to the Government of India, as well as compassion to its inhabitants; but at present, it is a very unsafe guide to the truth; though admirably adapted as a receptacle for the resentments of the Native Landholders. The Landholder's Society, on the other hand, represents but one local interest; and that, the interest of the

strong, and not the weak. Our readers need not be told that the Zemindary Institution, as a distinct and recognized order in the State, was created in the year 1793, by Lord Cornwallis, who raised the Native Collectors of rent into Lords of the Soil. It has been a matter of constant regret since that period, that the Governor General made no adequate provision for the protection of the peasantry. There can be little question, that their condition has been gradually and steadily deteriorated since the permanent settlement, and that the poor are kept perpetually on the verge of starvation. For one complaint which the Zemindars may have against Government, the Ryot has a score to prefer against his Zemindar. Of the former, the British India Society is likely to obtain a very large number; of the latter, we fear none. As the Landholder's Society will be considered in the light of an ally, a valuable ally in the crusade against the Government of India, which the British India Society has commenced, it is not likely that the oppression which is chargeable upon the great majority of that community will reach the ears of this Association; or will obtain a favourable hearing, if, by any accident, it should find its way to England. We do not deny that there is much, very much which demands correction in the system of Government; but there is still more room for improvement in the conduct of the middle men, who stand between the tiller of the land and the State. The wide spread misery of the peasantry is more to be attributed to the oppressions of the Zemindary Officers, than to those of Government.

We published an able letter from *Cumtara* on the 21st of last month, on the subject of the Landholder's Society, in which he depicted, in lively colours, the risk to which the Government of India was likely to be exposed, by the establishment of a metropolitan association, the sole object of which had reference to the main element of Indian revenue, if it was allowed to remain unbalanced by provincial unities. It becomes Government, we think, to watch narrowly the progress of circumstances, and to stand prepared for the appearance, at no distant period,—we speak only in the future tense,—of a nucleus of opposition in the metropolis, composed of wealthy Zemindars, governed by an oligarchy, European and Native, with nothing for a bond of union, but a mistrust of the public authorities, which will easily ripen into hatred, and affiliated with the Society at home, which the presumed delinquency of Government alone has called into existence. Should such a state of things ever arise, the management of public affairs in this country, for the benefit of general interests, will become difficult. Misrepresentations will be sent home, and eagerly caught up and disseminated through the organization of the British India Society, and speedily become the staple of public opinion respecting the British Government in India. The force of popular opinion, collected and directed by able agents at home, is not to be despised. It was the Parliament out of doors,—the Parliament of the Press and the Platform,—that new element in our constitution, which wrested the emancipation of the slaves from the unwilling Peers and Commons of England. On that occasion, we acknowledge equally the benevolence and the omnipotence of the Interposition. But it cannot be denied, that it was, by presenting one object of intense hatred to the people of England, in the slave owners of the West Indies, that the popular sympathies were aroused.

The same sensibilities may be aroused against the Government of India by the same organizations, and we would venture to wish the public authorities to prepare for the possibility of such a crisis. *First*, by a vigorous reform of all abuses, so that when the day of trial comes, it may be able to count every blot to its discredit. *Secondly*, by giving the Natives in the country the same advantages which are enjoyed by those in the metropolis, by a general system of education, more especially in the vernacular languages; by encouraging local associations; by creating municipalities; by re-vitalizing the country, and giving it a voice which shall be heard and felt. There is an inherent tendency in every metropolitan association, secular or religious, to make itself the sole channel of influences, and to draw all provincial power to itself. It is this spirit that must be counteracted by a series of comprehensive measures, which shall embrace the regeneration of the country.

We cannot close this article, without disclaiming, in the most distinct form, any hostility to the Landholders or the British India Society. We think both are capable of being instruments of much good; but they may do harm. We look with confidence, however, to the meeting of Saturday. We have no doubt that with the leading members of the Landholder's Society embracing the offer of alliance, which has been made to them, the rhetorical misrepresentations which have been put forth by the members of the London Society, will be repudiated and repudiated; and the Calcutta Association will come forward fully, and declare that the union is conditional on the adoption of a juster view of things, and a more correct presentation of facts.

**EDUCATION IN THE COOLY COUNTRY.**—Our intelligent and public spirited Correspondent, Baboo Taruknath Sen, indulged us with a copy of his letter, which has been sent to all our Correspondents in the hope of its first appearing in the pages of each of us, his equally ardent and studied Journalists. As the latter has appeared in all the daily papers, it is unnecessary we also should print it; but we are truly happy to direct attention to its subject. The Baboo reports that Government, or, we suppose, the Education Committee, has sanctioned an allowance of 275 Rupees a month, for two schools amongst the Coles; the one at Chota Nagpore, and the other at Bighnams. The schools are yet in their infancy; but they have accomplished one good service. They have brought out proof that the Coles are capable of learning English. Of course they could not have been susceptible of such an acquisition, had they not possessed native good sense and ability. It must be remembered, however, that those are the Hill people, the *Dhangars*, said by Mr. Arbuthnot to be the first remove from monkeys; for we were required to believe, it was making men of them, to turn them into *Dhangars Nagpore*. But here is the truth—they are capable of comprehending and using the English language. We wonder what proportion of the Cooly merchants would shew equal ability in acquiring the language of the Coles, even though it must be a vastly more simple affair.

It has also been represented, that the Native home of these tribes was such, that it was a charity to convey them to the more fruitful and genial regions of the Mauritius and the West Indies. But a Correspondent in the *Englishman* of Thursday last, draws a very different picture. Chota Nagpore, he says, forms a lofty table land about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery, in most parts of the district, is extremely beautiful. Abundant Dhoranah, and for forty miles west of that station, there is little or no jungle; but on the contrary, a beautiful, delightful, well-cultivated country, with numerous streams of water intersecting it. Even

in the hot season, the heat is seldom very oppressive, and the mornings and evenings are uniformly cool. In the cold season, from October to March, no climate can be more salubrious and bracing. Steady N. West winds blow during nearly the whole of this period; no dull fogs obscure the horizon, and the sun's rays are rather sought, than avoided. Such diseases as fever, cholera, dysentery and spleen are scarcely known. It is a land of coal, lime and iron. European fruits and vegetables thrive in it; orange trees produce abundantly, and so do coffee plants. In fact it is a country of natural wealth; and its inhabitants are a willing, good tempered, sociable race, with scarcely any vice but that of drunkenness.

Is there any paradise of slavery to be compared with the fertile hills and valleys of these poor people? All they need for their temporal comfort is, that attention should be directed to their land, and assistance and instruction afforded them in drawing out its riches. And we would fain hope, that Government will see the importance of making a liberal grant for the establishment of schools amongst them. The multiplication of English Schools would be folly. The elements of knowledge are wanted in the most easy and intelligible form; and the wide diffusion of these should precede the costly attempt to give refined education to a favoured few. If Government will do nothing in this work, something might be done by public liberality. Indeed, the parsimony of Government in education, and the bigotry of the Education Committee in respect of the English language as the medium of instruction, and their antipathy to religion, if persisted in, must bring the real lovers of India to renounce all interest in their educational proceedings, and take up the work independently of them, throughout the country. In that case, we can scarcely fancy any person of our population having greater claims upon public sympathy than the Coles. And if the British India Society, and any Branches of it that may be organized in this country, were to let alone their declamations about things that cannot be helped, and give their assistance in healing the social disorders of our people, by an enlightened system of education, embracing the principles of true religion and morals, respecting which they would be hampered by no such restraints as Government, they would put a different face upon our prospects.

In the meantime we shall feel obliged to our worthy friend Taruknath, for more information about the people of Chota Nagpore, and the schools. Why is it that a *Hindoo* teacher is appointed to each of the schools? As the district borders immediately upon Beerbloom, Burdwan and Midnapore, we should have thought that the *Bengalees* would have been more familiar, and also more useful, to the Coles, than the *Hindus*. But has nothing been done for the cultivation of the language of the people themselves; and is not their own tongue to be adopted as the great medium of instruction?

Respecting the district itself, we should like to have a distinct outline of its boundaries, and its natural features; the number of divisions into which it is partitioned, for the judicial and revenue administration, with the public officers in charge of them; the population of each division, with the varieties of name and language prevailing amongst them, the nature of their agricultural produce, and the different industrious occupations in which they are engaged; the tenure by which they hold their lands; the amount of revenue collected in the district, and the mode of its assessment; and also the expenses of the local administration. If our Correspondent will have the goodness to inform us on these points, we shall gratify him by another string of inquiries.

Before leaving the subject, we would ask the Conduct-

of our Missionary Societies, where they could find a more inviting field than the Cole country presents? Its inhabitants are as unsophisticated a race as are to be seen in any of the islands of the Pacific; and yet it is within the bounds of the civilized world, and under the safe keeping of British authority.

**ASSOCIATION OF PLANTERS.**—A proposal is now in circulation in Calcutta for the establishment of an Indigo Planter's Association, the object of which is described in the following notice:

"The undersigned Indigo Planters and others connected with the cultivation of *Indigo*, propose holding a meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of instituting a society to be called the Indigo Planter's Association. It is perhaps unnecessary in this place to do more than state that the object of the proposed association is to watch over and protect the interests of the Planters, as a body, in the same manner as the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trade Association do those of the respective bodies they represent."

It is somewhat singular that no mention should be made of the Landholder's Association, while so distinct an allusion is made to the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trade Association, as the institutions which have suggested the expediency of a similar union on the part of the Planters. As both those associations have been in existence for several years, we naturally conclude that some more proximate cause must have called this new Society into existence. It is not difficult to perceive that this cause has arisen from the establishment of the Landholder's Society, which is supposed to be daily gathering strength, and is now seeking to extend its influence by alliance with the British India Society. It was time, therefore, for the Planters to look about them for some means of consolidating and protecting their own interests. The interests of the Planters and Zemindars are not only distinct, but opposite. In the natural order of things, this would appear surprising, for the large local expenditure of the Planters cannot but have the effect of improving the value of land around them, and, therefore, of making their presence desirable to those who enjoy the rent; but, in reality, the Zemindars, with few exceptions, entertain a most cordial jealousy of the Planters, and consider the existence of an Indigo Factory in their neighbourhood as a most disastrous event. So strong is the mistrust which these two classes entertain towards each other, that it has led to the engagement on either side of large bodies of club men, for mutual defence; and to those frequent outrages, perpetrated almost under the eyes of the Government, which are so disgraceful to the character of our rule. We think that under existing circumstances, the Planters are much to be commended for their prudence in seeking to protect their interests by union and organization, though it is much to be desired that the British Government could be led to adopt such a reform in the Magistracy, as should, by its justness, vigour and efficiency, extinguish these unhappy feuds and collisions.

One of the greatest blessings which such an association might be expected to produce, would be the extinction of that discord between Planter and Planter, which arises from mutual encroachment, and too often ends in a disturbance of the peace. But we do not see at present how the proposed union can effect no desirable object. The Chamber of Commerce has its Committee of Arbitration, which settles the Supreme Court's writ of trouble, and saves the merchants a mint of money. But no such general Committee can be established among the Planters. The merchants are collected in one city, and may meet, settle a dispute, and disperse in an hour or two. The Planters are separated from each other, even in the same district, by many miles, and no arbitration can be satisfactory, without

a local investigation. It is scarcely to be expected that Planters will be prepared to sacrifice their own interest, often at the period of the year in which even moments are of value, by quitting the scene of their own labours, to settle the disputes of their neighbours. Yet it is a very desirable object, both for the general character of the Planters, and for the peace and welfare of society; and if the Association should effect no other reform, than the extinction of these hostilities, it would be a real blessing. As, however, these border frays occur most frequently where the Factories are thickly congregated, and the competition for lands is great, perhaps it would not be altogether impossible to appoint a Committee of Arbitration in each of the largest Indigo districts, who might proceed to the spot, in a short space of time, and arbitrate between the contending parties. We hope that before the plan is submitted for public approval, a very distinct provision will be made for this arbitration of disputes, as far as it may be practicable.

**VELOCITY OF THE FRIEND.**—Some time since the *Hurkara*, in reference to a letter which we published without comment, containing sentiments different from our own, maintained that when an Editor abstained from any refutation of the sentiments of his Correspondents, he must be held to have adopted them as his own. We pointed out the inconvenience of this Editorial law at the time, and have now an opportunity of confirming our views from the columns of our Contemporary. On Saturday last the *Hurkara* published a letter, signed "*Homo*," in which the *FRIEND* is directly charged with having been bought by Government. This assertion, than which nothing can be more unfounded, appeared, without contradiction, in the *Hurkara*; and that paper is, therefore, chargeable, upon its own doctrine, with having knowingly and willingly, and of malice unthought, published a false and scandalous libel, with the intent of bringing the *Friend of India* into disrepute. The *Hurkara* must be fully aware of the fact, of which, however, his Correspondent appears to be ignorant, that it is quite as possible for one Editor to advocate Resumptions, without having been bought over by Government, as for another to denounce them, without having been bribed by the Landholder's Society. Our Contemporary, we are confident, entertains no fear regarding our honesty and impartiality; and we are bound, therefore, to acquit him of any wish to depreciate our character, by his Editorial silence. He cannot but perceive that there may be many reasons for an Editor's silence, besides his acquiescence in the sentiments of his Correspondents. He may consider them, as, doubtless, the *Hurkara* did, in the present instance, so preposterous as to refute themselves. He may omit to contradict them from inadvertence, or hurry, or want of leisure, or even from an indisposition to combat every difference of opinion. We trust, therefore, he will at once eschew the very inconvenient doctrine he has laid down, regarding Editorial responsibility, if not for our sakes, at least for his own.

We have looked carefully into the very hard case brought forward by the Correspondent of the *Hurkara*, similar to which, it is said, that "hundreds and thousands exist" and are unable to discover that it involves any very particular severity or injustice. A Native Zemindar holds 72 khadas; that is, 1152 bighas of land, for which he pays a rent of 115 Rupees a year to Government. Were this the assessment of the entire estate, it would be at the rate of *one anna eight pie* the bigha. No land is assessed so low; and, therefore, the *prima facie* conclusion is, that the largest portion of this land is held upon a rent-free tenure. The Deputy Collector maintains that 33 khadas, or 813

beegahs are thus held, and he has subjected the tenure to examination. If the tenure be eventually decreed to be measured, there will be left to the Zemindar 30½ beegahs, to enable him to pay an assessment of 115 Rupees, or about six annas a beegah. This, of itself, can be no great hardship, for this scale of rent would be found not to be above the average of assessment throughout the district. The land that may be resumed, moreover, will, probably, be given to him at a lower rent than other ground.

Then, as to the actual pecuniary loss which the Zemindar asserts he has sustained in a litigation of four years, the Correspondent states, that the items are *bona fide* drawn from the man's books; and we are, therefore, to infer, that these books have been actually inspected by the European. The Zemindar has entered the probable amount of his legal earnings, if he had continued to practise at the Munsiff's Court, for forty-eight months, at fifteen Rupees a month—720 Rupees *as an expenditure*! It appears singularly strange, that while he employed a legal agent, as he says, at an expense of 114 Rupees to conduct his suit, he should, at the same time, have abandoned his own means of subsistence. Such is not the usual practice of Natives, and the Correspondent has drawn rather a long bow when he affirms "that hundreds, if not thousands, of such cases exist." Be that as it may: we will venture to assert, that this is the first instance in which a Native has put down in his books of *exp. uitre* the sum which he might have earned by his practice in four years. We suspect that "*Hwas*" is given to HAVAGLIOUS; and that his credulity on the hardship of the Resumptions, has got wind among his neighbours. Far be it from us to deny, that the Resumptions will and must occasion hardship. All restoration of property, which may have been unrighteously obtained, must be hard and impalatable. So must the perpetual loss of it be to those who are legitimately entitled to it. If the Resumptions are abandoned, it will be a hardship to Government to lose a million sterling of the ancient indefensible resources of the State. If they be carried into effect, the hardship will be shifted to those who are called to relinquish lands, of which they have held possession, for a series of years. On both sides are hardships. We wish them, then, to be fairly and equitably divided between the parties, and an adjustment of these claims to be effected by a perpetual under-assessment of all rent-free tenures. All great and salutary measures are effected by compromise.

**EDUCATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.**—A notice has appeared in the papers of this Presidency, during the past week, of the intentions of the Court of Directors, regarding the acquisition of Oriental languages by the students at Haylebury. It is asserted to be their intention to limit the studies of those who are intended for this Presidency, to the Sanskrit and the Persian languages. There is something so preposterous in this arrangement, that we can scarcely believe that any intention exists of carrying it into effect. It seems marvellous that, after the Bengal Government had adopted the Bengalee language, as the medium of transacting public business, the Court of Directors should not allow that language to be studied at their initiatory College at home. It seems still more strange that they should insist upon the study of Sanskrit, the most difficult language under the sun, and a dead language, which can be of no practical use among a living people. It seems strange, that after Persian had been universally discarded from all the Courts, it should continue to be patronized at home; and that the only preparation which the Courts design for a Civil Servant, to fit him for the discharge of his duties here, is the acquisition of languages which he will have no occasion to use on

his arrival. There is something so silly in this kind of opposition to the local arrangements, that we are disposed to consider the intelligence as altogether groundless. If the Directors disapprove of the change of language, the most honourable line of conduct would be, to order the Persian to be at once restored; Lord Auckland must and would obey; but to allow of its expulsion from India, and yet to train up their servants in a knowledge of it, is absurdly and unaccountably.

But of what use is the study of Oriental languages in England at all? Is it not an absurd waste of time? A Civilian, of any application, would acquire more of the Native languages in three months in the country itself, and among the people, than he could in a twelvemonth in a foreign land. The season, of all others, the most precious for the acquisition of that knowledge, which is to give character to the man, ought not to be thus frittered away in misplaced studies; which might be compensated with infinitely more efficiency at a subsequent period, and in other scenes. And of what use is Haylebury at all? Would not the Civil Service have been vastly more benefited if it had never existed? We are convinced, that if the College itself were abolished, and if the youth intended for the Service were allowed to complete the circle of a generous education at the ancient and venerable fountains of knowledge; if the last two or three years of their residence in England were passed, not in the exclusive society of a narrow College, in acquiring little learning, and much of an *esprit de corps*, but in association with the great men by whom our Universities are rendered illustrious, and in a generous contention with those who are destined hereafter to take the lead in the various walks of life, and in the various professions at home, it would prove both an individual and a national blessing.

**BETTER ON NATIVE EDUCATION.**—(*Second Notice.*)—Dr. Bryce devotes three chapters, the fourth, fifth and sixth, to a formal exposition of the encouragements, to be drawn from past and present fact and experience, for seeking the education of the Natives of India, and their conversion to the faith of Christ. In the seventh chapter, he treats of the policy of the British Government, as regards the Christian and the Hindoo religion; and, in the eighth chapter, he concludes his volume, with farther encouragement and appeal, in a warm and animated style, which has gratified us much, because of the evidence it affords of the depth of that change which has taken place in his thoughts and feelings respecting Hindoo conversion.

Dr. Bryce draws his encouragements from three sources—the intellectual character of the Hindoos, as indicated by their former progress in philosophy and literature; their moral condition; and the early introduction of Christianity into the country. And, whatever may be thought of his argument, it is certain he has thrown together, in a lively and interesting manner, much that is really valuable, and worthy of being placed distinctly before the Christian world. Availing himself of the labours of our great Orientalists, he has compiled an excellent popular summary of Hindoo literature and science. It is a fair deduction from his statement, that, at least in filling up the history of error, if not in evolving the truths of nature and philosophy, even the learning of Europe may receive important assistance from the ancient literature of India: and the detection of error and the tracing out both of its sources and its issues, are so essential to the establishment of truth, that the two cannot well be separated. Equally fair is the conclusion, that, in attempting to enlighten the Hindoos in a better faith, and instruct them in a better philosophy, "we shall come but half

prepared to the task, if we approach it in utter ignorance of the proficiency once made by this singular people, in all the branches of human knowledge, and of the stores of learning, however crude and indigested, which yet exist to mark and demonstrate this proficiency." Whilst we concur with Dr. Bryce in these ideas, we cannot but smile at the following sentence, with which he immediately follows up the statement of them: "This particular path of research has been too little trodden by the Christian Missionary: and it is only now that the mode of instruction, adopted at the Church of Scotland's Institutions, is coming into operation, that its full value seems about to be appreciated." This is too bad. In every Mission in India, except that of the Scottish Church, we are familiar with some, at least, of its members, who have been diligent in furnishing themselves for their work, by deep study of Hindoo literature; and the less studious of their colleagues have profited by their research. But in the Scottish Mission, except at Bombay, no oriental scholar has yet been found; and Dr. Duff, to whom otherwise the Mission owes so much, instead of giving the Assembly's Calcutta School such a character as Dr. Bryce would ascribe to it, set his face so sternly against all Hindoo literature, that he took the lead in the vain endeavour to abolish its very alphabets, and that for the express purpose of consigning all its works to extinction, except such fragments as might be thought worthy of being rummaged.

There can be no question about the importance of a knowledge of Hindoo literature and philosophy. Indeed, before many years have passed over us, the struggle between Christianity and Hindooism will have come to so close a grapple, that the full comprehension and display of Hindoo doctrine and speculation will be plainly indispensable. But, in the meantime, very different views may be taken of the encouragement to be derived from its existence and character. Most people, we imagine, would feel more encouraged to expect the conversion of the Hindoos, if they were less fertilized than they are in their errors, by the abundant resources and defences of "philosophy, falsely so called." Their capital literature is a mass of error to be uprooted, and not a foundation of truth, however low, to be built upon. Not only will much argument be required, sooner or later, to overthrow it; but after argument shall have become unnecessary, the influence of its long sway over the national mind will continue in many subtle forms to embarrass the progress of truth and goodness.

Respecting the moral character and condition of the people of India, Dr. Bryce tries to justify a middle opinion between the partiality of those who have painted the Hindoos "in a mildness, gentleness, and simplicity of manners truly engaging;" and the condemnation of others whose "pencil has been dipped in debauchery, cunning, sensuality, and falsehood, until a picture, the most hideous and revolting, has started into life." The moral depravity of India is a sad subject, on which we would gladly be silent; but as public journalists we are not at liberty always to consult our own feelings. Our conviction is, that those who endeavour to paint the morals of India as fair, or even as moderately bad, write amiably, but in very great ignorance of their subject. The gauge of Indian depravity has never yet been truly taken. The people of India are exceedingly diversified. A vast proportion of them are Mahomedans, (in Bengal, fifteen out of its thirty millions,) and not Hindoos: they live under various climates, some as invigorating as others are enervating; and part of them have been the oppressed and degraded subjects of foreign conquerors, time out of mind, whilst to others war and conquest have been a hereditary

occupation from times as ancient. With these diversities, uniformity of character is impossible. The views of one class or province are nearly, if not altogether, wanting in another; and especially the mean and more odious wickedness of the greater part of India is unknown in some parts; where its absence, however, is generally compensated by excesses of a different sort. We believe, too, that there are portions of the country where the character of the people is really generous and pure to a wonderful degree. But of the extent and depth of Native demoralization generally, very few have any adequate conception; and it is a subject on which the truth is not likely to be brought out by the press. Many of the facts are too revolting to be penured; and the task of fixing the character of extreme depravity upon our fellow men is one that most persons will shrink from. One may be excused for preferring, that he should be charged with false testimony in his general opinion of the extravagance of Indian vice, to having his own veracity established by accumulating proof of the depravity of others.

Missionaries are represented as the revilers of Indian morals. It is said, they feel it in a manner essential to the justification, or at least to the exaltation of their calling, to paint as black as possible the moral delinquency which it is their object to have washed away; and they are frequently spoken of, as if they were actuated by a bitter and fatal antipathy to the people whose salvation they are seeking. Nothing can be more unjust. There is good reason why the opinion of Missionaries, respecting Native morals, should be lower than that of most other writers on the subject. Their standard of comparison is different. Missionaries have the word of God continually in their hands; and whether they are estimating the moral character of Europeans or Natives, they take their measure of it by that holy rule. Were they inquiring whether Bengal or any other country under the sun was the more immoral, it is very probable their conclusion would be, that the difference lay more in variety, than in quantity or intensity of wickedness. But taking Indian morals singly, they can form no other conclusion than that they are bad, bad, bad. In fact it is with Missionaries, when judging of Indian immorality, as with any man when judging himself. As long as a man is living as he lists, without any particular care about the morality or the immorality of his conduct, he has no conception of the strength of evil in himself. His worst opinion of his own character is that he is a merry, *whisker*, sort of fellow, often doing what he should not do, out of mere thoughtlessness, or easy compliance with the ways and wishes of others.\* But when he seriously sets about declining what is wrong, and doing what is right, he finds that his thoughtlessness and easiness are very different things from what he had imagined. There is in them a waywardness and obstinacy in following what is bad, which betrays an inward depravity, for which at last he cannot choose but hate himself. Now Missionaries are endeavouring to lead the people of India from what is bad to what is good: and the resistance they see offered to the good, exhibits to them the power of national wickedness, as others have no opportunity of discerning it. It is the same case that presented itself to our Lord himself, when he exclaimed, "This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."

But notwithstanding the moral degradation of India, there are many attractive points in the character of its people; and even their worst faults are so clearly to be traced to sources of corruption, to which they have been unhappily exposed, that are enough to have brutalized any nation, that it is a hard heart that does not pity, as much as blame their

vice. For our own part, we love them much, and find no difficulty in doing so. We are confident, too, that good is in store for them; and that no labour spent on them will be in vain. But their moral condition affords us little or no encouragement. It presents the most powerful incentives to seek their spiritual renovation: but encouragement must be drawn from the potency of the means we use—the gospel of divine grace and truth.

Dr. Bryce's estimate of the change already wrought in the minds of the Natives by Missions generally, or by the Assembly's Institution in particular, is far beyond the truth. Sufficient proof of that was furnished a few months ago. Nevertheless, no trifling change has occurred. The tide is setting in; and by and by, its flow will be magnificent. It is the nature of the people to move *en masse*; and their motion will be in the right direction before long.

To the encouragement suggested by the early introduction of Christianity into India, we attach no value whatever. That subject we shall soon have occasion to bring more fully before our readers. In the meantime we would observe, that we have daily before us, instances of modern conversion, not to the name only, but to the power of the gospel, which we hold to be infinitely more pertinent as sources of encouragement, than all that can be drawn from the obscure traditions of antiquity.

The chapter which Dr. Bryce devotes to the policy of the British Government, as regards the Christian and the Hindoo religion, is to the last degree unsatisfactory. It contains some curious information, very plainly shewing that the Government are innocent of having any fixed principle for their guidance on the subject under discussion. On alternate occasions they protest that religion is altogether out of their sphere, and then again interfere with it, of all sorts, and in its minutest concerns. Dr. Bryce appears to be nearly as flexible in these matters as the Honourable Company. Its maxims are the High Church principle of the obligation of every Government to provide for the religious instruction of its subjects, and then abandon it, and again resumes it with great readiness, and abundant inconsistency. Its general idea is, that the British Government in India is bound naturally to undertake the religious instruction of the people in the Christian faith; but practically they are bound not to do it, by repeated pledges of their own giving, to that effect. Again, *de facto*, there is an existing precedent for the connection between Church and State, in the countenance and support of idolatry by Government—which it is at once very difficult to justify, and very unwise to destroy; seeing, if it be continued long enough, the time will come when Christian Churches and Ministers may be neatly slipped in to the place of the Hindoo temples and brahmins, without noise or disturbance. If the Government would take Dr. Bryce's advice, they would keep nudging on towards that result, by gradually extending their ecclesiastical establishments, (barring the Roman Catholics), and undertaking the support of the Assembly's School and other Institutions of the same evangelical character. It does not appear worth while to combat such notions. But we must say, before leaving the subject, that, however erroneous we conceive Dr. Bryce to be in principle respecting it, there is much practical good sense in many of his expressions. We are sorry our limits will not allow of our attempting to separate the precious from the vile in his recommendations.

We sincerely regret that our strictures on Dr. Bryce's volume should appear so contentious. But we can safely say our contention is with his writings, not with himself. His own tone is bland and conciliatory; and his book, with all its faults, does him great credit. It has certainly raised

him in our esteem; and we shall look for another volume from him some few years hence, which will place him as much above the position where he now stands, as he is now above what he was in 1824, or even 1814. To close in friendship, we present our readers with the conclusion of Dr. Bryce's appeal on behalf of India, which will speak for itself, and needs no qualification:

"The field, that has now been opened up to us in the East by the events of Providence, is alike vast and in viding beyond the power of language to describe; and never were Christian people placed in a prouder situation, as regards the means of extending a knowledge of the Gospel of Peace. Never was Christian Church called upon, in more commanding language, to send forth the messengers of salvation! Never was presented a higher, or a holier encouragement to those, who are devoting themselves to the Christian ministry. All, that can compare to rouse their energies, or to inspire their labours in His cause, to whose service they are dedicating themselves, is to be found in the field of INDIA. Does this field appear to the hasty and indiscriminate observer, a wide and dreary wilderness, too desolate to be cultivated by our limited resources—too infinite to be comprehended by our narrow and contraited means? Have we not even already seen the green spots, rising in the desert, that indicate where the well-spring is to be found, by which its drought and its dreariness are to be subdued? Who that has wandered over the jungle-spread plains of Hindostan, and surveyed the ruins, which they display,—the dreary desolation of wilderness, which makes their solitudes so awful; and has not, at the same time, felt, that there was a day, when those wild and dreary places were the seat of a happy and industrious population, 'reveling in the rich fruits of the earth? The green and fertile spots which, 'few and far between,' at this day surprise and delight the weary traveller,—to what do they owe their life and verdure, but to the labour and capital, which amidst all the devastating revolutions that India has witnessed, still linger behind, in scanty, indeed, yet in sufficient plenty, here and there to reach the rich springs, that still circulate but a little beneath the surface; and which once again spread over the surrounding barrenness, and all would leap into life and vigour?

"Transfer this picture from the natural and physical to the moral and religious canvas, and how strikingly and vividly is the field, which it belongs to this Christian philanthropist to cultivate, placed before his eyes! Here is the wide and dreary wilderness covered by a growth, rank and luxuriant, yet poisonous and destructive: And here is the soil, still giving proof, on every hand, of possessing the choked up and unsees springs, that once overflowed, irrigated, and enlivened it. INDIA cries aloud to Christendom for all, that is to restore this moral wilderness to life, and health, and happiness. The skill, and angel she craves are the prayers and alms of a Christian Church and a Christian people, to help her in this day of her poverty and need. Let them not be withheld by us. Let us discharge, with redoubled vigour, the duty which Providence appears so specially to have laid upon us, encouraged by that success, which the same kind Providence has hitherto vouchsafed to our labours. Already is the tree of our own planting beginning to enrich and enliven the desert scene. Like India's own magnificent baobab, the parent stem is now seedling down her kindred shoots, to take root in the Native soil. Already these infant props are lending their aid, to sustain the friendly foliage, under which millions of our fellow-creatures will one day be sheltered, from the scorching and the withering fire of superstition, which has so long blighted and blasted all their happiness. Even now let us hope, that the SEX OF BRIGHTNESS is arising over the fairest region of the globe, on which the Sun of Nature is destined to shed the light and warmth of his beams."

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

—Mr. Cator, late Registrar at Madras, who has just taken his departure for England, presented 5,000 Rupees, before his departure, to the Vepery School. Including this sum, he has given not less than 15,000 Rupees to that Institution.

— Sir Henry Fane having received intimation of the appointment of Sir Jasper Nicolson to the office of Commander-in-Chief in India, has signified his determination to resign the office, and its emoluments, on the 1st of January next, coinciding with the General Staff the first period, and thus preventing their joining the Commander-in-Chief, for at least two months after he assumes charge of the army. The Orders are now utterly amusing. The Commander orders that the new Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to be at Calcutta on the 1st of January, 1900, to assume the command of H. E. Troops, His Excellency knowing, all the while, that Sir Jasper was already in Calcutta, and that he had shown in his own eyes, that it was not necessary to be in Calcutta to command the Queen's Troop.

— Dust Mahomed's fortunes are said to be in the most deplorable condition. He cannot subsist the few followers that still cling to him, and he has given them their discharge. He is without funds or friends.

— The *Bombay Times*, in an able article on the general trade of Bombay, states, that nearly five crores and a half of Rupees, five millions and a half sterling, are locked up in Opium.

— Some clue has been found to the robbery of the Lucknow Mail of two lakhs of Rupees, some time ago. A Mr. Smith who returned to India last year, is said to be implicated in it, and has, we hear, been lodged in Jail. He took two of the missing notes to a tradesman in Cossitollah, and obtained change for them, partly in money, partly in goods. He has been living for some time in Semapore, where all his property has been sealed up by the Magistrate.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

— A reasonable fall of rain has depressed the price of grain, and raised public expectation at Cuttack.

— Mr. Henry Douglas, a Civil Servant of sixty years standing, has just died at Patna, at an age bordering on eighty. He has left a fortune of twenty-five lakhs of Rupees.

— Government has reduced the Exchange at which advances will be made on shipments, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. Unpleasant news to importers from Europe, and glad news to the holders of Bills.

— The *Hindustan* has begun to republish a review by Mr. William Adams, of the Travels of the Rev. Mr. Malenka, who was sent out some little time ago to inspect the Missionary stations of the Baptist Convention. Mr. Adams's estimate of Ramnath Roy's character, written to defend it from the attacks of Mr. Malenka, is clear and candid, and coming, as it does, from the individual who was best acquainted with the latter, possess a high authority.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

— A Hindu, Govind Chunder Gossain, recently died at Baloo, a place concerned, by the residence of many of the rufes born, keeping up fewer than one hundred weeping widows. Another Brahmin of Baloo, lately murdered a young woman with whom he was illicitly connected, one of his friends also, a Brahmin, assisted him in the execution of the deed. They were both committed for trial.

— Another Native paper, called the *Rasreev*, is about to be started, at the low price of 4 annas a month.

— In consideration of the courage displayed by the Native Police in the recent attack of the robbers at Gurreah, Government has been pleased to grant rewards to all the parties engaged, both rufes and officials; the highest reward is 200 Rs. The widow and family of the watchman who fell in the discharge of his duty, are to receive a monthly pension of seven Rupees.

— Government has just advertised, through all the papers, for a Translator to render the Aes into Oriya. There is, we believe, no chance of their finding a competent Translator, beyond the circle of the Missionary's. Where is the English Translator, for whom Government has now been in search for nearly two years?

— The Governor General, considering the campaign beyond the Indus as closed, by the return of Sir John Nance, to the Sikh territories, has publicly offered his thanks to the army for their gallant conduct, and for their great endurance of privation. At the same time His Lordship grants six months' furlough and compensation to all the officers and men who went beyond the Dahan Fort.

— The Managers of the Orissa Society have determined to form out the *Constitution* to Mr. Huttner, the

intendant of the Press, on his paying a sum of two thousand five hundred Rupees a year.

— It is reported that there has been some skirmishing in the Khyber Pass, between the wild mountaineers and a detachment of English troops, which was employed in escorting provisions.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

— The sale of Sir Andrew met at dinner on Saturday evening to the number of including visitors, of a hundred and twenty. Many appropriate toasts were drunk, and some good speeches were delivered at the occasion.

— It is somewhat singular to find a simultaneous reunion of the two principal Members of the House, in both the *Hindustan* and the *Times*, of the same evening, when he held a reception, as it were, and said to be almost in the vicinity. The *Englishman* alludes to his departure at Sir Andrew's house, at which the president came yesterday, and the *Hindustan* talks of his *exactly opposite*.

— The Bishop of Calcutta has left at Patna, on his progress up the river, and not finding carriages in waiting, on account of a heavy shower of rain, sent for the Officer Agent's Munshi, an Ekka, an instrument of torture, without being noticed by the Native of the same name.

— The Bench of Magistrates is engaged in considering the proposal of passing a new Act, relating to the marriage in the Zennahs or female apartments of Native in Calcutta, who may withhold the application.

— The Government of Madras has contracted the opportunity afforded by the retirement from India of the Deputy Governor, Colonel Mackenzie, to offer a just tribute of admiration of the abilities and zeal by which the career of that officer was distinguished. In the various high offices which he successively held as a Civil Servant.

— A quantity of British Rupees has been for the first time, brought forward in the Calcutta market, but yields no higher sum than *Indian* Rupees a clear price calculated to freeze the most ardent speculation.

— The *Deputy*, as he had not a sign, that the Calcutta Mail may be at liberty to take part in the office of the London of the present week.

— Accounts from *La's* estate, that the reigning monarch, Karmuk Sing, though surrounded with all the emblems of royalty, has been deprived of all power by his son, Now Aetah, who has assumed all the authority of the State, and proceeded to set at naught the laws of the father's orders for the payment of *gauts* shall be honoured, unless they are countermanded by the *Gauts* themselves. It is the same time made on the merchants, it is said that the royal Treasury derives an income of twenty-four lakhs of Rupees a year, from the excise on travellers.

— The *Bombay Courier* states, that the report of Lieut. Pottinger's having been superseded, is groundless; and that he is coming away to his beloved Lord Auckland the most of information he has collected at India. Our own letters received this morning from the Camp state, that the supersession of Lieut. Pottinger is defended on the plea, that he is to be appointed to a higher post; but that of the supersession itself there can be no doubt.

— Tatta, in Seinde, has been found to be the City of the Plague. Four hundred and fifty men are laid up in an ague. The idea of selecting it for a permanent cantonment must be abandoned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

— A Correspondent of the *Hindustan*, writing from Napore, Purnee, states that a large quantity of sulphur, with several cases of musket flints, have been recently despatched from Calcutta to Napore, and conveyed with all possible secrecy through the British territories. This is only one of a hundred proofs of the hostile disposition of the Nepalese Government. On the first opportunity, or even rumour, of a reverse, the Nepalese troops would pour down upon our territories.

— Sir Willoughby Cotton having arrived at Peshawar, remains there, awaiting the reception of orders from Lord Auckland, either to return to Jelatind, and assume the entire command of the forces across the Indus, or to come on into our provinces.

— Particulars of the skirmish in the Khyber Pass are given in this morning's *Englishman*. It was dangerous and decided to us. The British troops consisted of a regular







ing through a hollow iron tube, not more than an inch and a half in diameter, which is fixed about six inches above the ground, running parallel with the railway, and about two or three feet distant from it. It is the intention of the Great Western Railway Company to carry the tube along the line as fast as completion of the rails takes place, and ultimately throughout the whole distance to Bristol. The machinery and the mode of working it are so exceedingly simple that a child who could read would (with an hour or two's instruction) be enabled efficiently to transmit and receive information.—*Post.*

**FALLING STARS AND AURORA BOREALIS.**—Between the hours of ten on Tuesday night, (3rd Sep.), and three yesterday morning, were observed one of the most magnificent specimens of the falling stars and northern lights, witnessed for many years past. At first a light crimson, apparently vapour, rose from the north, and gradually extended to the centre. By a quarter past ten, the whole, from east to west, was one vast sheet of light, like that occasioned by a terrific fire. At one time it seemed to shatter, and directly after rose with intense brightness. The constellations in the metropolis was very great. Every fire-engine in London was hurried, and pulled after the supposed "scene of destruction," followed by carriages, horsemen, and vast crowds. Some proceeded as far as Highgate and Holloway before the error was discovered. At two o'clock in the morning the whole of London was illuminated as light as noon-day. The southern hemisphere, although encircled, was very dark, but the stars, which were innumerable, shone beautifully. The opposite side of the heavens presented a magnificent contrast, it was clear to the extreme, the light very vivid, and there was a continual succession of meteors, which varied in splendour. They apparently formed in the centre of the meteors, and spread till they seemed to burst; the effect was electrical, myriads of small stars shot out over the horizon, and darted with swiftness towards the earth, where they seemed to burst also, and throw a dark crimson vapour over the entire hemisphere. At half-past two o'clock the spectacle changed to darkness, which, on dispersing, displayed a luminous rainbow in the zenith of the heavens and round the ridge of darkness that overhung the northern portion of the country. Soon afterwards columns of silver, highly inflated from it, intermingled amongst crimson vapour, which continued at the same time. The spectacle was beyond all imagination. Stars were darting about in all directions, and continued until four o'clock, when all died away.—*Ibid.*

**LONGEVITY.**—From the first Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, it appears that the proportion of the English and Scotch population is in an inverse ratio to the density of the population. In the metropolis and its suburbs, the proportion who have died, out of every 1,000 deaths, at 70 and upwards, has been only 104; and even that proportion is favourable, when compared with that of other large towns; the proportion in Birmingham being 81, in Leeds, 73, and in Liverpool and Manchester, only about 63. A comparison of the mortality of Staffordshire and Shropshire, and of Northumberland and Durham, with the rural districts surrounding each, exhibits great differences, especially in the proportions of death and old age. A very marked diversity also appears in the proportions of deaths of infants in different parts of the country. In the mining parts of Staffordshire and Shropshire, in Leeds and its suburbs, and in Cumberland, Huntingdonshire, and the lower part of Lincolnshire, the deaths of infants under one year, have been more than 270 out of 1,000 deaths at all ages; while in the northern counties of England, in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire, in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and in Wales, the deaths of that age, out of 1,000 at all nearly exceeded 180.—*Ibid.*

**DISCOVERY OF CARRIAGE IN A WOOD.**—A short time since a lad, on going from Chilworth to Baddeley, in Hampshire, to shorten the carriage he was pursuing, made his way through a wood, and, whilst cutting a stick of bark, heard something resembling a splash in the water near him. On progressing a few paces onwards he came to a small pool, which, on examination, was found to be literally swarming with carp. On his mentioning the circumstance to the neighbours, they spoke to the keeper of the manor, who ordered some men to go down and cut away the dam of the pool, when, strange to relate, some hundred very large carp and eels were taken out, weighing three and eight pounds respectively. There is an old ruin at Baddeley, called the Priory, near the spot, and there is little doubt but that some 500 years ago, before the wood and weeds encroached on the area allotted for the propagation of the fish it contained, it was a preserve attached to the estates of the Priory.—*Ibid.*

**PARIS.—THE NEW ART.**—I went this morning to see the specimens of Daguerrotypy exhibited by M. Giroux in the Rue de Cap St. Honoré. They are very beautiful, and entirely unlike those which have been exhibited in England. I cannot give you a better description of them than by saying that they resemble very much the appearance which the objects have upon the table of the camera obscura itself. Every thing is represented minutely and clearly; but as the plate is brought near the eye, there is little effect; whereas the specimens shown in England are pictures like any others at a certain distance. M. Gi-

roux is making a fine harvest of the exclusive privilege of affixing the apparatus which has been granted to him by M. Daguerre, for he charges £25, for a case containing the necessary materials, and boasts of having sold 150 cases during the last week. As the cost of a complete set of materials cannot be to him more than 100fr., he must have cleared more than two hundred and fifty pounds sterling in a single week. The charge for one of the plates purchased separately is 8fr., and in the event of failure in taking the objects it may be cleared 15 times, so that it is not likely ever to be a decided failure. With skill, however, the experiment is generally successful in two or three operations. In each of the cases which he sells there are only six plates for as many pictures.—*Globe Correspondent.*

**THE TURP-BOGS OF IRELAND.**—Formerly Ireland was a vast forest; so powerful was the vegetation there that it was called "the island of woods." It is now almost destitute of trees; and when, on a fine day in spring, it appears, though bare, full of sap and youth, it seems like a young and lovely girl deprived of her hair. It is not exactly known at what time and by what process this great destruction was effected. We may, however, be assured that it was before the Christian era, and probably at a much more distant date. Some attribute it to an extraordinary inundation, which uprooted the trees, levelled the forests, and buried them in the bosom of the earth. Others, whose opinion is better supported by scientific study, believe that the ruin of the forests was the result of violent storms. When the lofty forests that covered the country were compassed and entire, they afforded each other annual support against the violence of the tempest; but, in proportion as man, requiring an open space for his house and field, effected clearances here and there, there grew near those that had been cut down were without support against the force of the hurricane, and fell before the blast that were previously powerless; every ruin occasioned by a tempest produced a thousand others, rendered more easy as they were multiplied, the work of destruction went on, and all the felled trunks, descending by the natural declivities to the lakes and the marshy parts of the island, were stopped on the liquid lakes, where, heaped one above the other, year after year, they were mixed together, some preserving their natural form, others decomposing into vegetable matter, until they formed that spongy, combustible substance, some times red and sometimes black, of which the vast turp-bogs of Ireland are composed.—*Dennett's Ireland.*

**EXTENT OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.**—A statement respecting the great north-western lakes appears from the last report of the "Michigan State Geologist."

	Mean length.	Mean breadth.	Area, square miles.
Superior, .....	400 miles.	80 .....	32,000.
Michigan, .....	220 .....	70 .....	22,000.
Huron, .....	210 .....	60 .....	20,000.
Green Bay, .....	100 .....	20 .....	2,000.
Erie, .....	240 .....	40 .....	9,600.
Ontario, .....	180 .....	35 .....	6,300.
St. Clair, .....	20 .....	14 .....	960.

The same statement exhibits also the depth and the elevation of each above tide water.

	Mean depth.	Elevation
Superior, .....	900 feet .....	591 feet.
Michigan, .....	1000 .....	574 .....
Huron, .....	1000 .....	574 .....
St. Clair, .....	20 .....	574 .....
Erie, .....	84 .....	565 .....
Ontario, .....	500 .....	553 .....

It is computed that the lakes contain above 14,000 cubic miles of water, a quantity more than half of all the fresh water on the earth. The extent of country drained by the lakes from Niagara to the north-western angle of Superior, including also the area of the lakes themselves, is estimated at 338,315 square miles.—*Atlantic.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.**—To the Ministerial changes announced in our last publication we have now to add, that Lord John Russell and the Marquess of Normandy change places; that Lord Howick, who is understood to have declined the Colonies, goes out of the Cabinet, followed in his resignation of office by Mr. Charles Wood, his brother-in-law, as Secretary to the Admiralty; that the new Secretary at War, it is expected, will be Mr. Macaulay, who had, it is said, declined office without a seat in the Cabinet; Mr. Vernon Smith is appointed in the Under-Secretaryship to the Colonies, and Mr. Robert Gordon to the Secretaryship to the Treasury. Other changes are, we have reason to suppose, behind. How Ministerial is at present supported for; will he retire and be laid up? Is Sir John Lubbock a permanent dead weight on the Cabinet? What office is it to be intended for Lord Clarendon?

But a more important question arises. What may the country hope for from this re-distribution of place and office? The political complexion of the Cabinet can hardly be considered a

having undergone any change, unless Lord Howick's removal and the expected accession of Mr. Macaulay may tend to facilitate the adoption of Liberal measures. Lord John Russell's taking the Colonial has excited some surprise and much speculation. The fact is, that his health was breaking down under the harassing duties of the Home Secretaryship, in addition to those of leader of the Commons. The Colonial will be a less laborious post, though one of higher responsibility; and it is supposed that the new arrangements respecting Canada will be more fitly and competently superintended by Lord John Russell as the head of the Colonial Department.—*Pat.*

**THE THAMES POLICE.**—The Consolidation of the office of the Metropolis was effected on Saturday, at the office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in Scotland-yard, and the Thames Police, which has existed as an independent body under the control of the Magistrate, subject to the authority of the Home-office, for thirty-nine years, now forms part of the general police of the metropolis.—*Ibid.*

**CHATHAM, AUG. 27.**—A novel operation took place in Chatham Dockyard last week—that of lengthening the *Gleaner* steam-vessel, which has been taken into dock for the purpose. She was seen in two a little more than one-third of her length from her stern, and ways were laid from the fore part of her to tread on the purchase-ways were rove and brought to two-ropes, and, the order being given by the master shipwright, the men hove away, and in five minutes the fore section was separated from the after part a distance of 18 feet. The space between will now be filled up by new timber. There is no record of any ship or vessel having been lengthened in this dockyard before the *Gleaner*.—*Kentish Observer.*

**HATCHING EGGS.**—The Ornithological Society have come to the determination of hatching the eggs of all their rare birds by means of the Ecosolection, instead of entrusting them to the caprice of the parent, as in the latter case they have generally failed.—*Atlas.*

**TUNBRIDGE, AT LIVERPOOL.**—A meeting was held last week at Liverpool, for the purpose of forming a company to undertake to make a tunnel under the Mersey, to connect Liverpool with the Cheshire side of the river. Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Vignoles, and other eminent engineers, declared the undertaking practicable.—*Atlas.*

**MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY** promises to be the most successful railway in the kingdom. At present it is only open for passengers—from Manchester to Rochdale. On the 19th and 20th ult. not less than 9,052 passengers passed along the line; and the average daily number is upwards of 2,000.—*Pat.*

**IMMENSE ANNUAL ISSUE OF BAIL BONDS.**—We heard it mentioned on Saturday, by Mr. Sergeant Archerly, the Attorney-General for the County Palatine, in allusion to the importance of the Mitut prosecutions, that not less than 3,000 persons are at present engaged in counterfeiting and uttering false coin in the United Kingdom, and that the amount annually put in circulation is not less than 800,000*l.* Doubtless the evil would be still more extensive but for the exertions of the Mitut, through their indefatigable agent, Mr. Powell, in bringing offenders to this description to justice.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

**THE GREAT LORD CHATHAM AND THE DISSENTERS.**—In the House of Lords, Archbishop Drummond (of York) attacked the Dissenting ministers as "men of loose ambition;" but they met with an able advocate in the celebrated Lord Chatham, who said:—"The Dissenting ministers are represented as 'men of loose ambition'; they are no, my lords, and their ambition is to keep close to the College of Fishermen, not of Cardinals; and to the doctrines of inspired Apostles, not to the doctrines of interesting and aspiring bishops; they contend for a spiritual creed, and spiritual worship. We have a Calvinistic creed, a Popish liturgy, and an Armenian clergy! The Reformation has laid open the Scriptures to all; let not the Bishops shut them again. Let us in support of ecclesiastical power are pleaded which it would shock humanity to execute. It is said that religious sects have done great mischief where they were not kept under restraint, but history affords no proof that sects have ever been mischievous where they were not expressed and persecuted by the ruling Church."—*Countess of Huntingdon's Life and Times*, 2 vols.

**THE ECCLÉSIASTICAL REVIEW**, Sept. 1, 1839.—We have just had time to glance at the contents of the Number; viz. On the present state of the Catholic clergy;—Stephen's Life and Times of Archbishop Sharp; "one of the most puzzling books that we have encountered for a long time;" a curious gossiping article on London Exhibitions, fitted for the page of a magazine;—Dixton on the African Slave-trade; (an account is given, however, of Mr. Dixton's plan for extirpating the trade, and of the new African Society);—On the political duty of Christians; a very spirited paper, not a review, having for its text, the narrow term, *political dissenters* (from this we shall extract largely, and shall like to see it reprinted entire);—Habeas Corpus for the Canadian prisoners, a legal argument;—Hanbury's Historical Memorials;—and Edsall on National Economy and Taxation. Our readers will see that the interest of the Number is suf-

ficiently varied, the Editor always managing to keep abreast with the topics of the day. Literature must now-a-days wait on politics. This Journal is cleverly rising, and is performing a most important service by its uncomprehending boldness in these times of increasing cowardice, apathy, and mental defection.—*Pat.*  
**WOMAN'S PLACE NOT IN POLITICAL CONTRAST.**—Participation in scenes of popular emotion has a natural tendency to warp conscience and overtake charity. Now, benevolence and charity (or love) are the very essence of woman's beneficial influence; therefore every thing tending to blunt the one, and sour the other, is sedulously to be avoided by her. It is of the utmost importance to men in fact, in consulting a wife, a mother, or a sister, that they are appealing from their passions and prejudices, and not to them as embodied in a second self; nothing tends to give opinions such weight as the certainty that the utterer of them is free from all party or personal motives. The beneficial influence of woman is unalloyed if once her motives, or her personal character, come to be the subject of attack; and this fact alone ought to induce her patiently to acquiesce in the plan of exclusion from public affairs.—*Woman's Mission*—a new work, by Lady.—*Ibid.*

**THE EXPERIMENTAL WOODEN PAVING OF OXFORD-STREET.**—On Tuesday afternoon, the experimental paving committee proceeded to Oxford-street, for the purpose of a minute examination. Having completed the survey of the road, the committee adjourned to the Court-house, and, after a long discussion, the following resolution was carried:—"The committee to the committee that the wooden paving has proved itself equal to the traffic and paving of the whole of Oxford-street, and it is, therefore, resolved to recommend to the vestry to adopt the wooden-block paving for that thoroughfare, subject to certain conditions and regulations."—*Ibid.*

**THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRIFFITH, BART.**—This venerable knight died on the 15th of August at the age of one hundred and six years, after having succeeded to the title of Earl of his late father, Sir Gilbert, upwards of seventy-three years ago. Previous to his father's death Sir R. Herbert was in the army, and was the officer commanding the salute fired at Gibraltar upon the birth of George IV. Before his father's death he retired upon half-pay, which he continued to receive regularly for seventy-six years, we may safely assert an unprecedented term of years. This venerable man never had one day's illness during his truly patriarchal life, and died without any bodily suffering.—*Dunfermline Herald.*

**RESULTS OF DORSETSHIRE FAIR.**—This fair terminated on Saturday—we trust for ever—as certainly it must have turned out any thing but calculated to afford satisfaction to such as were at all concerned with it. In respect to the proprietors of tents or booths, they could not be said to be gainers on the occasion. The place presented no attraction whatever to visitors, except those of the very lowest order; while, notwithstanding the salutary restrictions placed upon tent keepers to close at six in the evening, the quantity of offenders which each day came under magisterial cognizance exhibited a long catalogue. Saturday morning the fair ground and adjoining localities exhibited a scene comfortable and wretched in life extreme. A fair fell in, and covered the earth ankle deep with mud and water. The shivering humors of tents, the covering of which merely consisted of blankets, or such other sleeping appendages as could be procured, and which, easily penetrated by the wet, proved poor shelter against the inclement weather, might be seen on every side striking their tents, and herring off as fast as possible venting the country of blessings upon deities. At six the general wreck commenced, and in half an hour not a single pole was left standing.—*Pat.*

**BRANDING A DISSENTER.**—A few mornings since the operation of branding a dissenter was performed in the Tower on a private belonging to the Fusilier Guards, who had been sentenced by a court-martial to be branded with the letter D, and to undergo three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for desertion. The man was brought from the place in which he had been confined about ten o'clock. The shape of the letter was first marked with some colouring on his back, and afterwards traced with a sharp instrument in longitudinal lines. When this was completed, the letter was finished by means of a needle fixed in a cork, and finally rubbed with a colouring mixture, which it is impossible to eradicate. The man appeared to suffer a good deal of pain while it was being performed, and the sweat ran rapidly down his face. The punishment was inflicted by a drummer, in the presence of Dr. Barrington, the surgeon of the regiment. The man was subsequently conveyed to the military hospital.—*Ibid.*

**EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.**—The Chancellor Agnew wrote a work on jurisprudence, in five volumes, in the quarter of an hour each day his wife kept him waiting for dinner.—*Ibid.*

**AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR.**—There was invariably be encountered, at the Auction Mart, on the Place de la Bourse, a celebrated collector of autographs, who possesses the writing of all famous personages; but within the last month, he has laboured under a mortal affliction—ten lines of Muller's own writing



of the Capitol. This courteous (query, *Courteous*) officer was also decried by the unaccommodating and unreasoning General; and the third proposal of the Colonel was musket and ball, at five or ten paces (I forget which). To this arrangement there could be no objection. They met—fired together by signal—the General was shot through the heart, while his ball, which was pursuing its true course, hit his opponent's breast, struck against the breech of his musket, glided off, and did no further harm. The captain slandering a part of one of his wrists; he showed me the scar of this wound. I have given this story exactly as it was told me by several of the Colonel's own acquaintances in the town where he lived, and have no reason to doubt its correctness. It is only necessary to add, that both these parties were men of as high standing as any in their respective countries, the General of the Legislature, and the Colonel of the militia, within fifty miles of each other in the United States. "This system of fighting differs very little from deliberate murder; and that it prepares the mind for the perpetration of that worse crime, is shown by such incidents as the following, which occurred in the state of Louisiana." On the 3rd of February, 1835, a little before the usual time of the meeting of the Legislature, John C. Grymes, a distinguished and able lawyer of New Orleans, entered the hall of the Legislature towards Mr. Labranche, the Speaker of the House, raised his cane and struck him; whereupon Mr. Labranche drew a pistol, and fired at Mr. Grymes. The ball passed through the lapel of his coat; he immediately drew a pistol, and fired at Mr. Labranche, who fell wounded. After a long dispute as to the right of the first shot, Mr. Grymes was killed. The Speaker then pronounced the affirmative, and he was brought up to the bar and reprimanded!—*Chambers's Journal*.

**PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.**—In Texas two battles have been fought with the Indians, who had assembled under a chieftain named Bowles, for the purpose of attacking the whites. They were defeated in two spirited engagements by the Texas troops, under General Rusk, and a great many killed. About nine of the Texans were killed, including two officers. The Indians, indeed, are becoming ferocious and sanguinary on every part of the frontier, while in Florida two more bloody tragedies have been enacted.

Near Fort Frank Brook, on the 24th ult. a party of Americans were fired upon by the savages; and Messrs. Henderson and Parks shot dead. Their eyes were then dug out, and the corpses frightfully mutilated.

The most horrible tragedy, however, took place on the following day, in the southern part of the Peninsula. Colonel Harney, of the United States army, was induced, on the representations of the Seminoles, to march to a post 200 miles from any other American station, with only 28 men. When he arrived there, his detachment was attacked perfidiously by a body of savages. Fifteen were killed on the spot, and the remainder, with their colonel, escaped with difficulty.

I informed you, in my last, of the battles between the Sioux and Chippeways, near the Falls of St. Anthony, in which 169 men had been killed. Besides this foray, the "red axe has been dug up" by the Cherokees in Arkansas—between Keokuck and Kiam-Pook, Kaskadee the West, and by the Goshutes on the Si-

Young Black Hawk in the West, and by the Cadcoes on the Nadeles. Thus the flames of Indian war are kindled in numerous places to a great extent. It is true, that in all instances of conflict between themselves, the chiefs and warriors gave orders that the whites (pale faces) shall not be molested; but when the Indian blood is up, there is no foreseeing the consequences. People are beginning to question the wisdom of that policy which banished them all into the same regions. Should a bold and ardent chief arise, write them under one head, the results might be dreadful, although their defeat and destruction would be ultimately certain. God forbid that they should ever make an inroad.—*Eyt.*

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—In Ohio, they have a literary gazette called the *Bucky Blossom*; and in Kentucky, the *Rose of the Valley*; in New Jersey, the *Beiciders Apolbi*; in Maryland, the *Kent Bngle*; in Ohio, also, the *Toledo Blade*; and in Mississippi, the *Bowie Knife*.—*Ibid.*

AMERICA'S ANTIQUITIES.—The *Texas Star* informs us that "a million of mummies have been discovered near Durango in Mexico. They are similar to the Egyptian mummies, and a portion of flint, a twisted handle, necklaces of ivory and beads, unguents, &c., were also found at the same place. There, with the discoveries made in mounds forged like pyramids in several parts of North America, prove almost to a demonstration that the new world was recultly peopled from Egypt, or from those parts of Asia over which Egyptian manner extended.—*Ibid.*"

**FATE OF POETS.**—There are five thousand and twenty-three poets in the United States. Of these, ninety-four are in state prisons, five hundred and eleven in the lunatic asylums, and two hundred and eighty in the debtors' prisons.—*New York*

**A MAN SOLD FOR DEBT.**—A free negro, named "Tom," was a few days since sold at Apalachicola into slavery for ten years, to satisfy a judgment (with costs) amounting to 70 dollars.

along owned by him by a tailor with whom he had run up a large tab. It is just justice to add, that before the sale every opportunity was afforded Tun to "work out" the debt, and after the sale several days were allowed him in which to arrange the matter, before the purchaser "put the screws on" and made a slave of him. The affair created a good deal of excitement.—[Query. Do the laws of Congress, under which Florida is governed as a territory of the U. S., allow the selling of freemen for debt? What becomes of the efforts of an unknown man to get the laws of Florida repealed, who has an undoubted right to secure to every inhabitant of Florida the equal protection of the laws, and petitions should go up to that effect.—*Editor of New York Emancipator.*]

W<sup>Y</sup>ER ISM.—We have to congratulate our readers, and the inhabitants generally of this parish, on the prosperous and pleasing state of agriculture in Trebuckary. It affords an infinitesimal satisfaction to state, that notwithstanding the numerous difficulties with which all parties have had to contend, the crops are being rapidly taken off, and some estates have finished a successful harvest for the present season. In consequence of the unusually early and abundant crops, the quantity of the preceding year is in incommensurable excess, though, upon some properties, there has been a great deficiency—the result of bad management. The estates under the superintendence of Messrs. Marrett, King, Edwards, Schismann, Murray, Morrish, and a few others who prefer mild, instead of harsh measures, have succeeded, we are informed, beyond expectation; but we regret to learn that those who have resorted to the contrary course, have failed. Messrs. Fry, Denton, Carr, Frazer, McLaughlin, James, and Mitchell, have been conducted with an unwise policy; the consequence is, that the peasantry employed by these gentlemen are disaffected, and are anxious to locate themselves where they will be free from oppression, and from the abuse so wantonly lavished on them. Notices to quit have been issued by wholesale, for the purpose of forcing the people into the hands of their Ministers, and the Government. Some 25-600 inquisitive notions have made the labourers determined to purchase homes, from which they cannot be summarily ejected, and thousands of pounds have been already deposited by them in the hands of their Ministers, for the purpose of carrying their noble and spirited determination into effect. Messrs. Knibb, Clarke, Drexler, and Denny, have succeeded to buying large tracts of land from the West India Company, in the course of a short time townships will be built, and the proprietors be made, as they ought to be, entirely independent of their present employers. We, therefore, warn those individuals who still cling with fondness to the evils of the old system, to be wise in time. If by harsh treatment they drive the peasantry from their present homes, they will have to pay the cost of their removal, and the ruin of the estate, and the calamities under their management will be the inevitable result.

Falmouth (W. I.) Post, Jan 5, 1850.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF REVENUE.

Messrs. G. W. Steer and W. F. Thompson of the Civil Service, reported their return to this Presidency from England, on board the Ship "London" on the 13th instant.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. C. W. Steer and W. F. Thompson of the Civil Service, the former to the General Presidency and the latter to the North Western Provinces.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. George Alexander, Post Master General, leave of absence for 18 months, to proceed to England for the benefit of his health. The leave to take effect from the date of Mr. Alexander's departure from the Presidency.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*The 10th November, 1829.*

Mr. A. Grant is appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot.  
Mr. H. S. Oldfield is appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

*The 21st November, 1891.*

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, Civil and Sessions Judge of Nudden, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 25th instant, to repair to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea. Mr. J. L. Brown will officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Nudden, until further orders.

*The 22d November, 1830.*

Mr. A. Lang is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry, until the arrival of Mr. C. V. Uday, or until further orders.

Captain J. C. Manungyan, stationed at Mambhoom, Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General South Western Frontier, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, commencing from the 10th January ensuing.

JAS HALLIDAY, Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERED BY THE EIGHTH TENTH NAME THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF 1801.

Captain C. Richards, with the 40th Bombay Native Infantry, reported his having taken charge of the Hunter Police Agency from Captain Trevelyan, on the 7th instant.

Mr. G. F. Felt, Secretary, American Society for the Advancement of Science, New York, N. Y.

Barilly, during the period of Mr. Davidson's absence, or till further orders.

T. H. MADHUCK, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General's*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. J. Brewer, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, and Deputy Collector of Meerut*, has been placed on leave of absence, at a Medical Certificate from the 12th May 1889, on which he joined his present appointment at Meerut.

The order of the Sudder Judge of Revenue directing Mr. W. E. Mayne to take charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, during Mr. Mayne's absence for a short period, on urgent private affairs, is approved as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. W. Lambert, *Judge of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamat Adalat*, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on his private affairs.

Mr. E. M. Wally, *Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Agra*, has been authorized to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District, as long as the Collector and Magistrate shall be employed on the Settlement duties of the District.

F. CURRIE, *Secy. to the Govt. Genl. in the N. W. P.*

### MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 24th November, 1889.*  
No. 201 of 1889. The Honourable William Keble Fitzhugh, whose Appointment to serve on the Staff of the Army in Bengal, in succession to Major-General the Honourable John Hume, was announced in General Orders to Her Majesty's Forces dated 18th July last, having reported his arrival, is admitted on the staff of this Presidency, from the present date.

*Fort William, 24th November, 1889.*  
No. 202 of 1889. The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Regiment of Artillery.*  
Captain and Brevet Major Frederick Roberts, From the 20th October, 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward 1889, in succession to Major Henry Ludlow to be Captain, 1890, in succession to Major G. M. C. Campbell deceased.  
Lieutenant Wm. Henry Desmond to be 1st Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Wm. Jarvis, of the 42nd Highland N. L. is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the 14th November, 1889.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Assistants and an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

*Infantry.*  
Mr. Samuel Ramsey Denkins, 16th Nov. 1889.  
" Wm. Charles Clifton, 16th Do. "  
" Henry Blot, Esq., 16th Do. "  
" James Marquis, 16th Do. "  
" Richard Dwyer, 22d Do. "  
" John Cameron, 22d Do. "  
" John Cameron, 22d Do. "  
" Medical Department.

Mr. George Harty, 17th Do.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, 16th Do.

The following Commissioned and Warrant Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

*Date of arrival at Fort William.*

Lt. Col. Philip Brewer, 20th Regt. N. L., 20th Nov. 1889.

Captain Jas. James Birch, 15th Do. "

Capt. Chester, 25th Regt. N. L., 21st Do. "

Capt. Bracken, 20th Do. "

Capt. James Gwynne Crawford, 15th Do. "

Lieut. Goodfellow Armstrong Fisher, 1st Do. "

Lieut. E. F. Bryant, 65th Regt. N. L., 23d Do. "

C. G. Walsh, 14th N. L., 17th Do. "

Ensign Chas. Hinch, 68th Do. "

Commodore Thos. Lithgow, 17th Do. "

Riding Master Errol Jordan, 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, Do. "

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain G. H. Dyke, of the 4th Artillery, in General Orders No. 43 of the 20th April, 1889, on Medical Certificate, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, from the 26th October last.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Graham, of the 4th Regiment N. L., in General Orders No. 265 of the 14th December, 1887, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, on the 13th instant.

Rankin B. C. Clark, of the 4th Regiment N. L., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The leave of absence granted to Major A. Giddie, of the 47th Regiment N. L., Superintendent and Pay Master of the Police Force in the Dinnapore Division, in General Orders No. 21 of the 16th February, 1889, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, on the 13th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Major A. Giddie, of the 47th Regiment N. L., Superintendent and Pay Master of the Police Force in the Dinnapore Division, in General Orders No. 21 of the 16th February, 1889, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, on the 13th instant.

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Lieutenant G. H. Whistler, of the 72d Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty with the Arakan Local Battalion.

Major General Alexander Lindsay, C. B., of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ross, of the 74th Regiment N. L., and Paikial Agent at Jeypore, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account for two years.

Assistant Apothecary John Tynan is permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company from the 4th July 1890.

The following promotions, transfer and alteration of rank in the Subordinate Medical Department, have been made by the Honourable the President in Council:

Hospital Apprentice Henry McMillan to be Assistant Apothecary, vice J. Tynan, resigned, with rank from the 5th August 1889, for the augmentation.

Hospital Apprentice Jas. O'Neil to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 9th September 1889, vice J. Harby, resigned.

Assistant Apothecary George Hinchinson to be Steward, from the 9th September 1889, vice H. Maycock, dismissed by sentence of a General Court Martial.

Hospital Apprentice Charles Oakley to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 18th September 1889, vice G. Hinchinson, promoted to Steward.

Steward Charles Penrice to be Apothecary, from the 9th October 1889, vice J. Douglas, deceased.

Assistant Apothecary James McIlhenny to be Steward, from the 9th October 1889, vice C. Penrice, transferred to Apothecary.

Hospital Apprentice John Gorman (1st) to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 9th October 1889, vice J. McIlhenny, promoted to Steward.

Assistant Apothecary Michael Healy to rank from the 4th July 1889, vice J. Tynan, resigned.

ALTERATION OF RANK.			
Corps, &c.	Rank and Name.	To rank from	In whom room.
3d Regt. Lt. Cary.	Lieut. J. Gordon, ..	30th June 1889.	Volunt. retired.
1st Infy.	Lt. Col. F. Grant,		
33d Regt. N. L.	Major E. Portinard,	28th July 1889,	Lt. Col. B. Shumway, retired.
"	Capt. F. A. Mearns,		
"	Lt. J. N. Thomas,		
Infantry.	Lt. Col. R. Benson,		Lt. Col.
11th Regt. N. L.	Major D. Hinchinson,	30th July 1889,	Lt. Col. J. H. Lister, (promoted).
"	Capt. J. Marston,		
"	Lt. J. B. Dwyer,		
Infantry.	Lt. Col. R. Hinchinson,		Lt. Col. J. H. Lister, (promoted).
15th Regt. N. L.	Major W. Cullen,	3d Sept. 1889,	Lt. Col. J. H. Lister, (promoted).
"	Capt. C. Mearns,		
"	Lt. T. C. Richardson,		
27th Regt. N. L.	Lieut. C. Scott,	16th June 1889,	Lt. R. Arden, retired.
Medl. Dept.	Surgeon J. Magrath,	12th Aug. "	Surgeon J. Cooper, retired.
"	Surgeon R. Foley,	3d Oct. "	Surgeon J. Cullen, M. D. deceased.
"	M. D. "		
Wm. CURRIE, Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.			

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Camp Basse, the 26th November, 1889.*

With reference to General Orders No. 83 and 84, of the 17th April and 1st May 1887, the Right Honourable the Governor General has much pleasure in admitting from the 23rd July 1889, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit" the undermentioned Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Bengal and Bombay Corps of Engineers and Miners, recommended by His Excellency the Commissioner-in-Chief of the Army of the India to that distinction, for their gallant conduct, on the occasion of the assault of the Strong Fortresses of Ghaznee in Afghanistan.

Bengal Establishment.		
No.	Rank.	Name.
1	Bombardier.	Dwery King.
2	Serpy.	Dwery King.
3	"	Dwery King.
4	"	Dwery King.
5	"	Dwery King.
6	"	Dwery King.
7	"	Dwery King.
8	"	Dwery King.
9	"	Dwery King.
10	"	Dwery King.
11	"	Dwery King.
12	"	Dwery King.
13	"	Dwery King.
14	"	Dwery King.
15	"	Dwery King.
16	"	Dwery King.
17	"	Dwery King.
18	"	Dwery King.
19	"	Dwery King.
20	"	Dwery King.
Bombay Establishment.		
1st Company.		
1	Private.	Thomson King.
2	"	Thomson King.
3	"	Thomson King.
4	"	Thomson King.
5	"	Thomson King.
6	"	Thomson King.
7	"	Thomson King.
8	"	Thomson King.
9	"	Thomson King.
10	"	Thomson King.
11	"	Thomson King.
12	"	Thomson King.
13	"	Thomson King.
14	"	Thomson King.
15	"	Thomson King.
16	"	Thomson King.
17	"	Thomson King.
18	"	Thomson King.
19	"	Thomson King.
20	"	Thomson King.

*Camp Basse, 26th November, 1889.*

Lieutenant W. Jones, of the Corps of Engineers, 1st Assistant Great Triangulation Survey, is permitted to proceed to the Hills, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from his duty, on that account, for six months.

*Fort William, 26th November, 1889.*

No. 203 of 1889. The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to make the following Promotions in the Falcata Native Militia:

Jeonard Dewandling to be Subedar, in succession to Subedar Harilal Dewandling deceased.

The promotion of Harilal Dewandling, of the Arakan Local Battalion, to the rank of Subedar, is cancelled in General Orders No. 160 of the 26th August last, is cancelled.





Colonel J. H. Lirtler (new promotion) is posted to the 36th regiment of native infantry.  
Lieutenant Colonel J. Stuart, (on staff employ) from the 30th to the 36th regiment of Native Infantry.  
Lieutenant Colonel F. Grant (new promotion) is posted to the 30th regiment of native infantry.

By Order of the Commander of the Forces.  
J. R. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

*Head Quarters, Poona, 24th September, 1839.*  
No. 1.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:  
10th Light Dragoons.—Major T. H. Curzon to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Arnold deceased, 21st August 1839.  
Captain A. C. Loe to be Major, vice Curzon, 21st August 1839.  
Lieutenant W. V. Jillard, to be Captain, vice Loe, 21st August 1839.  
Cornet W. S. Mitchell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Jarrat deceased, 29th May 1839.  
Cornet J. P. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Jillard, 21st August 1839.  
The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, viz. Brevet.  
4th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Leslie, K. H., to be Colonel, in the 1st India only, date of Rank 18th June 1831.  
10th Light Dragoons.—Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant Cold, to proceed to England, and to be absent for two years, on that account, from the date of embarkation.  
3d Foot.—Captain Burchell, still ditto.  
By Order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
R. TOWNSEND, Major General, Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

##### MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10. At Kule House, the residence of Mr. Sub-Conductor Plett, of the Deak Canal, by the Rev. R. Eren, of Korum, John Plett, Junior, to Miss C. Whitford, eldest daughter of Mr. Whitford, of Dey's Dhuon; and on the same day and place, Mr. W. S. Blewitt, to Elizabeth Plett, eldest daughter of Mr. Plett, senior.  
Nov. 2. At Shalimar, Thomas Leman Matthews, Esq. Madras Medical Service, to Amelia, fourth daughter of the late James Powell, Esq.  
— 4. At Madras, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. M. Bowie, M. A. Mr. D. Hume, Medical Department, to Miss Elizabeth Browne.  
— 23. At Dum-Dum, Mr. William Stretz, of the Bengal Medical Service, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Major Wood, Bengal Horse Artillery.  
— 25. At Calcutta, by the Rev. R. B. Bowtell, Mrs. A. Bedford, H. C. M. to Clara, eldest daughter of Mr. J. F. Twiden, H. C. M.  
— 23. At Calcutta, R. Allen, Esq. Surgeon, H. C. M. to Ann, only daughter of James Thomson, Esq. Madras, Kent.  
— 25. At Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Palmer, A. S. Robert Bentley Thornhill, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary White, youngest daughter of T. J. Siddons, Esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.  
— 25. At Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Palmer, A. S. John George Parker, of the Government Lithographic Office, to Miss Sophia Matilda Cowley.  
— 27. At Calcutta, Archibald Grant, Esq. Solicitor, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Captain Knox, of Edinburgh, late of Her Majesty's Military Service.

##### NOTES.

Aug. 30. In London, the Lady of John Johnson, Esq. formerly of Calcutta, of a son.  
— 1st. 14. At Meerut, the Wife of Sergeant Major L. Cullen, 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a son.  
— 10. At Meerut, Mrs. Sarah Jarman, of a daughter.  
Nov. 7. At Saugor, the Lady of Captain T. B. Tully, 11th Regt. of a daughter.  
— 9. At Delhi, Mrs. Robert Nixon, of a son.  
— 12. At Dombay, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Moore, of a son.  
— 13. At Agra, the wife of Mr. H. G. Richards, of a daughter.  
— 14. At Mangroo, the Lady of John Skinner, Esq. of a daughter.  
— 15. At Vellore, the Lady of Robert Hamilton Irvine, M. D. Surgeon to the General Hospital, of a son.  
— 20. At the County House, the wife of Mr. J. Jeffries, of a daughter.  
— 23. At Patna, the Lady of J. G. Dicks, Esq. of a son.  
— 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Francis George, of a daughter.  
— 25. At Calcutta, the Lady of W. D. H. Orlene, Esq. of a daughter.  
— 27. At Calcutta, the Lady of J. M. Von, Esq. of a son.  
— 28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Francis Allen, of a daughter.  
— 28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. F. Pereira, of the General Post Office, of a son.  
— 29. At Dum-Dum, the Lady of Lieut. J. W. Kaye, Artillery, of a daughter.  
— 25. At Calcutta, the Lady of James Ogilvie, Esq. of a daughter.  
— 25. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Alexander Anderson, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.  
— 25. At Calcutta, the Lady of Charles Lyall, Esq. of a daughter.  
— 25. At Calcutta, the Lady of J. G. Dicks, Esq. of a son.  
— 25. At Calcutta, the Lady of A. de H. Larpent, Esq. of a son, still born.

##### DEATHS.

Oct. 11. At Candabar, Major H. W. of the 45th Regt. N. I.  
— 21. Whilst on board the *Hero of Mahara*, on the passage from Calcutta to Geylon, Major H. W. Campbell, of the Bengal Artillery, fifth son of the late W. C. Campbell, Esq. of Farnham, N. B.  
Nov. 4. At Baroda, Caroline Elizabeth Houghton, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. James, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 12 days.  
— 4. At Mulligam, of a posthumous offspring, Maria, the wife of Archibald Graham, Esq. Surgeon, 15th Regt. N. I.  
— 5. At Rajahmundry, Assistant Surgeon A. Whist, attached to the 25th of Rajahmundry.  
— 24. At Calcutta, Roger Duns, Esq. aged 82 years and 3 days.  
— 24. At Calcutta, Master James Archibald, son of Mr. James W. Archibald, of the General Post Office, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Nov. 27. At Calcutta, Charlotte Amelia, the beloved daughter of Sir, and Mrs. T. Brown, Custom House, aged 11 months and 21 days.  
— 27. At Rajmahal, on board her husband's ship, Mrs. C. G. Bruce, aged 19 years and 10 months.  
— 28. At Calcutta, Ellen, the beloved wife of Henry Macindell, Esq. Secretary to the Military Fund.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25. The English Brig *Ripley*, J. Steward, from Liverpool 20th June, Madras 18th July, and Madras 8th November.

##### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Ripley*.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Townsend and five children, conductors of Public Works. From Madras.—Mr. A. Walker, 6th Regt. M. S. I.

##### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25. The *Scylla*, C. Maxwell, for the Mauritius.  
— 26. The *Christina*, J. M. Scoble, for Boston.  
The *Antares*, G. Maurel, for Moulmein.  
The *Irish*, G. Chase, for Boston.  
— 27. The *Uranus*, Scoville, for the Red Sea.  
The *Jeune Laure*, Lames, for Bordeaux.  
— 28. The *Richard*, J. K. Simpson, for Liverpool.  
— 30. The *Seip*, J. H. Spitt, for Moulmein.  
The *Asia*, Fleming, E. Rose, for London via the Cape.  
The *Apollo*, Langlois, for the Mauritius.

##### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Owen Glenadower*.—Messames Lindsay, Milner, Lyon and child, Peterson and two children, and Pearce; Miss Seymour; Major General Lindsay, C. B.; Lieut. Col. Deane, 21st Foot; Captains Elliot and Milner; Lieut. Macan, H. M. 44th Regt. and Andrew; Messrs. Lamb and Wagentreibner; the Rev. Mr. Lyon; two Misses Gray, and Master Ross.  
Per *John Fleming* for London.—Mrs. Rigby and four children, Mrs. Gordon and two children, the Rev. Messrs. Gordon and Hunsington; G. Boyd, Esq. Lieut. Dutton; Esquire Clarke, 41st Regt. and Master Hunsington.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Dec. 5, 1839.	To Buy.	To Sell.
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to the number from 1181 to 12000.	4	10 2	per Cent. Premium.
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.	3	8 0	Pm. 3 0 0 Pm.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1836-39.	10	8 0	11 0 0
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan.	4	12 0	5 0 0 Dis.
Second ditto.	5	0 0	5 2 0 Dis.
Third and Fourth ditto.	2500	0 0 Pm.	2400 0 0 Pm.
Bank of Bengal Shares, Union Bank Shares,	325	0 0	320 0 0 Pm.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That Proposals to Translate the Regulations, and Acts of Government into the Ooreah Language, will be received by the Secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., or Mr. D'Rosario, Church Mission Press, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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Ditto, third and oftener ditto, .....	8 0
It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.	

PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 20 Rupees a Year, if paid in advance.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 259. VOL. V.]

SERAPPORE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1839.

Price 2 Cds. Rs. monthly, or 20  
Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

**THE PRECURSOR.**—Nothing could afford a more decided confirmation of the propriety of starting a Steamer of our own, than the intelligence which has been received from England by the last Mail, extending to the 14th of October. The Court of Directors, we are informed, have shown a very unequivocal determination not to depart from the narrow and exclusive line of navigation, which they now have adopted. If any thing could have influenced them to embrace a more liberal policy, it would have been the continued adhesion of the Board of Control to the Comprehensive Plan; but even this has failed to correct the contracted ideas they have embraced. Every successive Mail brings only a repetition of disappointments, and the most sanguine among us must be convinced by this time, that the Directors will do nothing; and that if we wait till they are propitiated, we may wait for ever. If there had been the slightest disposition to meet the exigencies and the wishes of the community in general; if there had not existed a determination sternly to refuse all compliance with them, the Court would have directed that one experimental voyage, at least, should be made from Calcutta to Suez, in the height of the monsoon, to ascertain whether the voyage hence would be more successful than the attempt from Bombay, which has now experienced three successive abortions. The Directors appear to dread, lest such a plan should turn out to be feasible.

Our path of duty, therefore, is plain. We must start our own vessels, independently of any aid from Leadenhall Street. One vessel fairly under steam, others will, assuredly, follow. Our friends in England will hasten to our assistance, as soon as it is seen that we stand in little need of it. "When I really wanted a dinner," said Goldsmith, "nobody asked me. When I could command one myself, I was asked to twenty." Thus will it be with our steam communication. As soon as the Precursor has begun to perform her stated quarterly voyages, capitalists at home will begin to think it a great pity, and a burning shame, that she should be wittolent a companion—and the monthly series will soon be filled up. And Her Majesty's Ministers, who still declare themselves willing to aid any plan, with a hundred thousand pounds sterling a year, will scarcely alter their minds as soon as they perceive that there are vessels on the line, prepared to claim the fulfilment of their promise.

One thing, however, is certain, that if we do not obtain the Precursor, we shall have no steamer from Calcutta to Suez for the next ten years. It is a pleasing testimony to the value of the plan which Mr. Turtton has brought forward, that it should have suggested itself spontaneously to those who are able to judge of the real state of things at home, at the same time that it was first mooted in India. The London Correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing in the middle of October, says, "Therefore, unless you give your money for a Provincial Scheme, and buy a few vessels on your own account, you will have no chance whatever." Our own Correspondent in London, one of the warmest friends of Steam Navigation, says, in a letter received by the last Mail, "No further progress has been made in the negotiation with the East India Company, touching the Steam Company; and I have ceased to dwell on it. I wish you could get up a Great Eastern of yourselves, and thus have what can be done. You have money enough." This coincidence of opinion on both sides the water, proves the

necessity of the step which has been taken in Calcutta. Those who may have dismissed the idea of ever seeing a steamer start from Calcutta with their letters, or of ever availing themselves of one on their return to England, will, of course, withhold their support from this scheme. Those who still cherish a hope that Calcutta may possess its Sea Steamers, by which their letters and packets will be sent mouthly, and in which they themselves may hope one day to embark for the Pyramids and old England, let them come forward and support the Precursor, with heart, and soul, and purse. \*It is now our only hope.

**THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.**—The October Mail reached Calcutta on Friday morning last, in fifty-three days from London. If the preceding Mail was called barren, by what name shall we designate the present? Of political news, it brings us nothing. For the termination of the war in Spain, we were fully prepared by former accounts; the only addition to our intelligence now obtained is, that Louis Philip is likely to consolidate the Orleans throne, by marrying his son to the young Queen of Spain. Even the great Eastern question slumbers. The five powers are negotiating at Constantinople with an upper current of general interests, and an under current of particular interests upon the affairs of the East; a powerful and combined squadron of French and English ships occupies the Grecian seas, and the Turkish fleet is quietly anchored at Alexandria; and nothing is settled. Turkey and Egypt now occupy the attention, which was formerly fixed on Holland and Belgium; the scene of the conference has been transferred from the banks of the Thames, to the shores of the Bosphorus, and for ought we know, a new series of protocols may be about to commence, which shall end like the last, in leaving matters in *status quo*. Our sweet little Queen has paid her father's debts, and fallen out with her mother. Prince Albert, another Coburg, is described as sure of the family prize of the English crown. The American monetary crisis appears to be gathering to a head; and the Bank, which the inimitable Major Downing, of Downingville, laboured to prop up, with such unrivalled wit and humour, appears to be on the edge of bankruptcy. Still none of these are grave and striking events, calculated to give a deep interest to the present Mail. But there is one article of intelligence which fully redeems its character; and distinguishes this last Mail of the year from all its predecessors. Thomas Babington Macaulay, who left India, as it was said, amidst the curses of the Indian community, has been called into Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, constituted a Member of the Cabinet, appointed Secretary at War, and writes letters to his constituents, the electors of Edinburgh, from Windsor Castle. The man who was here denounced as a despot, and of whom it was predicted "He never shall sit in Parliament," has not only entered Parliament, as the representative of the Modern Athens, but has been received into the front ranks of the Ministry, and that a liberal Ministry, as a valuable acquisition! What his next step will be, it requires no conjury to foretell. Already in the Cabinet of Ministers, he will, of course, have the first refusal of any other situation which may fall in. His talents are not adapted for the War Office. As the *Times* observes, though a good reviewer in the *Edinburgh*, he will make but a

sorry reviewer at the Horse Guards. Sir John Hobhouse will soon be wanting a peerage, to which he has certainly as much right as Mr. Spring Rice. The Chair in Canon Row will then, in all probability, be vacated; and Mr. Macaulay's residence in India, and his acquaintance with Indian affairs, will naturally point him out as the legitimate successor of Sir John; and we may soon have to announce the appointment of the Right Honourable Thomas Babington Macaulay, as President of the Board of Control.

**THE RESUMPTIONS.**—We are happy to perceive that Government has, at length, yielded to the general wishes of its servants, by declaring that lands held under tenures which are found, on examination, to be fraudulent, shall be taxed at only half the rent paid by the cultivator. The subject has been urged for a length of time on the attention of the Supreme Authorities, by all those who were anxious that the operation of the Resumption Laws should fall as lightly as possible on the community, and that the rights of the State to the rent of alienated lands should be vindicated in a spirit of conciliation and indulgence. We congratulate the rent free holders on a concession, which goes far to lighten the severity of the laws. If the Government could further devise some plan for relieving the people from the exactions of the Native Officers employed in this department of the public service, no subject of reasonable complaint would be left. Perhaps our readers need scarcely be informed, that the Circular Orders of June 14th, 1837, laid it down as a rule, that the holders of rotten tenures should, on their being resumed, be required to pay a rental, calculated at three-fourths of the produce. Lord William Bentinck's long and memorable letter of the 26th Sept. 1832, laid down a more severe rule, and adjudged but twenty per cent. to the holders of such lands. This rule has impressively been modified in practice; and we have been credibly informed, that in some instances the settlement officers have been obliged to anticipate the arrangement which has now become law. Some of our Contemporaries are disposed to ascribe the present relaxation to the efforts of the Landholders' Society. What influence that body may have exercised among the Supreme Council, we are, of course, ignorant; though judging from the state of torpidity into which it has fallen since the reply of Government was received to its Memorial regarding Resumptions, we are not disposed to estimate that influence very highly; but of this we are certain, that the rule which has now obtained the force of law, was warmly advocated before this body had an existence. The new law is so reasonable and equitable, that we are not surprised to find the puternity of it claimed for the Society. The barristers of the Supreme Court, and the British India Society, have just succeeded in breathing new life into that dormant association; and it is said now to claim the remaining half of the rent of all tenures that were alienated from the State by fraud and collusion.

As the question of Resumptions is about to be discussed at home, it is almost redundant to open it anew in this country. Yet we cannot allow the following remarks of the *Hurkaru* to pass without some observation:—

"Now, whatever delusion there may be on other subjects at home, the principle of the Resumption law is so obviously founded on bad faith, that we apprehend there can be no delusion on that subject, on the part of those who may there oppose it; and when they learn how the law has been applied here, 400 cases decided in one day in favour of Government, they will, we suspect, be inclined to think, that all that has been said against it, falls short of the real demerit of this precious specimen of legislation. The argument of inequality of taxation, will fail of its effect; for the evil of inequality is remedied by a still greater

evil, when the equalizing process is opposed to good faith and justice."

We, on the contrary, are ready to prove,—if proof be still wanting,—that the principle of the Resumptions is founded on good faith, justice and equity; and that the *bad faith* lies at the door of those who fraudulently usurped the revenues of the State, and created the necessity of these Resumptions. We dread not the result of the closest and most searching enquiry at home into the nature of the Government demand. The more the subject is sifted, the clearer will the nature of the fraud, and the justice of Resumption, be apparent. It will be seen at once, when the subject is fairly examined, that it was after the acquisition of the country by the English Government, when from its ignorance of the revenue system of the exchequer, the collection of the land rents was entrusted to Native agency, that the great bulk of these fraudulent tenures were created; that thousands of deeds were forged; that tens of thousands of acres, of which the State had always enjoyed the rent, were clandestinely made over to private individuals, and that an annual revenue, not far short of a million sterling, was abstracted from the resources of the State. It will be seen, that as soon as the Government became aware of the pillage then going forward, the people were warned that no alienation made subsequent to the acquisition of the country by the British, would be recognized; and as the new deeds had, in many instances, been antedated, a proclamation was made, that no rent-free tenure would be deemed valid, which was not proved to have been held before the year 1765. To prevent further frauds, an office was erected for the Registration of all these deeds; but they continued to multiply in spite of every precaution. At the period of the perpetual settlement, in 1798, the rent of all the land in the three provinces was fixed for ever, with the exception of that which was held under free tenures; and it was distinctly stated, that no such tenure would be recognized, before its validity had been established by a judicial examination. Rules were drawn up, and a process of enquiry instituted, to determine the validity of these grants. Other rules have subsequently been passed, with the view to accelerate the enquiry, which is now far advanced to a completion. And is Government to be charged with bad faith and injustice, when, in these circumstances, it seeks the recovery of those revenues, which have ever belonged to the State, and against the alienation of which it has so constantly protested?

**THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.**—As we are not likely to receive a report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Landholder's Society, held on Saturday last, before our number goes to press, we must necessarily postpone any remarks we may have to offer to the following week. Meanwhile, however, we notice a glaring inaccuracy into which the *Hurkaru* has fallen, in his remarks on our article of last week. Our Contemporary charges us with having "impaired the integrity of that body, and held them up to reprobation, as associated for the purpose of misrepresentation." If he will peruse our remarks, he will find that we said no such thing. We spoke entirely in the future tense, of what might possibly happen in the progress of circumstances. We charged no misrepresentations on that Association; and for the best of all reasons, because it has, as yet, sent home no representations at all. But we did hint the possibility of their being put forth; and the more we are enabled to discover of the *animus* of the London Society, the more clearly does it appear a duty to point out the danger to which the Calcutta Association is exposed, of sliding into misrepresentations. This body is organized in India for the express purpose of obtaining redress for a supposed grievance, which

severely affects its pecuniary interests; and, however constitutional the means it may employ for relief, its feelings, exasperated by a sense of alleged injustices, are enlisted against the public authorities of the land. It has just formed an alliance with a body at home, which, in its reckless attacks upon every measure of the Government of India, appears to have forgotten altogether the necessity of preferring truth to rhetorical exaggeration. There can be no doubt that any representation from this country, which may serve to degrade the Government, and hold it up to the scorn and hatred of mankind, will be cordially welcomed in England, and made to resound through the kingdom. In these circumstances, we think it no impeachment of the integrity of the Landholders' Society, to suggest the danger of its being led, by the current of its own indignation against Resumption, to the adoption of statements and views which will not bear a strict examination. It resents attacks against those who are seeking to recover the alienated resources of the State, are not likely to be extinguished, or even soothed, by communications with a body like the British India Society. Of the spirit which animates the members of that Society, take the latest specimen from the speech delivered by Mr. Thompson, at Manchester, which appeared in *Tuesday's Englishman*.

"The Rev. Dr. Duff, than whom there is not a more sincere lover of India—a man whose life, whether he traverses this country to awaken public feeling, or labours in India itself, is devoted to the good of India. That reverend gentleman made use of the following words before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland the year before last:—

"Who can obliterate the long, black catalogue of treachery and plunder, devastation and death, that swells the revolting narrative of many of our earlier conquests? Ah! there have been deeds perpetrated by the sons of Britain on the plains of Hindoostan,—deeds that, in number, cannot be reckoned up in order,—deeds of unutterable infamy,—deeds that are engraven in characters of blood in the leafy scroll pages of history,—ay, and registered, as an eternal memorial against us, in the book of God's remembrance!"

"I have not, as you will hear me witness, during the two past lectures, nor will it be my object to-night, degraded the East India Company in your eyes. I have not occupied your time, or my own, in dragging to light the deeds of darkness that have been perpetrated in India; I have not spoken of treaties, of forgotten pledges, of insulted princes and princesses, of wholesale and stupendous robberies that have rendered those who have been guilty of them infamous for ever."

Even supposing all this to be as true as it is unfounded, what possible advantage, we would ask, can be expected from declaiming against supposed atrocities, of which the present members of Government at home and in India are quite as innocent as Dr. Duff or Mr. Thompson? Need we remind our readers, that there was a time when similar exaggerations and misrepresentations were echoed in Westminster Hall, and widely disseminated through our native land, by men of superlative talents, who had been misled by their informants; that those statements, which thrilled through the Senate, and at the recital of which, the beauty and fashion of England swooned away, when weighed in the balances of truth, were found utterly wanting. Read this magnificent burst of eloquence from Burke's speech against Hastings, in describing scenes of oppression at Dinagpore and Rangoon.

"The rattle and corn of the husbandmen were sold for less than a quart of their value, and their heirs reduced to wretchedness; the unfortunate owners were obliged to borrow from usurers, that they might discharge their bonds, which had unjustly and illegally been extorted from them while they were in confinement; and such was the determination of the infernal fiend, Dost Sing, to have these bonds discharged, that the wretched husbandmen were obliged to borrow money, not at twenty, or thirty, or fifty,

ty, but at six hundred per cent. to satisfy him! Those who could not raise the money, were most cruelly tortured: cords were drawn tight round their fingers, till the flesh of the four on each hand was actually incorporated, and became one solid mass; the fingers were then separated again by wedges of iron and wood driven in between them.—Others were tied two and two by the feet, and thrown across a wooden bar, upon which they hung, with their feet uppermost; they were then beat on the soles of the feet, till their toe-nails dropped off.

"They were afterwards beat about the head till the blood gushed out at the mouth, nose, and ears; they were also flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes, and prickly bushes, and, above all, with some poisonous weeds, which were of a most acerbic nature, and burnt at every touch. The cruelty of the monster who had ordered all this, had contrived how to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and son tied naked to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged till the skin was torn from the flesh; and he had the devilish satisfaction to know that every blow must hurt; for if one escaped the son, his sensibility was wounded by the knowledge he had that the blow had fallen upon his father: the same torture was felt by the father, when he knew that every blow that missed him had fallen upon his son.

"The treatment of the females could not be described:—dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of the country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view; the virgins were carried to the Court of Justice, where they might naturally have looked for protection; but now they looked for it in vain; for in the face of the Ministers of Justice, in the face of the spectators, in the face of the sun, those tender and modest virgins were brutally violated."

We need scarcely inform the reader that there is not one atom of truth in the whole of this representation; that it is from beginning to end as much a fiction, as the story of Salsburgh the Sailor; and that between them there is only this difference, that the one was created for harmless amusement; the other, to crush an opponent.

**BURMESE AFFAIRS.**—Intelligence has been received from Rangoon to the 20th of last month. It is of a highly satisfactory nature. H. M. S. *Conway*, on entering the Port, was greeted with a salute of thirteen guns. Nothing could exceed the civility and respect manifested by the public authorities to the Commander and his Officers. A dinner was put up by the Governor on the occasion; and he subsequently visited the vessel, and was enabled to examine the interior arrangements of this British man-of-war, and will, doubtless, communicate his astonishment to the Golden Feet. It appears that Tharrawaddie, if he ever entertained any warlike intentions, has laid them aside for the present; if his intentions were pacific, they have been abundantly strengthened; and there appears no prospect of our being forced into a war with the Burmese. A private letter from Rangoon, quoted in the *Moulmein Chronicle*, states that a Woungree is about to be deputed by the King to visit Rangoon, Bassein and Martaban, to "see that the peace is kept with the English, and that the Governors of those places adopt no measures likely to bring on a collision." The King has also expressed his desire to have foreign merchants reside at Ava, and has shown a degree of anxiety at the disappearance of a few of them, especially as there was "peace between his country and the English." The Woundock of Rangoon has gone so far as to acquire why the Missionaries, who left the country a year ago, had not returned. One of the negotiations of peace is, perhaps, to be gathered from the pacific tone of the *Moulmein Chronicle*, which has hitherto been in the habit of advocating a resort to the *ultima ratio* of the sword. We believe our Contemporary was as conciliatory when he urged war, as he is now in advocating peace. Situated at the head quarters of our Burmese po-

cessions, he is in the best position for watching the rise and fall of the political barometer, and estimating the probabilities of war or peace. When, therefore, we find him alluding with complacency "to a favourable change in Burmah's mind," we naturally conclude that the chance of war have, by a great measure, disappeared.

Our Contemporary has offered various conjectures respecting the cause of this change. We will not add to them. This, at least, however, we may be assured of, that while the mortification of defeat is kept fresh at the Burmese Court by our continued occupation of the conquered provinces, nothing but a firm conviction of our power, and a dread of consequences, can be supposed to keep a monarch, in the position of Burmah, from rushing into hostilities with us, to retrieve the national honor, and restore the integrity of the empire. It is highly possible that our successes across the Imdus may have been narrated in the royal presence, and that the continuation of peace with Burmah may have been secured, by the occupation of Cabul. Clutham used to say, that he would conquer French America, in Germany, and our successes in Afghanistan may, possibly, have dispelled all the dreams of war in which the Cabinet of Ava had been indulging. If this be the case, we think that the present pseudo disposition of the King is likely to continue. For at the same time at which he heard of our successes at Cabul, he must also have heard of our humiliation in China, in a scene nearer to his own country and interests. He must have received simultaneous accounts of the fall of Ghilzi, and the evasions of the Opium, and the ignominious expulsion of our Minister from Canton. Weighing both circumstances, he has, doubtless, come to the conclusion, that our triumph in the West is a surer indication of power, than our disgrace in the East is of weakness; and he has determined to act upon this judgment.

**OF EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.**—Our little discussion with the *Hurkaru*, on the extent of Editorial responsibility, we now bring to a close. Our Contemporary, after having made a general remark, that an Editor was held to adopt the sentiments of his Correspondents, when he abstained from refuting them, which general remark was calculated to fix on us, the responsibility of opinions foreign to our own, has discovered that there is no general rule without an exception. Unfortunately for us, the general rule is applied to the correspondence of the *Friend*; the exception is reserved for that of the *Hurkaru*. Our Contemporary published a letter, which charged us with venality, and venality of the deepest atrocity, because it involved the character of this great and magnanimous Government, as well as our own; and he did not refute the charge. His Correspondent, moreover, found him guilty of being suspected of a kindred venality, and this he denied. Both charges are said by the *Hurkaru* to have been viewed in the light of jocular remarks. We fully believe him; but how many of his readers would have discovered the concealed joke; or have supposed, after the general doctrine he had laid down, that he made an exception in our favour; and did not adopt that opinion as his own? But let that pass. We viewed the matter only in the light of a pleasantry. We thought we had caught our Contemporary tripping upon his own debatable ground. We intended, as far as it might suit that gravity, for which our Calcutta brethren are disposed to give us credit, even to be somewhat laughable; but our good Contemporary says we have taken up the matter in the spirit of our granduncle's review, the British, "who dip his pen in gall instead of honey." We intended to bring up our Contemporary to the confession, and to lay out him a

gentle stroke of the penitential crook; and he fancies we wished him to carry the faggot. No vain are all human wishes! And now with all "due solemnity," we dismiss the subject for ever, by asking him to read over his own file of correspondences during the year now about to close, and then to determine whether he is not obliged, in justice to himself, to give the exception he has now created, a very large retrospective application; in the next place we ask him to turn the exception into the rule; and, lastly, to apply it to us, and to all his other friends, as well as to his opponents; and that we may never have any occasion to revert to the subject again, we do now openly declare, in the face of mankind, that we have not been, are not, and never will be, responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

#### ANTIPATHY OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE TO RELIGION.

—We are found fault with by the *Hurkaru* for our observations last week on the necessity for Native education being taken up independently of Government. Three things were mentioned, as calculated to recommend such a course to the public. The first was the parsimony of Government in promoting education; and of that there can be but one opinion. Our Contemporary himself turns up his nose, at the liberality which allows a whole lakh of Rupees a year for the education of India. The second ground of objection we mentioned to the educational operations of Government, was the bigotry of the Education Committee in respect of the English language as the medium of instruction; and that is as much a fact as the other. The *Hurkaru*, so far from denying it, seems to consider that its existence furnishes one of the best recommendations of the Committee. We do not quarrel with him for his opinion. Both of us are agreed as to the fact: and we consider it condemnatory of the Committee; and many more are of the same opinion. We adduced, thirdly, the antipathy of the Education Committee to religion; and for this we are charged with being reckless in our attacks, and branding the Committee "as a set of atheists or infidels." We have used no such terms. We have conveyed no such idea.

As our Contemporary observes, we strenuously uphold the principle, that, in Government Schools, instruction in the Christian religion, or attempts at religious conversion would be out of place. We cannot, therefore, blame the Education Committee for carrying out that principle. But we do blame them for volunteering, as they have on many occasions done, their interference to prevent the young men under their instruction giving any attention to the gospel. In their desire to pursue their labours, uninterrupted by the jealous fears of the Hindoos respecting the religious profession of their children, and to prevent discord, perhaps, in Native families, through the introduction of Christianity amongst them, the Committee have thought it their duty to prescribe to the pupils of their Seminaries where they shall go, or not go, during the hours which should be at their own disposal. Whatever be the motive, they have come to warn their students against Christianity, and even to prohibit their listening to its advocates, as an offence against College discipline. In such circumstances, is it possible for their pupils to escape the conviction, that the Committee do not think well of what they take so much pains to make them disregard? Hindoos are not treated so. Nor are they particular about by-gones of general scepticism gaining ground amongst the students. Although books of Christian instruction be ejected, either with contempt, or dread, from the shelves of their libraries, such works as Hume's Essays may stand there unreprieved. All this betokens, we think, an antipathy to religion, which is

uneasily and injurious. Whether that antipathy be a personal feeling in the individual members of the Committee, or only an official principle, it is not for us to determine. We shall be glad to adopt the more charitable construction.

**DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S DESPATCHES.**—We have been favoured by the Publishers with the First Volume of the Indian Despatches of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Douglas has, it appears, extracted from the voluminous despatches of that illustrious commander, those which refer to his campaigns in the East, and is now publishing them for the instruction of the Army in India. As we are unwilling to review a work without a careful perusal of it, we must postpone a more lengthened notice to the next week, and would now content ourselves with recommending it to the gentlemen of the army upon a general view of its contents.

# WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

—The *Harkers* announces a report, that in consequence of the receipt of intelligence by Mr. McNaughten, Envoy at Calcutta, that 25 or 30,000 Russian troops had assembled at Khiva, he had ordered the Bombay and Bengal troops, who were returning to their respective territories, to stand fast. Our own letters received this morning from the returning army at Peslawar, make no mention of any such orders, but state distinctly that Sir Willoughby Cotton was to return to Meerut.

—The conflict with the mountaineers in the Khyber Pass, is now found out not to have been so disgraceful as was at first represented. They rushed down, armed in hand, and the Sikh troops immediately took to their heels. Our own troops were severely handled; a scene of confusion ensued; five or six were killed; and ten or twenty wounded; and five hundred camels were carried off, with all the provisions and luggage they bore.

—The *Englishman* informs his readers, that the question of appointing Deputy Unsworned Magistrates has been referred to England to the Court of Directors;—and that there have been nearly two hundred and fifty applications for these posts.

—From the same authority we learn, that Baboo Dwaraknath Tagore, whose daughter is stated by the Rev. Mr. Malcolm to have been married to a Peer Ali, never had a daughter.

## FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

—The Mail, with intelligence from England to the 14th of October, came in this morning, at a little after one. A précis of the intelligence brought on this occasion, will be found in a subsequent column.

—By the *Zenobia*, which brought the Mail, we learn that the Arabs made a combined and furious attack on Aalen; but were twice gallantly repulsed by the British troops, whose artillery mowed them down by scores. These children of the desert displayed great resolution. After they had been repulsed on their first attack, finding the fire slackened, they fancied that the ammunition of the garrison was expended, and made a second charge, in which they were equally unsuccessful. They are supposed to have lost between two and three hundred men. On our side, only one man was wounded.

—The several depots of the recruits for the Regiments now serving in Afghanistan, are ordered to assemble at Ferozpoor by the 10th of January next, from whence they will proceed to join their respective corps across the Indus.

—Mr. Drucken, it is said, is to be appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

—The voyage of the *Zenobia* Steamer has been very successful. Her average rate of steaming is stated at 8½ knots an hour. Her capabilities as a Packet are superior, and she is able to take more coal on board than is necessary for the voyage to Suva.

—Mr. Waghorn has zeal and enterprise in India under fresh obligations by his last and enterprising. But for his activity the *Mails* of the *Berenice* and the *Water Witch*, which had ar-

rived too late for the regular Steamers, would have been detained in Egypt a month. They were stowed in no fewer than 45 cases. He made a strong representation on the subject to the Pasha, and obtained his permission to embark in one of the Egyptian Steamers with the *Mails*. Strange to say, the only obstacle he met with, was from the officers of the British Consulate.

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7.

—Lord Auckland, with his suite, arrived at Delhi on Saturday, the 23d, and at 11 in the morning held a levee, which was numerously attended. On Monday, His Lordship attended a series of military manœuvres, which passed off with great spirit. In the evening he honoured the Assembly Rooms, in company with the Misses Eden. On Tuesday evening a play was got up, which His Lordship, family and suite attended. On Wednesday morning, shortly after day light, His Lordship left Delhi. Official information has been given to the authorities at Agra, that Lord Auckland expects to reach that city on the 14th of the present month. His Lordship will remain a fortnight, and then proceed to Gwalior, and through Jhansi, to Allahabad, where a Steamer will be waiting to receive him.

—The case of the *Ramess* versus Kistnaiah Roy, the minor, was brought up in the Supreme Court yesterday. It involved property to the extent of twenty-five or thirty lakhs of Rupees, about 200,000£. Mr. Turton, engaged on the part of the minor, stated that he had every reason to believe the matter would be amicably settled out of Court, it being a family suit.

—The Bombay papers speak with confidence of the establishment, without delay, of a studium in the Indus, which will go up the Sutledge as far as Ferozpoor.

—Sir James Cairage has proceeded in person to Sattara, where the ceremony of placing the new monument on the throne, in the room of the man whom we have deposed, was performed with all due solemnity. The *Review* is said by the *Bombay Times* to have been an imposing one, and that the pen of Emma Roberts alone was wanting to perpetuate it in lasting colours. The *Bombay Gazette* says, the Maharajah treated the scene with contempt and cracked some very pungent jokes on the Governor and his motives.

—Mr. Charles Prescott, of the *Madras* Civil Service, a passenger on the *Zenobia* from Suva, threw himself overboard in a fit of insanity.

## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9.

—Sir Jasper Nicholls was sworn in on Saturday, as Commander-in-Chief, and Member of Council, in spite of Sir Henry Fane's declaration to the Army, that he intended to keep the office in his own hands till the 1st of January next ensuing. It was Sir Henry's pleasure that Sir Jasper should be in Calcutta on the first day of the new year. Sir Jasper, however, very naturally anticipated what pleasure, on the strength of the Queen's Commission and the guns of the Port gave a very satisfactory proof of His Excellency's presence in Calcutta, on the 7th of December.

—His Honour, the Deputy Governor, gave a public entertainment to the new Commander-in-Chief, on Friday evening, at Government House, which was attended by a large body of Civil and Military Officers. By a strange oversight, the Bar and the Merchants were each represented by a solitary guest; and by a still stranger omission, one of the four estate, were not represented by a single suit.

—Information has been received, that a severe gale was experienced on the Coast, on the 16th of November. It did not spread as far north as Cuttack, nor does it appear as yet to have been felt as low down as Masulipatam; but at Vizagapatam and Coringa the effects were truly melancholy. A large number of craft was driven ashore, and it is said that in the neighbourhood of Coringa, the loss of life has been not far short of twenty thousand souls. Sixty Native vessels, laden with paddy, have disappeared.

—Mr. Pearson, the Advocate General, being about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, Government has appointed Mr. Turton to that office. We congratulate not only Government and Mr. Turton, but also the public, on the appointment. There is quite as little risk of his losing his own ill-fidelity of feeling, by serving a Government, at the head of which is Lord Auckland, as by accepting office under Lord Darnley.

—The attempt to blow up the *Equitable*, which found

dered not long since near Fultah, has not been successful. The train did not communicate with the wreck. Unless a more successful effort can be made, this sunken vessel will materially injure the channel.

— The order for the 21st Fusiliers to go to Madras, has been countermanded. They stand fast at Chinsurah. The new European Regiment is to be assembled at Hazareebang; the 9th Foot moves on to Agra.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

— The Calendar of prisoners now in confinement, and to be tried at the fourth Session of the Supreme Court, comprises fifty-seven individuals, and thirty-eight cases. This number is unreasonably large, considering that the New Magistrate Act is now in force. One case we perceive is that of a felonious Cooly for having stolen a brass Lota, value ONE RUPEE TWO ANNAS. Surely the Magistrates might have settled this cause, without the aid of erudite Judges, and a Grand Jury and a Petit Jury, &c. &c. Mr. James Smith, late a resident in this town, is, we find, to take his trial for having feloniously received two notes of 11,000 Rs., being part of the sum of which the Lucknow Mail was robbed some time back.

— A letter from Bombay states, that both Admiral Maitland and Sir Henry Fane were lying dangerously ill, and that little hope was expressed of their recovery.

— The Fourth Session of the Supreme Court opened yesterday. Sir Edward Ryan delivered the charge to the Grand Jury, of whom five were Natives. Mr. Dampier was chosen Chairman.

— Government has, at length, resolved to supply the various treasuries in the country with Iron Chests. It is singular that a measure of such obvious necessity should have been so long delayed.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

— The latest accounts from Bombay state, that Sir Henry Fane and Admiral Maitland, of whose recovery little hope was entertained, were reported to be out of danger.

— The *Berwick* started from Bombay on the 28th November, with no fewer than 15,635 letters for Suez. There has been a steady and progressive increase in the correspondence by steam; and the last is the heaviest Mail which has started.

— Mr. W. Prinsep and Mr. Stoopford were elected Directors of the Bank of Bengal on Monday.

— The 21st Fusiliers having been ordered to remain at Chinsurah, the *Enterprise* Steamer has just started for Madras, without troops. She returns with ten lakhs of Rupees of treasure.

— The mountaineers in the Khybur Pass, who recently discomfited a British detachment, and carried off 500 camels, have been met by the troops sent in pursuit of them, and totally routed. Their number consisted of 1,200, and their loss was severe. On our side, two officers were wounded; one severely; and nine sepoy. A battalion of Sikhs, who were coming up in the rear, on hearing of what was going forward, halted, and remained passive spectators of the scene. Since the army began its return from Cabul, not fewer than 2,100 Camels have been lost by death or capture.

— Further accounts received, regarding the gale of Coringa, give us reason to hope, that the loss of life was not more than 5,000 souls. Property to the extent of 70,000 Rupees has been lost.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

On the 22d November, the *Zanobia* arrived at Bombay with news from England to the 14th, and from Paris to the

16th October. The Mail reached Calcutta last Friday morning. It brings no intelligence of very great moment.

The rumours of Her Majesty's marriage with her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, are spoken of with greater confidence in their truth. The Queen Dowager is said to have been on a visit to Windsor, with the view of effecting a reconciliation between the Queen and her illustrious Mother; but on the 7th October it is reported, that because of the continued estrangement between the Queen and her Mother, the Duchess of Kent meditates a retirement to the Continent. Her Majesty has paid off the debts of her father, the Duke of Kent, the noblest son of George the III. The King and Queen of Belgium left England on the 20th of September.

The Ministerial arrangements have been completed, by the appointment of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, as Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet. Lord Seymour and Mr. Cley have been appointed Secretaries to the Board of Control.

The Revenue accounts are satisfactory. They show an increase on the year ending October 10, 1838, as compared with that ending October 10, 1838, of £1,713,971. The excess on the corresponding quarter of the year is £293,222. The increase arises chiefly from the Customs, which for the year give an excess of £1,091,677. There is also an increase in the Excise of £324,383, on the year. In the Stamps there has been a decrease of £127,681, on the year.

The Earl of Lauderdale died at Dunbar, on the 13th September, in his 81st year, and is succeeded by his son. Lord Rendlesham, a clergyman, also died on the same day, in his 48d year.

The investigation of the conduct of the Birmingham Magistrates, during the late riots, has been intrusted by Government to Mr. Duval, the barrister.

The weather in the latter half of September had been very unpropitious, and the harvest had, in consequence, turned out badly, both in the United Kingdom and in France, and the adjoining Continental Countries.

Col. Pasley has succeeded in exploding a cylinder, containing 2,320 lbs. of gunpowder, against the wreck of the *Royal George*, by a spark from a voltaic battery communicated at a distance of 500 feet. The result appears to have been highly satisfactory. Much of her timber has been set adrift, and some of her guns have been brought up.

Rear Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, Flag Captain of the *Victory* at Trafalgar, died on the 20th September. He wore, to his death, a miniature of Lord Nelson about his neck, which he had received as a present from his Lordship. According to his own directions, it was to be buried with him.

The Earl of Mount Edgcombe died on the 26th of September, in his 71st year.

Sir Hussey Vivian, Master General of the Ordnance, has dismissed fifteen senior students from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, as a punishment for brutal conduct towards their *fags*, and for general insubordinations.

Mr. Hancock's Steam Coach has made a most successful trip to Cambridge and back to London. It accomplished a mile in three minutes; and, with a heavy load, came up Royston Hill at the rate of eleven miles an hour. Mr. Brunel is reported to have succeeded in obtaining a railway speed equal to 200 miles an hour.

The Menai Bridge is undergoing a complete repair, having suffered considerable damage in the storm last winter.

On the 9th October, the Marquis of Bute was publicly entertained at Carlisle, upon which occasion the splendid

quack and ship canal completed at that town, at his Lordship's expense, were opened. Both Carlisle, and the neighbouring town of Newport, have risen within these few years to exultance as seaports, for the shipment of the coal and iron of Glamorgan and Monmouth; and whilst the Marquis of Ely has given suitable docks to the former, still more extensive accommodation of the same kind is being provided for the latter, by the enterprise of its own merchants united in a Joint Stock Company.

The Marquis of Huntly is bankrupt. His debts are said to amount to £600,000; and there do not appear to be assets to the extent of 1s. 6d. in the pound. It is a failure worthy of Cautina.

The high price of bread has caused great discontent in France; and the King appears to apprehend danger to himself. The Duke of Orleans has gone to Africa. The great pawn-broking establishment, the Mont de Piété, which in ordinary years advances from 18 to 21 millions of francs, will this year have advanced more than 25 millions upon 1,500,000 pledges; and the returns of the Saving's Banks are equally indicative of the depressed state of trade. A treaty between France and Texas was signed in Paris on the 25th September. France recognizes the independence of the republic; and the relations between the two countries are placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity. This is helping to establish a new stronghold of slavery. Paris papers of the 7th October state positively, that the French Government had instructed M. Ponsol to the effect, that Syria and Egypt are to be given to Mahomed Ali in hereditary sovereignty, and Candia for life.

Don Carlos has, at length, taken refuge in France, and Bourges has been assigned him for his residence by the French Government. According to the *Constitutionnel*, he addressed a letter to the King of the French, in which he expressed his readiness to renounce his pretensions to the throne of Spain, and to recognize the testament of Ferdinand, and the Acts of the Cortes abolishing the Salic Law, provided he was restored to his rights as an infant of Spain, which comprised a title to the crown in case of the failure of the heirs of Ferdinand VII.—that his sequestered properties be given him back—and a pension suited to his rank be allowed him from Spain, with liberty to reside at Salztzburg, where his wife possesses considerable property. Louis Philippe employed the Duke de Dantz to treat with Don Carlos on the renunciation of his claims; and the *National* announces that Don Carlos had sent to M. Labrador, his Chargé d'Affaires, in Paris, an authorization to recognize the Queen of Spain, and for Cabrera and the Comte d'Espagne to lay down their arms. The French King's next step, it is said, will be a negotiation for the marriage of the Queen of Spain with one of his sons. Cabrera is now the only rebel Chief in Spain, who refuses to submit to the Queen's Government. The Government is exhibiting a merciful spirit to its now prostrate opponents.

Attention has been greatly occupied in Portugal by the discovery of a deep laid conspiracy in favour of Don Miguel. The bitterness towards England, because of the Slave Trade Suppression Bill is unabated.

Switzerland is greatly agitated by the late proceedings at Zurich.

In the beginning of October the *Great Western* arrived from America, again making the passage in 12 days. Sickening and prevailing extensively and fatally in the New World. Canada was still in an unsettled state. A curious capture has been made on the American Coast, of a Spanish Schooner, *L'Armada*, which had sailed from Havannah for Cuba, with

fifty-four slaves, (mostly new arrivals from Africa), a white crew, several passengers, and a cargo of dry and other goods. After being two days at sea, the African rose and murdered all the officers, except two of the passengers, whom they kept alive to navigate the ship. They ordered them to steer in the direction of the rising sun, the way to their homes. But what with the influence of the gulf stream, and the rising of the sun to the north of east, they fell upon the coast of America, where they were taken by some revenue cutters of the United States. The law of the case is so complicated, that the poor Africans seem likely to escape, notwithstanding their murders.

Sir John Colborne has issued a proclamation, bearing date the 24th of August, and declaring martial law no longer in force in the district of Montreal.

Sir Lionel Smith, in replying to an address presented by the Baptist Missionaries in Jamaica, on his approaching departure from the Island, gives the highest testimony to their character, and the effects of their labours. Of the state of the emancipated negroes he says, "The first year of general freedom has passed away. What were the forebodings of its enemies?—Where are the vagrants?—Where the squatters?—Where the injuries against property, or the persons of white men? Out of the 300,000 oppressed slaves, let loose in one day to equal rights and liberty, not a human being of that mass has committed himself in any of those dreaded offences. Of his own difficulties Sir Lionel says, "Neither scurrilous abuse from the pulpit, or from the press, or repeated threats of persecution, have deterred me from doing my duty to the emancipated population. I have been more than rewarded by witnessing their sober joys in freedom." It is not surprising after this that persons of inferior station should be persecuted for befriending the Negroes. So we find it stated in an advertisement in the *Patriot*, that at the Assizes held at Montego Bay, in July last, various actions were brought against such persons. Amongst the victims of these proceedings were a Clergyman of the Church of England, a Missionary of the Baptist Society, and some of the Magistrates specially appointed for the protection of the Negroes. In each of these cases, the Jurors have decided against the party accused, and in most of them with enormous damages, with the evident purpose of bringing ruin upon the enemies of oppression. A liberal subscription has been begun in England to enable these parties to appeal to the Court of Error in Jamaica, and, if necessary, to the ultimate tribunal in England.

The Wesleyan Missionary Ship *Triton*, has sailed from Bristol for the Cape, New South Wales, New Zealand, the Feejee and the Friendly Islands with eleven Missionaries.

The Bishop of Exeter has delivered another charge, on the conclusion of which he was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Head in these terms, "My Lord, I protest against your unscriptural usurpation of apostolic authority." His protest he has since published at full length.

The Special Adjourned Meeting of the Congregational Union was held at Birmingham on the 6th, 9th and 10th of October; and a very numerous body of ministers and lay delegates attended from all parts of England. Dr. Radcliffe, of Liverpool, again presided. A series of Resolutions culled from the principles and outline of a Congregational Home Mission, were submitted to the assembly; and, after a very thorough discussion, were unanimously adopted. In expressing this event the *Patriot* remarks: "If indeed, there ever was a time, when it was either desirable or possible to prosecute Home Missionary efforts, without reference to distinctive views of the Christian Ministry itself, and of the discipline and liberty of Christian Churches, that time has



passed. But it is not upon this ground only that the Congregational Union have resolved to conduct their Home Missionary operations upon a system more strictly denominational. The principle upon which this determination rests, is, that such efforts are the express duty of churches *as such*. We rejoice exceedingly in this movement, and the exhibition of the principle in which it originates. Analogous proceedings in reference to Foreign Missions cannot be much longer delayed.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. David Welsh, D. D., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's sole and only Master Printers in Scotland, in the room of Dr. John Lee, resigned.

The Rev. W. McNulty, B. A., Trinity College, Dublin, has been refused ordination by the Bishop of Barbadoes, because his wife is a Roman Catholic. The wife of the late Bishop of Norwich was a Roman Catholic, and had in the Palace a Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Edinburgh Presbytery of the United Associate Synod held a long and deeply interesting meeting in the beginning of October, at which nearly every member delivered his sentiments respecting the best means to be employed in obtaining a *revival of religion*. A Committee was appointed to put the suggestions which had been made into a practical form.

The Presbytery of Auchtermear have appointed the Rev. Peter Morrison, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to labour in the parish as a "Missionary," pending the decision of the case between the General Assembly and the House of Lords.

The Deputation appointed by the General Assembly to visit Palestine, being in Leghorn, on their way distributed some religious tracts, information of which was sent to Florence, whence an order came back, banishing them from Tuscany for ever. In the meantime, however, the reverend delinquents had banished themselves.

The Emperor of Russia has made short work with the Bishop of Augustowa (Poland), who in his late charge to his clergy, prohibited their sanctioning any mixed marriage, though both parties should consent to educate their children in the Catholic faith. The Bishop has at once been deposed, and deprived of his income.

The Wesleyan Centenary Fund has reached £220,000; and when the returns from the Mission Stations arrive, it is thought, it will fall little short of a quarter of a million sterling.

The Lords of the Treasury have granted Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, £400 from the Royal bounty, towards the expense of printing the Scriptures in raised letters, for the use of the blind. The New Testament and Genesis are already done, and Mr. Alston has received promises from all the blind asylums in the kingdom, except one, that they will take a number of copies.

The rumour is repeated that Lord Minto is to be the successor of Lord Auckland, as Governor General of India: but the *Herkyn*, on the authority of a private letter, reports that Lord Howick has been offered the appointment, and will probably accept of it. We doubt not he would fill the office with honour to himself, and benefit to the country.

On the 2d October, Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, the new Commander-in-Chief at Madras, was appointed by the Court of Directors, Second Member of Council at that Presidency.

Sir Archibald Campbell having declined the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, in consequence of ill health, Lieut. General Sir Thomas Mordaunt, Bart., K. C. B., has received it.

Col. Campbell, II. M. Consul General in Egypt, has been recalled at his own request, and George Lloyd Hodge, Esq.,

late II. M. Consul General in Servia, appointed his successor.

The Overland Mail from Calcutta to the 17th July, and Bombay the 2d August, reached London on the 21st September.

The *Fernon* finally sailed from Portsmouth on the 17th September: she is, therefore, rather overdue, having been now 86 days out.

The Nuwab Ekmal-doo-dowlah, Prince of Oude, is visiting the chief Courts of Europe, and is expected back in England in time for the next Session of Parliament, in order to furnish Lord Brougham with a new string to harp on, in the advocacy of his claims. This is another of the hopeful connections of the British India Society; in whose proceedings the Nuwab has taken a part.

Nothing farther has been done for the promotion of Steam Communication between England and India, except that all the obstacles are traced up a little more distinctly (which was scarcely necessary) to the Court of Directors, and some activity has been displayed in awakening the public attention in England to the subject. The claims of the Precursor Scheme, as we have elsewhere urged, are greatly advanced by this repetition of the disheartening intelligence that nothing is to be hoped for at home.

On the 25th September, a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held, at which there was a very interesting discussion on the connection of our Indian Government with Idolatry. It was introduced by Mr. Poynder, on the presentation of a petition from the Clergy of Bristol on the subject. He was supported by Mr. Hankey, Mr. D. Solomon, the eminent Jew, Major Oliphant, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, and Sir C. Forbes. We shall hereafter present to our readers the best report of the discussion we can find.

The East India Company's Steamers, *Queen* and *President*, with round, and *Sesotris* and *Cleopatra*, with square sterns, are to be armed with heavy metal. The three latter have been launched.

A return has been printed by order of the House of Commons of the territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India Company for the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, with an estimate of both for 1838. In the year 1835, which was that succeeding the abrogation of their Charter as a trading Company, and in which the greater part of their commercial assets were realised, there existed a surplus of income over expenditure of £8,000,000, after deducting a sum of £2,000,000, set apart for the formation of a guarantee fund for the proprietors of East India Stock. In 1836, the surplus was £2,000,000; in 1837, £2,470,000; and for 1838 the estimate of surplus is £1,300,000. The public debt of the Company at the several Presidencies, on the 1st of April, 1837, is stated at £30,400,000; and the interest on it at £1,440,000.

Mr. Trevelyan's volume, on the Education of the People of India, is reviewed in the *Edinburg Review* for October; it is said, by the celebrated John Foster.

No advance has been made towards a settlement of the affairs of Turkey and Egypt.

On the China question nothing has been ascertained, except that the subject is under the consideration of Government, and Lord Palmerston has suggested that shipments of goods for China must be highly inexpedient in the present posture of affairs. The *Ariel* is at Aden waiting for the dispatches for China, with which she is prepared to start, the instant they are received. At the October sales 2,605,000 lbs. of tea were offered. The biddings were brisk, and prices still higher than before.

On the 11th November an attack was made by about 6,000 Arabs, on the British garrison at Aden. They were repulsed with considerable slaughter. Our troops had only one man killed.

The *Zenobia* is said to do well as a Steam Packet. She averages  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. The *Hugh Lindsay* arrived at Aden on the 9th November, and proceeded on her voyage on the 12th.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	<i>Cs.'s Rs. As.</i>
C. Llewellyn, Esq. ....	to Dec. 1840, 20 0
Captain M. Smith, ....	to Dec. 1840, 20 0
Capt. N. Jones, ....	to Dec. 1840, 25 0
John Ingils, Esq. ....	to March 1841, 25 0
Lieut. G. Browne, ....	to Feb. 1841, 26 0

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

**WHITEFIELD'S FIELD PREACHING.**—It was at a place called Hannam Mount, about three miles from this city, that the celebrated Mr. Whitefield preached his last sermon in the open air; and the tree under which he then stood and proclaimed the gospel is still in existence. It is intended to hold services on the same spot of ground in the afternoon and evening of Tuesday week, the 3rd September. The following ministers have already engaged to preach on the occasion: Messrs. I. H. Roper, Thos. Winter, Evan Probert, Wm. Lacy, and John Glenville. Should the weather be favourable, it is expected that such a season, connected as it will be with the associations of former days, will be the means of attracting a large concourse of people. At the late centenary commemoration at Stinchecombe Hill, it was considerably desirable and important to endeavour to extend the system of field preaching, and the proposed meeting at Hannam Mount is in accordance with a resolution which was then passed.—*Bristol Mercury.*

**ASCERTAIN PREVIEW.**—Already (in the middle of the third century) the constant and lucrative tendency of a system, essentially superstitious, to fix the attention, even of the best of men, with more solicitude, upon what is extrinsic and symbolic, than upon what is moral, spiritual, and rational, had fully developed itself in Cyprian's time.—Indeed it is the general characteristic of the early as of the later Church writers; and it is the capital article of the contrast, which so forcibly strikes us, in comparing the writings of ancient religious literature, with the Scriptures. The apostles, without contemning or forgetting that which is exterior, give all their serious cares to that which is substantial—to the weighty matter of the soul's condition, spiritual and moral. The Fathers, on the contrary, without contemning or altogether forgetting, that which is substantial, are forgetting themselves perpetually, in their modern attitudes, and eluding about that which is subsidiary only and visible—the form, the institution, the discipline, the canon—in a word, the husk of religion, fondly thinking, that so long as the *mind and shell of piety* could be preserved without a flaw, there could be no doubt of the preservation of the kernel. Alas! these ill-directed anxieties left the adversary, at his leisure, to perforate the shell, and to withdraw the kernel, almost to the last atom? The good Archbishop (Cyprian) after saying, that "the continence and pudicity, proper to a nun, do not consist merely in the inviolate perfection of the body," leads the modern reader, at least, to surmise, that he is about to recommend the inward and spiritual grace of genuine purity of heart—but no, this is not what he is thinking of. "True modesty, besides the integrity of the body, consists in the fair and modest attire and ornament of the person." Here is excellent Quakerism, as well as popery; and both sixteen hundred years old.—*Ancient Christianity.*

**REAGERS.**—On occasion of the settlement of Mr. Staiths with the Baptist church at King's-road, in this town, it had been resolved to make an effort for the liquidation of the debt remaining on the chapel, amounting to 200*l.* For this purpose a tea party of the congregation, and their friends of other denominations, was held on the 19th inst., when nearly 300 persons partook of that refreshment in the chapel, which had been commodiously and even elegantly prepared for the festivity. After tea Mr. Staiths presided, and was immediately supported by the Rev. Edward Hinton, of Devonshire-square, London, the former pastor; the Rev. Messrs. Lee, Rile, Woolley, and Fuller, also assisting; the Rev. Messrs. Legg, Curwen, and Laurie being by various causes denied the pleasure of attending. Various short and some deeply interesting addresses were delivered, and in about an hour it was announced that the entire sum had

been contributed. The spirit which characterised the meeting throughout was eminently liberal and affectionate, and afforded a delightful omen of future peace and prosperity.—*Pat.*

**METHODIST CENTENARY FUND.**—The amount of the first instalment to this fund actually received by the General Treasurer is about 102,500*l.*—*Ibid.*

**THE CONFERENCE.**—On Tuesday week, at Brunswick chapel, Liverpool, 22 young ministers were ordained. In addressing them, the President related that "in the most and best sense they were in the apostolic succession," and in addressing the congregation he said, "Good people, these are they whom we believe God wills as this day to ordain elders." In Pitt-street chapel on Sunday afternoon nine ministers, who had been for a series of years employed in foreign stations, received an official and public recognition. The Committee of the Theological Institution presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Conference:—"That the Committee recommend that, at least until a larger institution be erected, an additional house be procured, in the neighbourhood of London, with a design to form a preparatory branch; and that the Rev. John Farrar be appointed tutor and governor." The case of the Rev. T. Galland, M. A., who had published a letter in reference to the scheme of Normal Education, came before the Conference in the form of a complaint that he had infringed the rules and usages of the body. Mr. Galland made such explanations as were satisfactory to the Conference, and precluded the necessity of prosecuting the question. Several ministers have been compelled partially to retire from the scenes of ministerial activity and toil. We subjoin a list of their names:—F. Derry, R. Morton, G. Hudson, R. Meison, J. Meek, W. M'Nair, Russell, 1st, H. Cawson. In Ireland, Messrs. D. Waight, M'Corrick, and Barrows. It was unanimously resolved, that the next Conference shall be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Christ. Adv.*

### EDUCATION.

**THE FIREBIRD** is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in with the roof of childhood, gives form and colour to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honours of a college, but all are graduates of the hearth.—*Firebird Education.*

**LONDON UNIVERSITY.**—Lord BROUGHAM is moving for copies of the charter of the Loggion University, and the charter of the University College, (London), said he had come to the resolution of giving up the subject of education to his noble friend at the head of the Government. He hoped his noble friend would apply to it his vigorous and manly understanding, and give it the benefit of all the resources which he would derive from his situation, and from the assistance of those who supported him in that House. It was needless to say with what cordial affection he should greet his noble friend's entrance upon such a course, or with what feelings his bosom would be filled when he beheld his noble friend taking a part which would enoble his Government with a glory that would never fade. (Here the noble and learned lord was visibly affected.) However desirable it might be to see established a plan of national education, in which the Church of England should have no pre-eminence, such a plan was utterly impracticable. Rightly or wrongly—for that was quite another question—our whole system of civil ecclesiastical polity gave *de jure* as well as *de facto*, a preference to the Established Church. On this principle he had proceeded in 1810 and in 1820, when he recognized the pre-eminence of the Church of England by proposing to give to the parish priest a veto upon the appointment of schoolmasters. Dissenters met him in consultation upon the question; they candidly told him their objections, soundly propounded their principles, and consistently urged their claims. Among all those whom he had met he had made but one convert—that convert was Scotland, and only of an unqualified nature, but of all love, of all reverence, of all veneration, in the eyes of every one of his pupils—of his flock—nay, of his fellow-countrymen—he meant the Rev. Dr. Lyndsay, who expressed himself in him (Lord Brougham) in these words:—"My friend, I hate Episcopacy, and I detest Papacy; but rather than the schism of this country should be lost here and perilled hereafter by remaining in ignorance, I would suffer them to remain the Pope of Rome himself." These were the last words uttered by that venerable man on the subject, for he died suddenly the very next day, leaving to his faithful this strong memorial of his good sense, his liberality, and his universal philanthropy. The difficulties which stood in the way of a system of national education, arose from a feeling which it was mortifying and humbling to think upon, but which prevailed equally among the Churchmen and Dissenters. Churchmen had done much for the cause of education; and Dissenters had done much for the cause of education;—both prized it highly, respected it deeply, and loved it dearly; but yet such was human frailty—such was the weakness of our imperfect nature, even when we were seeking the best objects, and were animated by the purest and noblest feelings, that there was one thing which both Churchmen and Churchmen prized;

still more highly, and which they loved still more dearly, and that was—victory. Churchmen desired to see the people instructed, but they desired still more to keep down the Dissenters. The Dissenters wished for national education, but wished a little more to pull down the Established Church. It was owing to the existence of these feelings that the interests of education appeared to have fallen hopelessly prosaically. But there was still hope if the Government would introduce a measure founded upon Catholic principles: he was ready to take his share of the unpopularity which would arise from giving a predominance to the Established Church in a system of national education; and, what was still more important, those with whom he acted in this question, and who had much more influence than himself, were ready to take their share of this unpopularity.—*Christ. Adv.*

## SCIENTIFIC.

**FALLING STARS.**—During the night of Friday and Saturday last, the 9th and 10th August, the heavens were bewitched with little falling stars of extraordinary brightness. Mr. Forster counted above 600 of them. It is not a little singular that the peasants of Franconia, and Saxony, have believed for ages past, that Saint Lawrence weeps tears of fire which fall from the sky every year on his fête (the 10th August). This ancient popular German tradition, on observation, has been found within these few years to be a fact, which engages the attention of astronomers. The inhabitants of Brussels can bear witness that in the night of the 10th this year Saint Lawrence shed abundances of tears.—*Brussels Paper.*

**A NEW COMET.**—The following notice of a new comet, visible only through the telescope, is given by the *Notizie del Giornale*, of Rome, of the 10th inst.—“It first appeared in the tail of the dragon, and may not be seen between the stars Kappa and Lambda. When discovered on the 14th it was confounded with a nebula, extremely weak, and it will be in vain to search for the comet until this nebula has been made out.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**—*Birmingham, Tuesday.*—The first general meeting of the members was held this evening, at the magnificent and capacious Town-hall. The Rev. W. V. Hickson, president, in the chair. The Marquis of Northampton and Earl Dartmouth, the two vice-presidents, took the chair soon after eight o'clock. The president opened the proceedings with an elegant address.

**TUESDAY.**—The first paper read was a memoir from Dr. Ure, on the elastic force and density of steam, which he had undertaken, at the request of the association. In the course of his observations, he regretted that chemists in this country did not substitute Bessemer's thermometer for that of Fahrenheit, as the divisions of the latter were very anomalous.—Mr. Huxley related the result of his experiments on the power of different species of wood to resist a force tending to crush them. The results showed that the strength depended materially on the degree of dryness of the different kinds of wood which were submitted to experiment, and which would prove of considerable practical interest to builders. It was suggested that similar experiments should be made with respect to the quantity of water lost in drying and the effect of seasoning wood.—A communication was next made from Mr. Fairbairn on his experiments on the tension of iron which were in progress. In all the bars there was a constant increase in the deflection, rendering it very probable that time only was necessary to break the whole of them, though in some of them the power must be great; but as yet nothing certain could be predicted.—A Mr. Cottain exhibited a brick and die-making machine, invented by the Marquis of Tweeddale, which possessed some very peculiar advantages. The importance of obtaining bricks more perfect and with greater economy had been proved by the efforts made upon the subject; but as yet, although nearly thirty patents had been taken out on the subject, none had been successful. In this machine the clay was carried under the rollers in a compressed state, as an engine, and was cut into perfectly uniform shapes, which had but to be carried away to be baked. One revolution of the machine, which took one minute, produced thirty bricks, and one man and two boys were able to produce 30,000 bricks in a working day.

**Section F.—Statistics.**—Mr. Rawson read a document, entitled on Inquiry into the Criminal Statistics of England and Wales. The average number of persons committed or bailed to take their trial before the quarter sessions, assizes, and local courts, between England and Wales proper, during five years, was 22,174. The variation between the highest and lowest annual numbers during the period was 143 per cent. There was a considerable decrease in the number of commitments in 1825 and 1826, compared with 1824, amounting in the average of these two years to 8 per cent.; while in 1837 and 1838 there was an average increase of 4 per cent. compared with the two intermediate years. It is worthy of remark, that this variation was only slight in the two sexes. The decrease in 1835 and 1836 occurred entirely amongst the male sex, for the number of female commitments slightly increased, and the increase in 1837 and 1838 was more than four times as great among the females as the males. Malicious offences against property have decreased 36 per cent., whilst offences against property, with violence, have increased seven per cent.

and against property, without violence, together with forgery and offences against the currency, have increased 18 per cent. The various subjects were classified in detail, and the paper excited considerable discussion.

We regret not having space for an account of the other papers that were read.

Before the Association adjourned it was resolved, that the next annual meeting shall be held at Glasgow.—*Christ. Adv. Sept. 2.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**LIBERATION OF THE COURTNEY PRISONERS.**—Ford, Foreman, Griggs and Wright have been released from Maidstone goal, where they were imprisoned for their share in the laudable Courtney riots at Houghton-on-the-Hill last year. They have signed and published a declaration expressive of their regret for their folly and delusion in that unfortunate affair, and acknowledging the justice of their sentence and punishment.—*Put.*

**A CHAISTIST CHAPEL.**—A room has been licensed at Trowbridge as a place of “religious worship” for the Chartists, on the floor of which is printed “Democratic Chapel.”—*Wilt Gazette.*

**THE REV. MR. STEPHENS** was tried on Thursday at Chester assizes, for having spoken seditious on the 14th of November at Hyde. There were two other counts varying the charge in the indictment—one charging the defendant with riot, and the other with being present at an unlawful assembly. Witnesses were examined at great length in support of the charge. The prisoner addressed the jury: he spoke, for five hours, but called no witnesses. The jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.—The learned judge then, after complimenting the defendant on the talent and ability with which he had conducted his defence, and (says the *Morning Post*) regretting the duty the law imposed upon him, sentenced the rev. gentleman to eighteen months' imprisonment in the goal of Knutsford. Mr. Stephens then applied to the court for permission to have the use of writing materials. The Attorney-General had no objection to the part of the Crown, as it was his wish to make Mr. Stephens's imprisonment more unpleasant or oppressive than could be avoided. Mr. Stephens then withdrew to the custody of the officers. The trial did not terminate off nearly nine o'clock.—Mr. Blundell, who was tried for forgery on Sir Thomas Stanley and acquitted, was on Thursday found guilty of embezzlement, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.—*Christ. Adv.*

**THE CHAISTIST DIVERSION** is almost over. We do not mean that the political principles of Chartism are, or are likely to be, extinct. But the brief career of violence draws towards its close. The hot-headed, or false-hearted leaders, by whose cowardly counsels it was instigated, had evidently little hold on the great body of working men, or Ultra-Rational politicians. Multitudes have obtained whatever they asked from Parliament for the preservation of the public peace. So far as that purpose was concerned, their hands have been strengthened by all parties. Nor have they been thwarted by juries: every material conviction which they sought for they have obtained. They have been strong enough and wise enough to blend mercy with justice. Some local outbreaks may yet exhibit the struggles of the exasperating spirit of delusion, but substantially it is quelled. And this has been accomplished by the repression of violence, not the suppression of political opinion. The condition of Chartism offers no excuse for postponing the mention of political or social reforms. It presents every inducement for a Government to display its purposes, and to prepare itself for their realization.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**THE PROPOSED MODEL PRISON.**—It is reported that negotiations are on foot for the purchase of a piece of ground at Barnsbury Park, Islington, on which is to be erected the new Government model prison. The sight is near Copenhagen-houses, with a cold bleak atmosphere and a deep clay soil, which renders the ground generally damp; but, standing upon a hill, it is capable of effectual drainage.—*Put.*

**A STRONG DRINK, MURDER, AND THE GALLOW'S.**—Yesterday morning the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect at St. Ann's Garrison, upon the person of Corporal Patrick Gleeson, of the 30th Regiment, who was convicted at the late Sessions of the wilful murder of Acting Sergeant Major Fletcher, of the same regiment. At a quarter after ten o'clock a square was formed around the gallows, composed of a detachment of the 30th and the regiments in garrison. At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock the criminal arrived at the foot of the gallows, accompanied by his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Rector of Chapel Brixton, and surrounded by the mounted and foot police. Agleam of silence now pervaded the vast multitude of spectators, and the soldiers seemed deeply affected. After an interval of about ten minutes spent in prayer, the unhappy man pulled off his boots, lowered the green kerchief from his neck, bound his head with it and ascended the drop. There was not the slightest alteration in his countenance from what he exhibited in the Court House dur-

ing his trial; the same settled firmness and apparent resignation. The rope having been adjusted, he proceeded to address the soldiers around him in substance as follows:—

"Brother soldiers and courtesies, take warning by my example; listen to my dying words—abstain from drinking intoxicating liquors, for that has brought me to this untimely end. A report was in circulation that a conspiracy to take the life of the sergeant existed with two or three men of the company, and that I was the leader. With my dying breath I assure you there was no such thing; no mortal knew my intention; it was known to myself alone and to my God, in whose awful presence I shall soon be, I pray you all to forgive me. I have no one to blame but myself, and the use of strong drink."

During the delivery of this address, which he made in a strong and clear voice, the conflict was indeed terrible; his bosom heaved frightfully, and twice he raised his eyes to Heaven and gasped for breath. After concluding the last work of his address, the drop fell, and after three slight convulsive struggles it was all over! He was not blind-folded, and we are told that green being the colour of his regiment, was the cause of his hiding his head with a green handkerchief.—*Barbadoes Liberator, June 28.*

**NEW MODES OF RESURRECTION.**—At the annual meeting of the Bristol Human Society, on Tuesday, the Society's silver medal was presented to Dr. Fairbairn, of Clifton, for his exertions in recovering a boy who had been under the water in the floating harbour a quarter of an hour, and another quarter of an hour had elapsed before the Doctor could operate upon the body. The most remarkable feature in this case is the new mode by which Dr. Fairbairn succeeded in his laudable object; namely, by closing the mouth with his finger, sucking off the foul air from the lungs through the nostrils and promoting respiration by pressing on the abdominal muscles on the sides. The usual method is to inflate the lungs, but it is very seldom that persons are recovered by this method if they have been longer than a few minutes under water.—*Worcester Journal.*

**HOW TO ESCAPE HANGING.**—In the course of an inquest held before Mr. Wakley, the body of a man who had cut his throat, a juror expressed his surprise, that the blood had not suffocated him the instant after the act. The Coroner said that when persons severed the wind-pipe the blood scarcely ever went down. On the contrary, the windpipe being open caused a person to breathe freely until nearly all the blood had gone from their bodies. It was a common practice, where persons were affected with stoppage of the blood, to open the windpipe below the seat of the disease, to enable them to breathe freely. In fact, it had been known, both in this and other countries, that men who had been sunning enough to open their own throats below the place where the rope was adjusted. The consequences had been, that, after hanging upwards of an hour, they were delivered over to their friends, who by attention frequently recovered them.—*Christie's Ad.*

**KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.**—At a meeting which took place the other evening for the purpose of forming a North London Mechanics' Institution, Mr. Basil Montagu, as an illustration of the maxim that knowledge is power, related the following anecdotes:—He was walking a few months ago in Portland-place, when he observed a large crowd of people assembled, and found that it was in consequence of a large mastiff dog having a seizure in his gripe. Several persons tried by pulling the mastiff's ears, and by biting and pinching its tail, to make it let go its hold, but in vain. At last a delicate and dandified young gentleman became up, and making his way through the crowd into the circle, requested to be allowed to separate the dog; assent was given amid jeers and laughter, when the dandy slowly drew from his pocket a large snuff-box, and having opened it, he pinched himself in his fingers again into the box, and withdrawing a larger pinch, deliberately applied it to the mastiff's nose. The snuff operated so powerfully on the animal's olfactory nerves, that it not only immediately let go its hold, but made its escape as fast as it could. The dandy was loudly cheered, upon which he stopped for a moment, and said, "Gentlemen, I have merited given you a proof that 'Knowledge is power.'"

The Duke of Wellington related in the debate respecting the Government patronage of idolatry in India, that soldiers ought not to be very nice in matters of conscience; and, in fact, religious scruples have never met with favourable consideration at the Horse Guards, where Turkish reigns paramount. When the late Rev. Mr. Latrobe was in Cape Town, during the administration of that prince of Tory governors, Lord Charles Somerset, some observations of disapproval on the part of his Lordship towards the Missionaries led the worthy Moravian clergyman to remark in pleasant manner, that he wondered His Excellency should speak against Dissenters, as he was himself instrumental in making Dissenters by wholesale. Lord Charles, surprised at the startling suggestion, asked the reverend gentleman to explain himself, protesting that he hated Dissenters like the devil. Mr. Latrobe replied, that, in making the soldiers a South Sea religion, he attended the Church of England. His Lordship was conversing good Church of Scotland men into Episcopallians, who were Dissenters in Scotland. Upon which His Excellency laughed and said, "Mr. La-

troupe, you do not understand these matters. Every man, on touching the King's money, becomes a Church of England man." Such is, we believe, the prevailing Tory doctrine.—*Ibid.*

**OLD LEGISLATION.**—An antiquarian friend has directed our attention to the following extract from an Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the reign of Queen Margaret, 1284: "We do not know whether he wishes it to be re-enacted, and to have full effect during the reign of our present Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria." It is quaint and curious, but the true spirit of her most illustrious Majesty, like maiden ladies, of both high and low estate, will be liberate to bespeak ye man she likes; albeit, if he refuses to take her till he be his wife, he shall be murther in ye summe of an hundredth punde, or less, as his estate may be; exceptie and always gif he can mak it appear that he is beirtoith to ane ither woman, that then he shall be free."—*Dundas, Papir.*

**MARRIAGE.—RAILROAD AWARD AGAIN.**—A few days ago a happy couple, members of two highly respectable families in the neighbourhood, were joined in wedlock, at the old church, Wandsworth, and the bride and bridegroom having fixed on Southampton as the place for spending the "honey moon," carriages were in attendance to convey them and their friends to the nearest station on the Southampton line of railway, as soon as the ceremony was concluded. On the arrival of the train at the station, the bride was placed in one of the first rate carriages, and the bridegroom deposited in a proper place of security, but while the bridegroom (M. D.) was taking leave of a number of friends who had accompanied him to the spot, the conductor gave the word "all right, go on," the engineers turned on the steam, and in an instant the train shot off at so rapid a rate as to be out of sight. The feeling of the gentleman who had been deprived of his bride so soon, may be more easily conceived than described. The emergency seemed naturally to perplex him much, but he at length determined on "posting" it to Southampton, and four horses were at once put to one of the carriages, and the vehicle was driven off at a pace little short of railroad speed.—*Pat.*

**ROSE AMATEURS** are on the watch for the slightest differences. This rose is remarkable for its speed, the other for its thorns; one is remarkable for the absence of some beauty; a second reflects all its value from not having the slightest odour; and there is another which would lose nearly all its importance if it did not give forth a slight smell of bugs. The rose plant departs from the common rose the more it is esteemed by zealous amateurs. Happy man would he who possessed a rose that produced grapes, and who could drink the wine of his roses. We have seen a rose-tree, the possessor of which explains that at five years, since he obtained it from seed, it has never flowered. Fortunate mortal! were fortunate himself if next year he can boast that it produces not a leaf!—*Ibid.*

**ACCIDENT AT A LUCIFER MANUFACTORY.**—At about noon yesterday, the neighbourhood of Queen-street, Finsbury, was greatly alarmed by a loud explosion at the Lucifer Match-manufactory in the street, the windows of which were completely demolished and driven out by the force of the concussion. Mr. Fawcett, the proprietor of the place, had been sitting together some of the combustible ingredients used in the business, when they ignited and blew him back in a state of insensibility. Upon the arrival of assistance, he presented a shocking appearance, the flesh having been torn from his face in several places, his eyes closed up, and their sight is feared irrecoverably lost. He has just recovered from the effects of a similar disaster that took place a few weeks ago. In consequence of the repeatedly recurring accident at the manufactory, one of which not long since set fire to the place, and from the inflammable nature of the stock, the inhabitants have prepared a memorial to the magistrate of the district, praying them to put a stop to the "perilous trade." In answer to a similar application some time back, the magistrates stated that they had no power to interfere.—*Ibid.*

**ATTESTING A RECRUIT.**—On Monday a *bouché*, fresh from the spade, was brought before the sitting magistrate at the Police-office, Cork, to be attested to serve in the East India Company's Service, when the following colloquy ensued between him and the magistrate. Bench: Are you willing to serve in Her Majesty's East India Company's Service? Recruit: I am, Sir.—Bench: Now you are going to swear, and repeat what I say to you.—Recruit: Repeat what you say, Sir.—Bench: Repeat after me.—Recruit: Repeat after me, Sir.—Bench: Ah you stupid fellow.—Recruit: Ah you stupid fellow, Sir.—(Laughter.)—Bench: Be silent and listen to me. Recruit: Be silent and listen to me, Sir.—Bench: Mind your oath.—Recruit: Mind your oath, Sir.—Bench: Oh dear, oh dear! will you listen? I am, Sir.—Recruit: Oh dear, oh dear! I will pay listen to me, Sir? (Laughter.)—Bench: Did you ever see such a fellow?—Recruit: Did you ever see such a fellow, Sir.—(Immense laughter.)—Bench: Listen to me, and be quiet.—Recruit: Listen to me and be quiet, Sir.—Bench: Take him out of that, I have no patience with him, Sir.—Recruit: Take him out of that, I have no patience with him, Sir.—(Roar of laughter.)—The recruit was here removed by a policeman, who, after drilling him for some time, reproduced him to his worship, and having properly gone through the formalities, was eventually sworn in.—*Cork Constitution.*



But, I certainly did not like his Highness the worse for what I had just witnessed.—*Morning's Mirror* Moral.

**THE OLDEST TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES**, by more than 40 years, is St. Augustine, Florida. It was founded 40 years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.—*Pat.*

**EARLY RISING**.—Some people have an idea that early rising is better than late rising. It is a false idea altogether. Early rising puts a colour into the cheek, to be sure, and elasticity in the step. But what of that? It makes you strong, beautiful, and well-dressed, and gives you many a long year to live. But for all that, early rising is decidedly vulgar, merely mechanical—and only suited to the common people, who have to earn their meals before they eat them. We like to see people lie a-bed till ten o'clock at least—especially the women. We admire a woman who sleeps till ten, and then gets up with a pale face and fevered pulse—it looks so genteel.—*American Paper.*

**AMERICAN RAILROADS**.—From the following (copied from the *National Intelligence*), it appears that the Americans, in rail-road arrangements, go pretty considerably a-head of us poor Europeans. The rails between New York and Baltimore, has two cars fitted up in a splendid manner for the use of the ladies, and such gentlemen as have ladies in charge. These cars are richly carpeted, and adorned with costly mirrors; and at the ends of each of the cars, opening into them, is a magnificent *sanctum sanctorum*, for the exclusive use of the ladies, in addition to which a *servant* is appointed to wait upon them. The other carriages (we are informed) are so adapted as to communicate with each other, forming a continuous promenade through the whole, with seats on the sides for occasional resting.—*Pat.*

**AMERICAN SLAVERY**.—The soreness which the Americans have hitherto exhibited on all matters connected with the extinction or amelioration of slavery, appears to be wearing away, and giving place to more elevated feelings. Mr. Scobie, well known in England as the persevering and resolute friend of the African race, addressed a numerous meeting at Newhaven on the working of the new system in the West Indies. Instead of being "Lyunched," or having to fly the town in order to save his life, like some of his predecessors, he was listened to by a highly respectable meeting upwards of two hours. At the close, a distinguished American, Professor Sullivan, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Scobie; and after having been seconded by Judge Daggett, it passed unanimously. That dark spot on Justice's reputation, slavery, might be speedily wiped away if reason and argument were substituted for the violent and disgraceful treatment which have hitherto accompanied the steps of all persons in the United States who have expressed opinion unfavourable to its continuance.—*Courier.*

**JUSTICE IN FLORIDA**.—We take the following from the *Apalachicola Gazette* where it was conspicuously inserted, and so marked as to excite special attention. Is not Florida indeed the home of the oppressor?

Extract of an ordinance for the purpose of raising a revenue, for use of the city of Apalachicola for the year 1839.

Article 11. Upon every person of colour, the sum of twenty dollars.

Article 12. Upon each and every slave who hires his own time, and is not under the immediate control of a master, who shall have resided thirty days within the same corporation, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Those included in the above sections will take notice, that if they are not complied with on or before Saturday next, they will be sold to the bidder that will pay their taxes for the shortest term of service.

J. ENDEMAN, Tax Collector.

August 30, 1838.

On another page we find the ordinance entire, of which this extract was deemed worthy of such particular distinction. The 10th article stands thus:—

"Upon each and every white male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided within the corporate limits of the town for more than thirty days, the sum of two dollars."

What can be the design of such an ordinance as this? Can it be to raise a revenue? No, it is to sell every free person of colour back again into slavery, and to crush the incipient effort of the poor slave for freedom. It is hard to believe the evidence of our senses, that such facts as these exist in enlightened Christian America at this day. Such combinations of the strong against the weak? Such open disregard of justice.

From the same ordinance we trace out still farther their ideas of justice, and policy. "Upon each and every theatrical performance, twenty dollars." From which we know not what inference to draw, except that, in the opinion of these lawgivers, if a slave should hire his time so as not to be under the immediate control of a master, it would be as great an injury to the city of Apalachicola as five theatres.

Again: "Upon every bar-room or grocery, including license, fifty-three dollars." That is, a heartless liquor-seller may be duly licensed to poison the public morals, and scatter misery and crime for half what a poor man must pay for the pitiful privilege of hiring his time of his master. Surely oppression is its own punisher.—*Boston Christian Advocate.*

**FOUR GRADUATES**.—At the distribution of prizes in the Royal College of Orleans, which took place a few days since, Count Simcoe, the senior member of the Chamber of Peers, who was present at the ceremony, with his son, Viscount Simcoe, Peer of France, and his grandson, M. Simcoe, Prefect of the Loiret, put the prize-wreath on the head of his great grandson, the young Edgar Simcoe, a pupil of the sixth class.—*Pat.*

**JAMAICA**.—We promised to lay before our readers a specimen of Mr. Buge's method of meeting the charges which had been brought against the Jamaica Assembly in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*. We now redeem that promise; and our readers will be enabled, from this specimen, to form a correct estimate of the wily agent's aptitude at evasion and equivocation, and the cool effrontery with which he can thrust himself personally forward to contradict the most palpable and notorious misstatements of fact.

**STATEMENT IN THE "MORNING CHRONICLE"**.—"Almost all the expenditure for educational purposes is contributed from parliamentary funds, in aid of the funds of charitable societies in this country."

**MR. BUGE'S REPLY**.—"This is not true, and is answered below."

**REMARKS BY ED. OF "COL. REV."**—"This is a very summary method of disposing of the question, but let us see how matters stand."

"The number of children instructed in establishments supported by parliamentary grants, and by contributions of charitable bodies and private individuals at home, is, we believe, as follows:—"

Church of England, .....	10,415
Baptist Missionaries, ..	4,785
Misc Charity, .....	3,580
Presbyterian Seceders, ..	2,680
Wesleyans, .....	1,453
London Missionary Society, ..	1,183
Moravians, .....	1,284

Total, .....

"The number instructed in schools supported by grants from the House of Assembly:—"

Church of Scotland at Falmouth, .....	289
Church of Scotland at Kingston, we believe, about .....	400

Total, .....

"These may be said to be supported by annual grants from the Assembly. But let us not forget, in justice to the honourable House, that, in 1837, in addition to these two solitary annual grants, they actually mortgaged sovereign liberality to give 700*l.* to the Central National School in Kingston, and 500*l.* towards the Union School in Kingston, making in all the insignificant sum of 2,000*l.* granted by the Legislature towards supplying the educational wants of a population of about 350,000 souls. Two thousand pounds, indeed! that is just the sum contributed for the same objects through the agency of a single private individual—the benevolent Joseph Sturge.—*Stm. Colonialist/Reformer.*

**CARS OR GOOD HOPE**.—Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope received yesterday morning to the 13th June, which furnish the state of the revenue of the Colony in the year ending the 31st of January last. It appears by the official returns that the value of the exports from the colony was 310,862*l.*, showing a decrease on the previous year of 37,813*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The principal falling off had been in the exportation of skins to Great Britain, which was 15,004*l.* less than in the year ending the 31st January, 1838. The quantity of wool shipped to England was valued at 28,638*l.*, showing an increase over the produce of the former year of 4,456*l.* 9*d.* Of imports, the value in the year ending January last, was 1,058,960*l.* In the previous year the imports were 1,090,450*l.*, but which was greatly swelled by the arrivals of specie (287,487*l.*), forming part of the compensation claims due to the colonists on the abolition of slavery. In the last year only 20,142*l.* in specie was received. The accounts from the frontier were more favourable.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Financial Department, 27th November, 1839.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, have been authorized to make advances of Cash to Merchants on Bills of Exchange secured by consignments of Goods at the reduced rate of 2*½* *per Centum* of the value, until further orders. In all other respects the Terms and Conditions of such advances are to be the same as advertised under date the 24th May and 19th September 1838.

The leave of absence granted under the orders of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Beignat, dated the 18th ultimo, to Mr. M. M. Par-



In testimony of the services of the Army of the Indus, the Governor General is pleased to resolve, that all the Corps, European and Native, in the service of the Government, which performed beyond the usual Pass, shall have on their Regimental Colours the word "Achievement," and such of them, as were employed in the reduction of the fortress of that name, the word "Triumph" in addition.

In behalf of the Queen's Regiment, the Governor General will recommend to Her Majesty, through the proper channel, that the same distinction which may hereafter be expected from it.

The Governor General would here make with appreciation the praiseworthy conduct, during this expedition, of the officers and Men attached to the disciplined force of His Majesty Shah Shuja ul Mulk. This force was newly raised, and opportunities had not been afforded for its perfect organization and instruction. But it shared honourably in the labours and difficulties of the Campaign and it had the good fortune, in repelling an attack made by the Khyber in force on the day prior to the storming of Hattman, to be enabled to give promise of the excellent service which may hereafter be expected from it.

His Lordship has also much satisfaction in adding that the best acknowledgments of the Government are due to Lieutenant Colonel Wade, who was employed upon the Peshawar frontier, and who, gallantly supported by the officers and Men of all ranks under him, and seconded by the cordial aid of the Sikh Government—an aid the more honourable because rendered at a painful crisis of its affairs—opposed the Khyber Pass and overthrew the authority of the Enemy in that quarter at the moment when the advance of the Forces of the Mahadadai Taimoor could meet conduct in the success of the general operation.

(Signed) T. H. MADDUCK, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India,*  
with the Governor General.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE TO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Group Paragraph, 18th November, 1898.

The Right Honourable the Governor General, having taken into consideration the heavy losses and expenses incurred by the Commissioned officers and European Troops serving with the Army of the Indus, and being desirous also to mark his admiration of their integrity and soldier-like bearing evinced by all portions of the Army, European and Native, during the recent Campaign in Afghanistan, has been pleased to resolve that a donation of five months full or field Batta shall be granted to the officers and fighting Men of every rank attached to the Army, who advanced beyond the Indian Pass.

The Honourable President in Council is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to His Lordship's resolution.

J. STUART, *Asst. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.,*  
with the Right Hon. the Govt. Genl.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th October, 1898.*

The President of the division order of the 2nd battalion, directing the Commandant of artillery to detach a party, by water, consisting of 1 native officer, 4 privates, 4 Natives and 62 privates, under the command of Lieutenant E. P. Mansingh, to the 1st battalion of artillery, to relieve the detachment of gundulade now in Asoom, is confirmed.

Major General H. Hampton's order of the 10th inst., appointing Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M.B., to the 1st battalion of artillery, to relieve the detachment of gundulade now in Asoom, is confirmed.

The Honble station order of the 29th inst., appointing Assistant Surgeon C. J. Macdonald, of the 20th, to afford medical aid to the left wing 44th native infantry, vice Assistant Surgeon Davies removed to the 20th regiment, is confirmed.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 24th October, 1898.*

The Bangalore artillery division order of the 18th inst., appointing Sergeant Henry Butler, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, to be Bullock Sergeant to the light field battery at that station, from the 17th inst., vice Long deceased, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:  
1st brigade leave artillery.—Major J. J. Farrington, from 12th September to 12th December, in visit Ameer, on medical certificate.  
44th regiment native infantry.—Captain A. L. Corri, from 12th October to 1st November, in extension, to remain at Ameer, and to enable him to resign.

The undermentioned Ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders No. 135, of the 8th August 1898, are posted to the corps indicated, and to the respective matters, and directed to join:

Ensign George Wilberham Ford, to the 42d regiment of native infantry, with the army of the Indus.

Ensign Thomas Hunter Snodgrass, to the 31st regiment of native infantry, with the army of the Indus.

Ensign James Lind Sherrill, to the 30th regiment of native infantry at Remuech.

Ensign Samuel Charles Alston Swinton, to the 11th regiment of native infantry at Suager.

Ensign Augustus Henry Terson, to the 3d regiment of native infantry at Barakpore.

Ensign Ford and Snodgrass will do duty with the recruit depot at Aligarh until further orders.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 11th October, 1898.*

Doctos Dow having been resigned, and pronounced qualified to perform the duties of a Bachelor Doctor, is admitted to the service in that capacity, and appointed to the Peshawar depot battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:  
25th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Heriot, from 20th October to 20th October 1899, on medical certificate, to visit Simla.

62d regt.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Doctos, from 16th Oct to 1st December, to visit Meerut, on medical certificate.

14th regiment native infantry.—Surgeon G. Craigie, M. D., from 12th August to 20th August, on private affairs.

Ultho ditto, from 20th August to 12th September, on medical certificate, and to enable him to resign his resignation.

Ultho ditto, from 12th September to 30th October, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 12th October, 1898.*

The Barrack-room station order of the 29th inst., appointing Surgeon J. Row, of the 25th, to afford medical aid to the 14th regiment of native infantry, during the absence of the medical officer, is confirmed.

The date of absence, for six months, granted in General Orders of the 25th inst., to Surgeon T. Heriot, of the 25th regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed.

The 1st commandant of the Forces directs the following removals of medical officers:

Surgeon T. Heriot, from the 4th to the 4th regiment of light cavalry.

Surgeon T. E. Lutzpeter, from the 61st regiment of native infantry to the 4th light cavalry, which he will proceed to join with the least possible delay.

Surgeon H. Shaw, from the 42d to the 20th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon D. McQ. Gray, M. D., from the 30th to the 61st regiment of native infantry.

Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Hunt is appointed to the charge of the magazine at Fort Cornwallis, Penang, vice Assistant Commissary A. Galloway ordered to remain at the arsenal.

Conductor W. Gibson is appointed permanent Conductor at the arsenal of Fort Williams, vice Hunt.

Conductor W. Deane is removed from the expense magazine, and posted to that at Singapore, vice Gibson.

Conductor Thomas Taylor, acting as a laboratory-man in the Chinna magazine, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and permanently appointed to that station.

Sergeant John Fitzgerald, of the European regiment, now acting as a Commissary Sergeant with the army of the Indus, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and permanently appointed to the department, vice Parsons promoted.

Guns Corporal Henry Paulson, of the Bandelkund legion, is transferred to the artillery regiment, in the rank he held previous to his transfer, and directed to join the 4th battalion at Cawnpore.

General George Lockings, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Guns Corporal to the Bandelkund legion, vice Paulson.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 14th October, 1898.*

The Discharge division order of the 23d August last, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Balfour, to leave duty with the 4th Foot, to proceed to Tirhoot, and relieve Assistant Surgeon K. Macdonald, M. D., from the medical duties of that station, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The regimental order of the 8th inst., by Lieutenant Colonel W. Patten, commanding the 4th Light Cavalry, appointing Lieutenant T. T. Tucker to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Murray, is confirmed.

The artillery brigade order of the 15th inst., appointing General Timothy Gillingham, of the 4th company 4th battalion, to act as Bullock Sergeant with the train attached to the 4th Light Cavalry, for service in Marwar, vice McLeary directed to join the light field battery, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

Major Henry Francis Caley, of the 4th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to command the 14th company 4th battalion, in the room of Major Charles Cawson, of the 22d regiment of native infantry, relieved from that duty, at his own request.

The leave absence granted in General Orders of the 24th of August last, to 2d Lieutenant P. V. Lambert, of the artillery, is to be considered as having commenced on the 16th of September, and is to extend to the 15th inst.

2nd Sergeant Edward Quin, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the 1st division of the army clothing agency, vice Andrews deceased.

By Order of the Commander of the Forces.

J. H. LUMLEY, *Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.*

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Peshawar, 24th September, 1898.*

No. 1.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments in the Regiments serving in India:

3d Light Dragoons.—Captain George Henry Lockwood to be Major, without purchase, vice Sible deceased, 24th March 1898.

Lieutenant Myrick Jones to be Captain, vice Lockwood, 6th March 1898.

Cornet John Wild to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, 6th March 1898.

Cornet Robert Kirkpatrick, Esq., from half-pay of the 20th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Wild, 12th July 1898.

2d Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Cole Faulkner, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett, who exchanges, 20th July 1898.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant Major William Thoms, from the 33d Foot, to be Captain, vice Banbury, who exchanges, 19th July 1898.

30th Foot.—Ensign Colin Dakers, from the 72d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cox, who exchanges, 19th July 1898.

31st Foot.—Ensign Daisy M'Ilven to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chamberlain, who retires, 12th July 1898.

James D. Carmichael Smith, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Ilven, 12th July 1898.

64th Foot.—Ensign Seton Lionel Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Van promoted, 12th July 1898.

George Cunningham Mill, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, 19th July 1898.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant Charles Birch Vane, from the 54th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, 16th July 1898.

MEMORANDUM.

The date of Lieutenant Thomas Aspinwall Heriot's Commission in the 20th Foot, is the 3d February 1894.

The leave of absence granted by the officer Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Thomas, M. B., 31st Regiment, to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:  
Lieutenant Infantry.—Captain David Locking, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief.

H. THOMAS, *Major General, Adj. Genl. H.M. Forces in India.*



## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 9. At Meerut, by the Rev. J. Whiting, Joseph Judd, H. M's. 3d or K. O. Light Dragoon, to Miss Anne Simon.  
 Nov. 4. At Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Palmer, A. S. Francis Weston Jones, Esq. to Miss Frances Ann Hughes.  
 12<sup>th</sup>. At Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, W. F. Pennington, Esq. Executive officer, Madras Division, to Miss Janet McKill Russell, second daughter of the late James Russell Esq.  
 14. At the Black Town Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. G. Knox, A. S. Mr. Robert Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Scott.  
 24. At Jubulpore, Mr. Joseph Morris, of Kemptee, to Miss Plagia Christiana Andrews, eldest daughter of the late Francis Andrews, of Calcutta.  
 24. At Jubulpore, Mr. Jonathan Grady Benson, to Miss Levenia Henrietta Andrews, second daughter of the late Francis Andrews, of Calcutta.

## BIRTHS.

- Sept. 18. At Sea, on board the *Whiting*, Joseph Judd, the Lady of S. P. Good, Esq. 1st Light Cavalry, of a son.  
 Oct. 22. At Fillichpore, the Lady of W. Thomson, Esq. of a daughter.  
 Nov. 6. At Cuttack, the Lady of Lieut. J. Wilson Coates, 6th Regt. Madras N. I. of a daughter.  
 7. At Saugor (Central India), the Lady of Captain F. B. Todd, 11th Regt. B. N. I. of a daughter.  
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Thornton, of a daughter.  
 9. At Cuddapah, the Lady of Major Walsh, 16th Regt. N. I. of a son.  
 12. At Baroda, the Lady of Captain H. H. Hobson, 20th Regt. N. I. of a son.  
 13. At Allahabad, Mrs. Kennedy, of a daughter.  
 14. At Colaba, Mrs. G. Seales, of a son.  
 16. At Bombay, the Lady of Francis Martin, Esq. of a daughter.  
 17. At Madras, the Lady of George Fraser, Esq. M. A. Secretary to the Medical Board, of a son.  
 21. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain W. Bottanahaw, 7th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.  
 22. At Agra, the Lady of Lieut. James Stemmoe, of a daughter.  
 22. At Kemptee, the Lady of Esougn G. Griffin, 25th Regt. N. I. of a son.  
 23. At Gwalpore, the Lady of John Strong, Esq. Sub-Assistant, of a daughter.  
 23. At Agra, the wife of Mr. F. Frost, of a daughter.  
 24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Brock, the wife of Captain G. H. Brock, of a son.  
 25. At Patna, the Lady of C. Chapman, Esq. C. S. of a son.  
 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Kerr, of a daughter.  
 Dec. 2. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. H. Jones, of a son.  
 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Cooke, of a daughter.  
 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Bryant, of the firm of Bryant and Co. of a son.  
 8. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. R. Alphonso, of the Sub-Treasurer's office, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

- Oct. 16. At Cuddahar, of diarrhoea, Brevet Major Shepherd Hart, 43d N. I. aged 47 years.  
 26. At Tatta, Captain John Leing, 25th Regt. N. I.  
 Nov. 25. At Dacca, of spasmodic cholera, George Hartley, Esq. aged 30 years.  
 26. At the Manufactory of Cherkolai, in the Nohatia Coochur, Jewara, Mons. S. V. Le Bailly.  
 28. At Calcutta, Augusta Sophia, only daughter of C. G. Uday, Esq. C. S. aged 2 years and 11 days.  
 29. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. Francis Botelho.  
 Dec. 1. At Chittrah, Mathias Chiraghas, the infant daughter of H. Van Helsing, Esq. of Muzapore, aged 3 years and 11 months.  
 2. At Captain Davenport's residence, Diamond Harbour, Mr. Alexander Colvin Jones, of the Custom House, youngest brother of the late Charles William Jones, Esq. in his 26th year.  
 3. At Calcutta, Jane Raciel, the youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Victor, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 18 days.  
 5. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Lintop, of the H. C's Dispensary, aged 27 years, and 6 months.  
 6. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Cooke, aged 3 days.  
 6. At Calcutta, Mr. Evan Campbell, of the Conservancy Department, aged 55 years.  
 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, the wife of Mr. James Taylor, of the N. C's Milit, aged 42 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 6. The English Brig *Cadmus* Sumendran, from Moumain 10th November.  
 7. H. M's. Ship *Cornwall*, Captain Deakwater, from Rangoon 14th November.  
 8. The English Barque *Rediff*, John Tounson, from Mauritius 3d October.

## ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Rediff*—Messrs. W. M. Martin and F. W. Hall.

## DEPARTURES.

- Dec. 2. The *Falcon*, B. Amersbach, for the Mauritius.  
 The *Albatross*, Henry, for the Red Sea.  
 4. The *Comet*, C. Dunbar, for Singapore.  
 5. The *Colombo*, W. H. Bell, for the Red Sea.  
 The *Southern*, James Bannan, for ditto.  
 The *Yankee*, J. Northwood, for Brindley.  
 The *Orville*, P. Bay, for the Mauritius.  
 The *Mauritius*, T. Laverie, for Bourbon.

## CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Dec. 11, 1859.	7 <sup>th</sup> Aug.	7 <sup>th</sup> Sept.
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Third and Fourth Ditto.	2500 0 0 Pm.	2400 0 0 Pm.	
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From M. P. Edgeworth, Esq. Co.'s Rs. 50, to the Serampore Ladies' Benevolent Society.

## GREAT MEETING OF THE LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

—The *Englishmen* redeemed his promise on Saturday last, by the publication of a full report of the speech delivered at the meeting of the Landholders' Association, held on Saturday, the 7th instant.

The business of the day was opened by the perusal of a Report of the Transactions of the Society during the last twelve months. Its efforts have been directed primarily to the question of Resumptions, which, at the solicitation of the Society, was declared by the Chairman, Rajah Rallia Kantu Deb, to be the paramount object of the Association. A memorial was sent to the Local Government at the beginning of the year, to request that all enquiry into the invalidity of rent-free tenures, should cease. Government, in its reply, went over the whole field of argument, and gave its reasons, for considering the enquiry into these tenures, and the resumption of such as might be found fictitious to be just, and in accordance with the public declaration which had been put forth from time to time by successive Administrations. The Society, on the receipt of this unfavourable reply from the Local Authorities of the Presidency, appealed to the Supreme Government. It was informed that there appeared no ground for reversing the judgement of the Local Administration; but that to remove every ground of complaint, the Executive Government had, after the most careful examination, authorized as extensive a relaxation of the law, both as it regarded the resumption and assessment of invalid tenures, as appeared practicable; and that the Landholders under this Presidency would find abundant reason to be satisfied with the indulgence which had been extended to them. And such, we are informed, has been the case, as far as the indulgence has yet been known. One general feeling of satisfaction pervades the Native community. They know full well, that nine-tenths of these tenures were obtained by fraud and collusion, and will not stand the ordeal of a legal scrutiny; and they feel that in leaving these lands in possession of those who have no lawful claim to them, at a perpetual assessment of half the gross rental, the consideration of Government has been eminently manifested.

The Society has also directed its attention to several anomalies in the public administration, and to some grievances, the removal of which, would tend to promote the comfort of the people. In every instance its representations have been received with attention; in some cases the grievance has been removed, and others are now under consideration.

The Report is drawn up in a spirit of equity and moderation. Our only objection to it, refers to the resumptions; which, however, the Landholders are fully justified in seeking to extinguish, by all just and constitutional means. We are happy to perceive that even on this subject, which is naturally a sore one, the Report adopts calm and unexceptionable language, and clears up those charges of injustice

and bad faith, which are so liberally bestowed on Government in the speeches and correspondence of its partisans. Holding, as we do, that the demand of rent from lands which have been nefariously abstracted from the State is both just in principle, and necessary to the integrity of the public resources, we shall, of course, continue to maintain our views. On the minor objects of pursuit, the Society appears to have exerted itself with a laudable view to general interests; and if its exertions should be continued in the same spirit, and directed to kindred objects, it will realize the hopes we formed of its utility, when it was organized. The caution which we ventured to offer to the Society, regarding the danger to which it was exposed of being led into unsafe paths, and which has been erroneously attributed to a spirit of hostility, was, we find, fully justified by some of the sentiments which were delivered at the meeting. If, for example, the Society were to act under the influence of Mr. Hume's speech, and to adopt those extreme views of Indian policy, which he embodied in it; if it was supposed to believe, that the only unfounded assertion in Lord Brougham's address was, that which gave the Government of this country credit for some hopelessness of intemperance, if not of death, the prospect of its utility to the country would be reduced within a very narrow compass.

A large field of exertion, in which the Society may co-operate with the public authorities, to promote the reciprocal benefit of rulers and ruled, is open to its view. But the good which it is able to accomplish in its associated capacity, is little, compared with that which it members have the means of doing in their individual characters. Standing in a position between the Government and the peasantry, with the former above them, and the latter beneath them, the Landholders must be fully aware that the Ryots, from their numbers, if from no other cause, have larger claims on their consideration and compassion, than they can make on that of Government. Their situation is one of large responsibility. The happiness of the agricultural class depends far more on the conduct they may pursue, than upon the measures of Government. For one grievance which Government can remove by law, there are ten which they, and they alone, can heal in practice. There are a thousand cases of oppression, under which this land now groans, arising out of the connection between tenant and landlord, which cannot be reached by any ingenuity of legislation, but which may be at once redressed by their efforts. If all that the Landholders have asked of Government, even to the concession of the resumptions, were granted to-morrow, we question whether it would add a crow's to the daily distress of the poor labourer, who must pay equally for his plot of ground, whether the Government obtains its share of the rent or not. We hope that the union which has been formed with the British India Society at home, combined with that European intercourse into which so many Landholders are now introduced by the Association, will tend, at no distant period, to raise the condition of the peasantry, as well as of their landlords.

Mr. Dickens entered very largely into the question of Resumptions, and endeavoured to prove that the act of resuming the invalid tenures, which had been created by hundreds and thousands during the minority, so to speak, of our administration, was a violation of the public faith. We cannot follow his train of reasoning, without extending this article to a very inconvenient length. At some future pe-

ried we hope to find leisure for the discussion of this subject upon the ground he has taken up, as well as of Mr. Leitch's analysis of the Revenue system. At present we would simply remark, that we are unable to see the ground on which he asserts that the recent relaxation of the assessment of certain lands to one-half the gross rental, gives the inference "that Government prefers to keep one-half the profits of the measure, which it virtually condemns" that "half is given to the Landholders for justice, and half retained by the Local Government, as the profits of injustice;" and, generally, that the Landholders having now obtained half their demand, must appeal to England for the other half. We pass over the ungenerous assumption, that Government, in its leniency towards those who are judicially proved to have no title to exemption from being taxed, has been actuated by exceptional motives. There may be such a thing as justice to the motives of public men, as well as justice to the people; and those who advocate the latter, should not be forgetful of the former. But let us examine this assertion, the object of which is to give the credit of the recent relaxation to the Society, by an appeal to facts. Government declared, many years ago, that all tenures, which were held before the Bengal year 1179, and which were proved to be ancestral, should be assessed at *half the gross rental*; that subsequent tenures which might be resumed, should be so assessed, as to leave the holder about *one-fourth the rent*. By the recent offer, the larger indulgence of half the rent is extended to all tenures. We might here observe by the way, that if Mr. Leitch's doctrine be correct, that for all lands in the permanently assessed provinces, the landlord receives a rent of only ten per cent. Government, in conceding fifty per cent., besides the mesne profits, to those who hold lands surreptitiously obtained, and in thus rendering their condition better five-fold than that of thirty-four Zemindars, cannot be said to act with any very great injustice. But to the point. If a grant of one-half the rent of these invalid tenures is to be considered as a concession of one-half the Landholders' demands, then the previous grant of one-fourth the rent, in reference to a large portion of the lands, should be considered as a concession of one-fourth of the claims of this Society; to assert which, would be an absurdity. Again; as to the tenures, dated before 1179, which have been assessed for more than half a century on their resumption at one-half the rent, how can it be said that Government has given "you," meaning always the Landholders' Society, which is but of yesterday, "one-half for justice"? Lastly; if the recent concession of half the rent is to be viewed as a virtual condemnation of all recomputations; is not the leaving a fourth of the rent with the landlords equally a condemnation of it; and in this case will it not appear that Government, by leaving any rent whatever with them, condemned the whole measure? When Mr. Dickens enumerated the obstacles which the appeal to England was likely to encounter, he forgot to mention that the strongest of all obstacles was *this*, which arose from the very arguments which were brought forward, to maintain this demand for a release from all taxation in all time to come, which demand had no other foundation than the most notorious frauds on the revenue.

We would not willingly forfeit the good opinion, of Dwarkanath Tagore, and least of all, by any application of the word selfish to exertions in which he takes an interest. We have not forgotten the high occasion on which his name was associated with one of the most glorious deeds of mercy, by which the British Administration has been rendered illustrious; nor will we forget that when the orthodox party raised so loud an outcry against him for his support of the abolition of Sati, we stood forward boldly in his vindication. Neither has the public for-

gotten his princely liberality to the poor of Calcutta. Mr. Leitch's having applied the word selfish to the objects of the Landholders' Association, and to our having stated that they had conspired against Government. The word *conspiracy* is not, however, to be found in our article. As to selfishness, we fear we cannot acquit the Society of the charge. It is, undoubtedly, true, that Mr. Dickens holds no rent-free tenures, and we have heard that Dwarkanath Tagore has none on the rent-roll. Yet this does not prove that the demand of exemption from taxation, is not as selfish in India as it is in England. When the soap-boilers send a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to request a repeal of the soap duties, the Chancellor considers their demand selfish. They may be, therefore, selfishness, without baseness. In fact every demand for a peculiar advantage, in which others do not participate, is, in a moral, if not in a financial sense, selfish. But we did not mean to insinuate that there is anything more extraordinary in the conduct of the rent-free holders, when they demand to be exonerated from all contribution to the State, than there is in a similar demand by any class in England.

Our remarks on the course pursued by the British India Society, were animadverted on at the meeting, in language which it would be impudent to imitate. We have acknowledged the high claims of some of the most distinguished members of the Society to public confidence and respect. We have not read unmoved, the glowing picture drawn by George Thompson, of what India would be, if his own ardent aspirations for its welfare were realized. We rejoice to find eloquence the most sublime, and philanthropy the most pure, enlisted in the cause of this country. We acknowledge with pleasure, that the exordium of Lord Brougham's address, which Mr. Taitton quoted in his speech, was no less remarkable for its truth, than its eloquence. And we feel a corresponding degree of regret, that the subsequent remarks of the noble Lord should have breathed a different spirit; and that the efforts of the succeeding speakers should have been mainly directed to destroy its effect, by counter statements.

We appeal, with perfect confidence, to every man who has any acquaintance with the history, the government, or the people of India, whether the description given of our administration at the London meeting, bore the faintest resemblance to the reality. We pass over the Chairman's assertion, that in the permanently assessed provinces, there was but the cultivator and the landlord just one-tenth of the produce of the soil. If this was any thing but a figure of rhetoric, if it had any foundation in truth, must assuredly the Nation would not cling to that settlement, made by Lord Cornwallis as to the great charter of their privileges, which it would be perfidious to touch. Instead of deprecating any revision of the permanent settlement, as the last of calamities, they would surely feel anxious that it should be broken up, and that the rents should be re-adjusted on the more lenient terms which have been given to all other Zemindars at this Presidency; it was stated at the meeting, "that one territory in India had been acquired by a series of unmix'd cruelty and perpetual deceit;—that our possessions had been acquired in a manner too atrocious to be described." Is this the language of truth? "The Gentoos tax," it is said, "amounted to one-sixth,"—of this there is no historical proof,—the Mahomedan conquerors augmented this to one-fourth. "Then come England. All is little enough for England, which leaves nothing but a bare subsistence to the unhappy proprietors." Is this the language of truth? Is it not a fact, that the assessments of the Lower Provinces,—of the Western we have not the same correct data,—is rather less, than more, under our admini-

nation, than it was under that of the Mahomedans, though the tax-payers have increased fifty per cent? Is it true that "in all parts of India, except Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Government takes the whole gross produce, leaving in the country nothing but a bare subsistence?" We do not ask for an explanation of that figure of speech, which represents the people as living upon the remainder, after Government has taken the whole; but we ask the most violent opponent of our administration to point out a single district in which the State takes the whole of the gross produce. It was admitted, moreover, at that meeting, respecting India, that "her Princes were ground down to the earth; her nobles starving, or in exile; her gentry peasants; and her peasants, a wild, roving, vagrant race, without even the wretched comfort of a poor-house." Again we ask is this picture correct? As to one hundred millions of vagrants roving about from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, the unhappy victims of British tyranny and oppression, the thing is impossible; it is a fiction of the imagination. But her gentry have been reduced to the condition of peasants! Let us appeal to facts. We turn to the list of Proprietors of the new Dumbury Bank, to whom a Charter is about to be given, which was published in the last *Official Gazette*, and we find that one hundred and forty of these peasants have subscribed for one thousand, five hundred and forty-two of these shares, a sum of one hundred and fifty-four thousand Pounds Sterling! We find, moreover, that at the great meeting of the Landholders' Society, on the 7th of December, at which one thousand of the gentry, whom British oppression had reduced to the condition of peasants, were present, Mr. Dickson, in allusion to this peasantry, said, "the amount of property possessed by the supporters of this Association in the country, is enormous. I point to many of the Native gentlemen, and others, around this table, and I see at once a glance, men possessed of landed estates in the country, which millions could not purchase." It appears, then, that although Government has reduced the gentry to the condition of peasants, it has still left them the fortune of princes. "I point," said Mr. Dickson, "to my young friend, Kishore Kistnath Ray, the mover of this resolution, the second largest landholder in Bengal." Is he an instance of the gentry reduced to peasants; or is he not an example of peasants raised to gentry? His great grandfather was Kanto Baboo, Mr. Hastings's Dewan, immortalized in the speeches of Burke, who entered the service of his master without one ancestral cowrie to bless himself with. He bequeathed a fortune of more than a million sterling to his posterity, all acquired in the service of those who have reduced the gentry to peasants. And, strange to say, young Kistnath Ray will attain his majority in a few months, and succeed to this unimpaired princely fortune. If of the family flourished under the Mahomedan Government, the young's grandfather would have been obliged to refund to the public exchequer all that portion of the fortune made in the public service, which he could not secrete; and the Nabob of Moorshadabad would have squeezed the sponge dry.

Is it true of India, as stated in one of the speeches of the British India Society, "that its capital is wasted—its property—its prosperity—its brightness; all, all, extinct; all at an end?" True as to the famine, was it not stated at the London meeting, that our Government was established in 1780; "that the first famine soon followed, viz. in 1786," that it was succeeded by no fewer than fifteen famines; and was it not distinctly, unequivocally affirmed, that "this was the result of our Government?" Is not this tantamount to saying, that the British Government was the cause of the famine; and we, again,

ask, is this the language of truth? Is it fair to swell the catalogue of British crime, by making us answerable for the famine which, in 1834, desolated the independent state of Gwalior? Is it a fact, or a fiction, that "the poor and half-starving people of India are now screaming out to the people of England, if not for vengeance on those who fostered them,"—sweeping the famines, not the people,—at least that an end might be put to a system which turned fields of abundance, into fields of pestilence and desolation?" Is it not, on the contrary, true, that the people are calling down blessings on that benevolent Government which stepped forward to sustain their existence, and which contributed in donations of money, and remissions of revenue, a sum of not less than *four hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds*, to mitigate this calamity? If the object of the speaker had been the dissemination of truth, rather than the creation of a prejudice against the administration of this country, would he, after having searched the records of history, and numbered up the years of scarcity, have overlooked this bright fact? Is it true that the British Government is "poisoning the inhabitants, by denying them that necessary article with which God had blessed them, salt?" Is it consistent with truth to describe this Government as "murderers by starvation?"

It is impossible to hear charges so utterly unfounded, we do not say without indignation, but without despair of the cause they attempted to sustain; that cause being the welfare of India. The Court of Directors have nothing to fear, and India nothing to hope, from such misrepresentations. Why, if half that was said at that meeting was true, the British Government in the East is the greatest incarnation of vice and injustice, which the world has ever seen. But it is not that cruel, savage, famine-fostering monster. True, it is as despotic as a Government, uncheckd by a representative body is usually found to be, but it is not a blood-thirsty tyrant. The British Government has conferred incalculable blessings on India; yet the good which it has done is nothing to the good which yet remains to be done. Like all other large and powerful bodies, it requires the stimulus of the public voice, and the control of public opinion. That this stimulus might be applied in the most effectual manner, and as rapidly as the occasion should arise, it has made the Press of India free, and the Press has repaid Government for its liberality, by hunting out cases of oppression; by standing ready to represent grievances which might otherwise have never caught the eye of authority; and by assisting the rulers of the land with its vigilance and its ability to govern the country aright. We are aware that this liberty of the Press was censured at home; and we must, therefore, be considered throughout, as limiting our remarks, in a great measure, to the Local Government, whose acts and motives are open to view. We know that it was considered a problem so far back as in the reign of Lord Wellesley, whether the blessings which our Government had conferred on India, were counterbalanced with the concurrences, or in spite of the Calcutta in London-hall Street; and we fear the problem is not yet solved. A Government, such as the speakers of the London Society described this Government to be, would never have allowed such a monitor as the Press so near the throne. The freedom of the Press is the best and the most unequivocal pledge of honest intentions which any Government can give; and that pledge has been given us. The assistance which the British India Society can give to the great cause of Indian regeneration, by informing the public mind at home, and by creating an interest in the community, sufficiently strong to break the Indian alimbers of Parliament, is great, and cannot be too highly prized, but it must strictly adhere to the truth; it must give its op-

ponents no opportunity of neutralizing its statements, by charging them with exaggeration—It is with false hood. It must draw public attention to such practical, substantial, non-volatile facts. Leaving the terms of fallen Princes to the tragic muse, it must not waste to discover what is the actual condition of the labouring classes; what proportion of the produce the labourer is called to pay for his land; how much of this goes to the State; how much to the Zemindars and their underlings. It must strive to ascertain in how many provinces the peasant is obliged to eom in himself with a meal a day, and trace this calamity to its source. There is a boundless field for the benevolent operation of this Society, in the improvement of India, even though the Government should be exactly the reverse of the descriptions given of it.

We cannot close without apologizing for the unusual length of this article, but it was unavoidable. We considered the extended notice taken of this journal, by the various speakers at the Town Hall, as the greatest distinction we have ever enjoyed, and we were anxious to manifest our gratitude, by repaying the compliment.

**STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.**—Intelligence has been received from China to the 20th of October; but the prospect of a reinforcement of truth, before the arrival of definitive instructions from England appears just as remote as ever. It appears that some time in September, the Imperial Commissioner Joun-l orders to the inhabitants of the Coast, to refuse all protection to the English, under any circumstances; to cut off the supplies of water to the fleet; and to put to death any Englishman who might land. Several of our countrymen, who had left their ships, not having been heard of for some days, Capt. Elliot, supposing that they had been put to death by the Chinese, issued a proclamation, declaring the Port of Canton in a state of blockade. This roused the indignation of Lin, the Commissioner, who issued a counter-proclamation, in which he asks: "Now, who is this Elliot that so presumptuously dares to prohibit the vessels of other countries from entering the port? Such conduct as this is outrageously obstinate, and it will be impossible for me again to excuse his offences." He then proceeds to order that all foreign ships shall freely enter the Port. Meanwhile the safety of the missing men having been ascertained, the blockade was removed.

It appears, moreover, that the Chinese, rising in their demands in proportion to our hesitations, proceeded to demand that every Captain entering the Port should sign a bond, making himself to be amenable, in all cases, exclusively to the Chinese tribunals. This demand was, of course, refused. The Officers might as well have been called to bind themselves to be amenable to a New Zealand tribunal, which would have condemned its victim to be eaten up, with more regard to its own cannibal appetite, than to the principles of justice.

The suspension of the trade having been found equally as inconvenient to the Chinese, as it was to the English, Captain Elliot and the Commissioner came to a mutual understanding, that till instructions should arrive from England, the trade should be revived outside the Bogue, on these conditions; that all Opium transactions should cease; that the British Superintendent should prevent the importation of the drug; and that if, after a strict investigation, any Opium was found, he should make up objection in the confiscation of the cargo; that the demand for signing the bond of submission to the Chinese tribunals should be waived, upon the condition that the ships should be subject to examination; and that vessels while discharging their cargoes outside the Bogue, should pay the measurement charges, the pilot's dues, and

the linguist's fees, as if they went up to Whampoa. As soon as the negotiation was completed, the Superintendent earnestly advised the Captains of vessels not to enter within the Bogue. But Capt. Warner, of the *Thomas Coates*, deprecating all caution, at once entered the Bogue; and it appears that he, his officers and crew, were immediately seized; and Lin, in violation of his engagement, peremptorily demanded the delivery of the murderer of Lin Wee-lay, and the entrance of the ships into Whampoa, with the signature of the legislation bond; and if these conditions were not complied with, he ordered all vessels to depart under menace of destruction. Capt. Elliot, therefore, requested Capt. Smith, of H. M. S. *Fubay*, to take whatever steps might seem best calculated to prevent the further entrance of all British vessels within the grasp of the Chinese Government. Such was the state of affairs when the last vessel came away. There does not seem any chance of an amicable arrangement of affairs, and there is every probability that the season will wear away without the shipment of any tea to England, and that the dowagers in high life will be driven to coffee and even; and the dowagers in low life, to the gin palace; that our beloved native land, deprived of its accustomed beverages, will be driven into actual rebellion against the present Ministry, and that the Royal Exchequer will be kept empty to the extent of four million sterling.

We had almost forgotten to mention a singular proclamation of the Lord High Admiral Kwan. As we may possibly be brought into hostile collision with the Chinese, and our Naval Officers may soon be called to meet them in action, it is well they should know whom they will have to encounter. No less a person than Admiral Kwan, who will put our ships, as he has already put our lives, to the blush.

"I, the Admiral," says he, "am descended from a family that dates as far back as the Han dynasty, (2,000 years ago) the line of my forefathers spring from Houtung. My ancestor was the deified Emperor Kwan-foo-tze (commonly called the Mars of China) splendid as I sometimes was his fame! bright and dazzling the place of his imperial abode! These gallant warriors' ardent wish was to practise benevolence and virtue! his mind was grand and powerful as the winds and clouds; his heart genial and refugial as the sun day or the moon by night! Now, I, the said Admiral, fly like an arrow to recompense the goodness of my country, and tremblingly receive the admonitions of my Great Ancestor: I deal not in deceipts and frauds, nor do I covet the bloody laurels of the butcher!" And these words are "true as if spoken by Boudin himself." He concludes his proclamation by assuring the English, that the Chinese have often enjoyed the divine patronage! and that the very gods and spirits cannot interfere for us.

Our reputation more. It is well known that the Company's Government has authorized the sale of some 18,000 or 19,000 chests of Opium this season. Now let us see how these chests will be treated by Her Majesty's Government, when they arrive in China. Capt. Elliot, in the course of his negotiation with Lin, thus lays down his own course of procedure:

"Having already taken severe measures, there ought not to be one chest of Opium in the fleet, nor does H. M. S. stay in the protection of a traffic declared illegal by the Emperor, and, therefore, whenever a vessel is suspected of having Opium on board, Captain Elliot will take care that the officers of his establishment shall accompany the Chinese officers in their search, and that, if, after strict investigation, Opium shall be found; he will offer no objection to the seizure and confiscation of the cargo. Again, if the contri-

ness of a vessel profit by Opium on board of her, and does not declare the same to him, that it may be reported, he will offer no impediment if the firm be expelled from the empire. He proposes that to separate the lawful from the unlawful trade, no firm shall be allowed to reside or trade in China, until he, Capt. Elliot, shall have forwarded to the high officers a declaration signed by each member of it, solemnly declaring they have no concern, direct or indirect, with Opium: neither will they permit any one under their control to have anything to do with the drug, and that they be made aware that detection will cause their immediate expulsion; and he further proposes that unless the commander and consignee of every vessel, on the day of arrival, land in it him a solemn declaration in Chinese and English, that she has brought no Opium to China, no name on board, neither will receive any, she shall not be allowed to trade."

**DEATH OF CAPT. TAYLOR.**—We record, with deep regret, the death of Capt. T. J. Taylor. Descended from the illustrious house of Pitt, he longed, with ardour, for some opportunity to raise himself to distinction; and while a subaltern in the Madras army, made known his wishes to Lord W. Bentinck. His Lordship immediately appointed him to the important duty of Secretary to the Committee of Post Office Enquiry and Improvement. In this post he laboured with indefatigable industry, in accumulating and digesting information, and in drawing up a plan for consolidating the Post Offices of the different Presidencies, and for the entire reform of the department. His comprehensive views were adopted by Government, and made the basis of those regulations which have diffused universal satisfaction through the country. On the dissolution of the Committee, he was dispatched into the interior of the country, to make enquiries for the further improvement of the Post Office; and he again drew up an able report, which obtained the approbation of the authorities. In the recent additional reforms which have been made in this department, we are enabled to trace, in almost every instance, the recommendations of Captain Taylor. After having rendered the most eminent service to the country, he quitted the army, and entered the house of Carr, Tagore and Co.; but his active mind could not confide itself to the dull details of the desk. He projected a Company for the establishment of a Floating Bridge across the river at Calcutta, and had he lived, would, doubtless, have been instrumental in carrying it into effect. His premature death, at the early age of thirty-five, with the prospect of a long career of public usefulness before him, is a general loss to the interests of society.

**THE SCOTCH MISSION.**—We had occasion, a fortnight ago, to remark on the strange assertion of Dr. Bryce, that it was only now, as the mode of instruction, adopted at the Church of Scotland's Institution is coming into operation, that the full value seems about to be appreciated, of research into the philosophy and literature of the Hindoos, and the application of the fruits of such research to the purposes of Native Education. With every one well acquainted with the case, we thought it absurd that a claim for distinction should be made, on this ground, in behalf of the Assembly's Institution. The Scottish Mission has been the very last in pursuing the course, in which Dr. Bryce represents it to be taking the lead. Accordingly we observed, that in every Mission in India, except that of the Scottish Church, we are familiar with some, at least, of its members, who have been diligent in furnishing themselves for their work, by deep study of Hindu literature; and the less attention of their

Colleagues have profited by their research; but in the Scottish Mission, except at Bombay, no Oriental scholar has yet been found." Now it has been pointed out to us, that, while our observation states what is, indeed, the fact, it does so in a manner injurious to the Missionaries of the Scottish Church; for it seems to imply a contrast between diligence in duty on the part of others, and remissness on the part of the Scotch. We regret exceedingly that language should have fallen from the capable of such a construction; for, most assuredly, there are no Missionaries for whom we have a higher esteem than those of the Assembly's Mission; and there are none more remarkable for diligence and exertion. The numerous and crowded classes of the Seminary, the well-digested information of its pupils, and the constant rise in the character of their studies each successive year, furnish abundant proof of unwearied study and labour on the part of the Teachers. Such results appear each Annual Examination of the Assembly's Institution could be attained only by untiring industry. And at the same time we must remember, that it has been only at intervals that more than one Missionary has been capable of giving his strength to the work. The necessary absence of Dr. Duff, and that of Mr. Mackay, and the frequent illness of Mr. Macdonald, have thrown the chief burden lately upon Mr. Ewart; and the ordinary, unvaried school duties of these gentlemen, in successive years, have quite sufficed to justify their want of capacity in Oriental scholarship. It cannot, therefore, be expected of them as it is of a research. But then it makes Mr. Bryce's praise of the Assembly's Institution absurd. We suppose, that his description of the Seminary of the 15th was 1831; and 1831 is his description of the Seminary. Now, whichever of the Missions we take the Seminary are the less worthy of admiration on their account.

**THE INDIAN DESPATCHES OF THE DUK OF WELLINGTON.**—We have exactly gone through the first volume of this publication, with which we were favoured a few days ago. After the universal applause which has been bestowed on the Despatches of the Duke, by all the influential periodical publications in England, of every shade of political views, with out exception, it might seem of all editions were we in our humble tribute to its merits. But the re-publication in this country of that portion of these invaluable documents, which refer to His Grace's military and political career in India, enables us to offer an opinion, without the appearance of presumption. In issuing this work, we think the publishers have conferred a general benefit on the country, and more especially on the officers of the army. The larger work, which embraced the entire series of Despatches, was necessarily unsold, by its bulk and price, to the convenience of a large portion of the army; and a selection of those papers confined to the India campaigns was, therefore, necessary, to enable them to turn the military experience of the great Captain of the Age to account. In the present work, the Indian soldier will find a sure and unerring directory for his conduct, in all the circumstances in which he may be called to act in this country. He will be enabled to trace the career which led the Duke up to the most enviable position in society, in the end, activity, good sense, fore-sight and perseverance, which distinguished his career. It is a work which every officer of this army, who aims at distinction in his profession, ought to read; the object of his particular study; and we are happy to find that the publishers have fixed the price at so reasonable an amount, as to bring it within reach of the youngest officer of the army. We hope the spirit they have infused on this occasion, will be rewarded by the disposal of the entire impression, and a call for a second.

**GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE OF JUGGUNATH.**—Our readers will remember the disappointment experienced last season, when, after all the orders from home, and the professions of the Government here, it was found that the Pilgrim Tax was levied in Pooree, at the great festivals of Juggunath, just as of old. We regret to learn, that there is a disposition in the Government Officers in Orissa, to seek permission to play the same game again next season. But we would fain hope that public principle and feeling, and public promises and protestations will not be treated with mockery in this way. Now that the general population have come to understand the measure that has been proposed, it has become an object of eager expectation. They have no thought of slight being intended on their religion; but are loud in commendation of so meritorious a deed, as the abolition of the Pilgrim Tax will be. Many are already bending their steps to Pooree, in the hope of a free entrance being granted them; and if Government do not keep their word, the taunings of the disappointed pilgrims will be added to the remonstrances of the English people, till the opportunity goes away of making the abolition of the tax an act of grace in the eyes either of England or India.

There is a point of some difficulty to be settled in the abolition of the tax. It seems the Khanda Raja and the Priests of Juggunath were anciently in the habit of collecting, for the service of the temple some irregular kinds of cess from the inhabitants of the province of Orissa, and, in particular, a sort of poll-tax of one anna a head of males, heads of families, which was levied not regularly, but occasionally. But the Government feeling that collections of this nature ought not to be allowed, stipulated with the parties who made them, and appropriated them to the temple service, that on condition of their being abolished for ever, it would collect a tax and support the establishment of the idols itself, so as to render the levying of the cess unnecessary. This arrangement, we are told, was actually made; and the record of it now stands in the books of the Tax Office at Pooree. Both the Government and the Priests are aware of this compact. The Government, therefore, in giving up the Pilgrim Tax, and withdrawing their support from the temple, feel that they are bound either to allow the irregular collections to be levied again, or to pay annually for the use of the temple an equivalent sum. To do the former is out of the question; and, therefore, they design to contribute 5,000 Rupees annually for the maintenance of the idol.

Thus, then, on one hand there is a distinct pledge on the part of Government, to depart from which would be a breach of public faith; and on the other, there is a perpetuating of idolatry by the resources of the State; and, what is worse, support given to the credit of idolatry, by constant payments from the public treasury for its use. What to recommend in such a case we know not. But we have thought it might be disposed of with the least mischief, by Government receiving the annual contribution, by payment at once of an adequate sum, to be invested or disposed of in what way the parties concerned saw fit; as my bequest might be which was made for the benefit of the temple. Such a payment might, perhaps justly, be considered as a gracious redemption of the people of Orissa from a venacious impost, rather than a contribution to the support of idolatry; and at any rate it would close all official connection between the establishment of Juggunath, and the resources of the State.

**DARJILING.**—A meeting of the Darjiling Association was held at the Trades Hall, on Saturday last, at which a report of progress of a highly satisfactory nature was read. The public is aware, that the attempt to open the Hotel at the

beginning of the last hot season failed, through the obstacles which are inseparable from any ineipient attempt of this nature, in novel and untoward circumstances. But the failure, so far from damping the ardour of those who have projected this spirited attempt, seems to have inspired them with additional zeal. More especially has the indefatigable Secretary of the Association devoted his time, his labour and his purse to this object, and we are happy to learn with every prospect of complete success. The Hotel will be fully completed by the 1st of March next year, and with far superior accommodations than were at first designed. The roof, which was to have been made of clay, will now be tiled; fifty men are engaged in the manufacture of tiles, and they produce a thousand a day. The floors and verandas will be boarded; the bed-rooms properly ventilated, and the building will have floors of communication for the convenience of families. A contract has been made for the erection of a kitchen, large godowns and servants' accommodations, at an expense not far short of 10,000 Rupees. The deficiency of labourers and workmen, which formerly impeded all operations, has now been removed. By the last accounts, no fewer than seven hundred men were engaged in actual labour, and the entire number of men of all description employed under Messrs. Martin and Co., in all phases, did not fall short of eight hundred and fifty. The last season was, it is true, a season of failure, but it was also one of experience, which has been turned in the best account. We ought also to state, that another Hotel is now rising at Kurseong, twenty-four miles distant from Darjiling, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. It is built by private subscription, and is intended for those in delicate health, for whom the climate of Darjiling might prove too cold. This Hotel will also be opened on the 1st of March. At Mahuladram, six miles from Kurseong, a bungalow is likewise building; and another half way on the new line towards Darjiling will be finished next summer.

All these exertions, however, have not been made without a very heavy outlay; and we are sorry to perceive that the brunt of the expense has fallen on the enterprising Secretary, whose responsibilities are represented in the following statement:

Expended in furniture and buildings,	37,439	3	8
Amounted collected,	16,059	10	0

Deficiency, ..... 21,439    9    8

Many of the original shareholders have withdrawn, as successive demands were made upon them for instalments, and the payment of the balance of 50 Rupees a share from those who remain, will not produce 4,000 Rupees. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary, that the public should step forward, without delay, to assist this enterprise. We sincerely trust the call of the Committee will be cheerfully responded to by the community; and that funds will be raised sufficient to clear off all existing incumbrances, and to complete this noble undertaking. However indifferent we may seem to it with our present delightful weather, with the thermometer at 60, no sooner shall our hot winds have set in, and the thermometer have risen to 96, when we shall be longing for a residence at the "bright spot," with its low temperature. To prevent disappointments, efforts must be made before the hot weather arrives.

After the great efforts which have been made by public and private enterprise, it is not too much to call on Government to perform its share of duty, in the construction of roads and bridges, and the completion of the line of communication. Even in the execution of this official duty, it has been assisted by a noble female Zamindar at Bangalore, who has

devoted 10,000 Rupees to the erection of bridges on this line. Mr. Halket, the enterprising Magistrate of Dinapore, has also constructed a long road through his district. The most immediate work in which the public authorities can aid this undertaking, is to allow that gentleman to employ the squabbers in the completion of a road, or rather in the re-opening of a road from the Ganges to Titania, which he engages to do with the 7,000 Rupees which he has, and with the aid of emigrants. While Government is hesitating about compliance with this request, invaluable time is passing away, and the hot weather is coming on with a steady pace. Is it too much to hope that this matter may be brought to an early issue? Mr. Prinsep's communication, promising a special reference to Mr. Halket, is dated *forty-three days ago*. Oh! for Professor O'Sneighiness's new telegraph between Mr. Prinsep's and Mr. Halket's Office!

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

— Sir Edward Ryan, the Chief Justice's, address to the Grand Jury is given in this morning's *Messenger*. His Lordship clearly explained the operation of the late Magistrate Act, the object of which, he stated, was to dispose of cases of simple larceny, without inflicting undue punishment on the offender. He stated, at the same time, that the Act had not been clearly understood; that the Magistrates had still decided many cases, the jurisdiction of which had been taken away from them, and had sent up to the Supreme Court cases over which they had jurisdiction.

— A large seizure of shawls, of the value of a lakh and seventy-five thousand Rupees, has been made at Bombay, near Bandra. The owners were endeavouring to evade the frontier duties.

— The Naval Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, has just gone on a cruise in H. M. S. *Victory*, for the benefit of his health, and intends to return before the arrival of the next Mail; which shows that no definitive orders have been received by the last Mail.

— H. M. S. *Conway*, is under orders for Molras, on Saturday next, there to await the arrival of orders from the Admiral. H. M. S. *Chickens* may be daily expected; and the *Phantom* in the course of a month or six weeks. The *Dread*, Lord John Churchill, will, after quitting Now Zeland, be attached to the East India Station. We shall be able, therefore, to show the Chinese a strong number of vessels of war, if they should divide us in extremities.

— The annual dinner and show of Vegetables is fixed for Thursday, the 21st of January. At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, a remarkably fine specimen of Upland Georgia Cotton, in pod, from Col. Skinner, at Havers, is said to have looked more like an acclimatized article than any thing which has been yet seen.

— Both the Baptist and the Roman Catholic Chapels, at Nowrah, have just been entered by robbers and plundered. — The Bombay papers state, that the I. C. Schooner of War, *Elphinstone*, has sailed for Aden, with a reinforcement of troops.

— A Ting has just been arrested by Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, the Magistrate at Dardwan, who confesses to having been concerned in thirty-five or thirty-six robberies. He was engaged as a labourer, at an Indigo Factory, when apprehended.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

— Intelligence has been received of the decease of Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, on board H. M. S. the *Hillocky*, at Bombay. Minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

— The *Englishman*, in answer to several enquiries, states that the *Hyndar* put into Fremal Midhar, for repairs, in consequence of damages sustained in a gale of wind, in the Bay of Baccy.

— Mr. Lackersteen, a Catholic citizen of Calcutta, who succeeded to Rome last year, has, we are told, been pre-ent-

ed to His Holiness, by Dr. St. Leger. Pope Gregory the XVI. received him graciously, and condescended to transmit his blessing through him to his family.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

— A very extensive sale of fine articles was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday and Friday last, in aid of the Schools of the Baptist Missionary Society. We are happy to find that the sum realized did not fall far short of 4,000 Rupees.

— Intelligence of a very important character was yesterday received from China, extending to the 30th of October. For particulars we must refer to our editorial notice.

— His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, held his first levee in Calcutta yesterday, which was numerously attended by officers and civilians. His Excellency will hold a levee at Meerapoor, on Friday next.

— The members of the Regatta Club, held a meeting yesterday, at which it was determined to get up a boat race.

— The *Hutchinson* *Cherokee*, which was launched at Kidderpore, in July last, was established a character for sailing, which few, even of the clippers, have attained. She arrived at Madras on the 5th of October, after a passage of only eleven days from Singapore. She has beaten the *Sir Edward Ryan*, the best of the clippers, six days in the passage from Singapore.

— The *Englishman* has circulated, with this day's paper, a full report of the speeches delivered at the meeting of the Landholders' Society, on Saturday last.

— The Rajah of Kishnagur having determined to proceed on pilgrimage to Almidah, (a few days ago), Capt. Payne, of the 30th N. I., has been deputed to accompany him, and it is ordered that his arrival and departure from any cantonment shall be announced by a salute of guns.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15.

— Information was received, on Saturday of the fall of Khelat. The Sikhs had acted with the utmost treachery towards the English troops, on their way to Kandahar, and consequently, after a campaign of a few days, it was determined to re-quit him. General W. G. Smith, marching back with the Bombay troops, was ordered to bring him to account. With only a thousand men, the majority Europeans, he appeared before the place on the 12th, and the next day stormed the heights which commanded the town, burst open the gate of the citadel with his cannon, and the troops rushed in gallantly, and in one hour possessed themselves of the place. It was most bravely defended. Mohd Khan, the Chief, fell sword in hand, with eight of his principal officers, amongst whom were some of his nearest relatives. He died covered with wounds and glory. On one side, the loss was not inconsiderable. One officer killed; eight wounded; some severely; and one hundred and twenty of the men either killed or wounded. Capt. Outram, an enterprising officer of the Bombay establishment, made his way through Belochistan in disguise, travelling 350 miles in seven days and a half, that he might bring early intelligence of the event to Bombay.

— A Coroner's Inquest was held on Saturday last, on the body of a Native, who came by his death foully in the house of Hajah Baidanath Roy. His two sons are said to be implicated in the affair. Mr. Clarke attended on their behalf. The Jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

— The British troops have had some severe skirmishing with the wild and barbarous inhabitants of the Khyber mountains. They have been successfully routed; but two of our officers have been wounded. From time immemorial have they been accustomed to buy black mail on all passages, and it is said that Col. Wade's neglecting to pay them a stipulated sum has led to the present outrages.

— Letters have been received from Rangoon to the 1st of December. All tranquil and quiet.

— The experiment of blowing up this week of the *Explosive*, in Futala Reach, on Saturday last, was completely successful. The quantity of powder exploded, was 2,600 lbs. The mine was sprung by the voltaic battery, under the direction



of Dr. O'Shaughnessy. Much credit is due also to Capt. Fitzgerald, for the admirable manner in which he filled up the great cylinder, and protected it from water, and also to Capt. Bowman, the Assistant Master-Attendant. Never was an undertaking completed, which rebounded more to the credit of all engaged, than this blowing up the wreck of the *Egiphtok*.

— It is stated that Lord Auckland will reside three weeks at Agra.

— The new Rajah of Sattarah has engaged to expend 10,000 Rupees in the formation of a lake at the Minhabul-Sur Hills. The old Rajah is to be sent to Benares.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

— Mr. Cochrane, the Company's Standing Council, having resigned the appointment, Mr. Longueville Clark has been appointed to act; but the sanction of Lord Auckland, and the confirmation of the Court of Directors are required to give permanence to the appointment. It is greatly to be desired that both in this case, and in that of the Advocate Generalship, the authorities at home may ratify the choice of the Local Government.

— The English troops have had their first brush with the Usber Tartars. A party of them, headed by the son of the Chief of Kooloon, came down to Lygham, a place about 24 miles north of Benauli; and Mr. Lord, the Political Agent, immediately sent to order them away, on pain of being driven back. The threat was followed by a prompt march over two very rough passes. The English troops came up rather unexpectedly on the morning for the Chief's breakfast was on the fire. The enemy no sooner saw our soldiers, than they took to flight. This, however, will be a good lesson to them; and they will learn that the English can make forays as well as others.

— Lieut. Emdad Pottinger and Dr. Ritchie have arrived at Bannin from Herat. Instead of adopting the usual route to Calcutta, they took a circuitous journey by Meimunn.

— Mr. Campbell, who was so long in the service of Dost Mahomed, has come in; and it is said will accept of service under Shah Sujah. This is the officer, regarding whom fears were entertained, lest he should be sent to death for refusing to fight his countrymen. But Mr. Campbell was born at Poullicherry.

— Further accounts have been received of the hurricane at Coringa. It appears to have been most disastrous. Every vessel in the river, and for miles up, is on shore. Of the vessels outside, all, with the exception of seven, have been wrecked. Coringa is nearly washed away. The light-house and all gone. Captain Pendergrass, of the *Catherine*, and Captain Marshall, of the *Charles Dunerger*, are both drowned.

— A pyrotechnic exhibition at the Catholic Church, at Howrah, in honour of the festival of the Novenna, on Saturday last, attracted a large concourse of people.

— A case of horrid cruelty was discovered in Calcutta a day or two ago. Constable Hamilton returning from his rounds late at night, perceived a female on the Doontollah road recumbent, almost half dead, with a child only six weeks old in her arms. She was the lawful wife of a Mr. Hanton, of Doontollah, who had just assaulted her in this brutal manner, and turned her out of doors.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

— The 25th of January is fixed for the despatches of the next Mail from Bombay to Suez.

— Letters from Mithnapore state that the rice crop in most parts of that district had failed, as it has failed also in Cuttack. A famine will be the consequence; the *Kirkwall*, which has resulted from the system of the British Government of India.

— We regret to learn that the recent reduction of the postage of letters has not produced such an increase of grieve to the mill as to protect the department from loss. Several improvements projected by Dr. Ranken, are, therefore, folded up for the present.

— H. M. S. *Algerine*, has been sent with despatches to Suez. She conveys 1,486 letters.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sum for the Friend of India:—

Co's Rs. As.  
S. McGowan, Esq. ... .. to Dec. 1840, 21 0

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### TEMPERANCE BOND.

A friend to whom we beg to return our best thanks, has enabled us to lay the following extract of a letter from Limerick before our readers. It will be read with much interest by those who advocate the great cause of Temperance.—Ed.

"A most unexpected, novel, moral revolution, is now taking place in this province of Munster amongst numerous individuals who were in the habits of ruinous practice in drinking ardent spirits. A priest in Cork, named Matthews, has contrived some real or delusive charm, by which, with aid of an oath, and giving a medal or printed card, he binds the drinking peccators to leave off the use of all strong drink for ever! Men flock to him in ear fulls from all parts, in full confidence to get this charm; and their way to Cork many take a parting leave of the whiskey, and a few have died of so doing, before they could get there; those who return seem quite altered beings. A Society of these reformed toppers, of about 500, is said to be now here, gathered from former folly. This may prove a great blessing, if followed up—but it is a sad reduction to the incomes of distillers and spirit retailers, yet must proportionably serve the grocery trade, &c. &c., of which there is a visible increase of shops."

### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRS,—I wish, through the channel of your paper, to direct attention to the fact, that although Calcutta boasts of its Chamber of Commerce, in the Mofussil a large portion of the trading community are totally unprotected. I shall leave assertion for illustration, and for the latter I shall select three cases out of a legion.

1st. Some merchants from Cashmere send a powerful Native sode shawl, to the amount of 4,000 Rupees. He gave his bond, promising payment in such and such a time; at the expiration of which, the merchants returned, and demanded payment, without avail. It may be said they had a redress in civil action. To these parties a civil action was a mere mockery, for how could they afford to stay in exile for a year or so, waiting the result of civil action? Now these had paid most heavily to our up-country contractors, for I saw their Permits. Surely they were entitled to protection.

2ndly. The River Merchant. I had an application from one to compel payment, and he actually filed the receipts for the delivery of the goods, stating, moreover, that the purchaser would leave the station the next day. Now what redress was there in a civil action to this party to which I was obliged to refer him?

3dly. A man from Cuttack proceeded to Assam, and laid out the whole of his money on elephants. He purchased five of which on his way home, he sold to a royal officer Native. It is an Indian to say he sold it, for he never was sold. Detained, month by month, the remaining four died, as did all no longer the means to provide them with any grain. Now this man lost every thing—and what redress was a civil action to him?

In all these cases immediate redress was required. Now had the Magistrate been vested with the powers of a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, redress would have been promptly obtained by the aggrieved; and in each of these cases, as in a hundred of others, the parties would have blessed Heaven for a good Government, and gone on their way rejoicing.

With these illustrations for you to form a judgement, I would ask you, Mr. Editor, why the Magistrate should not be vested

with the powers of a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, as regards the itinerant trading and commercial community: The Magistrate, I say, in preference to the Judge, because there are so many stations where there are no Judges; and the cases I have adduced, occurred where there were none.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
PATRICK TON.

We regret that the length in which our remarks on the meeting of the Landholders' Society have extended, oblige us to postpone our remarks on this letter to the next week.—*Ed.*

## EUROPE.

## RELIGIOUS.

**THE REVIVALS AT KILPATRICK, &c.**—The religious awakening in the parish of Kilpatrick having begun at the close of the last communion, in July, an earnest desire was soon afterwards expressed by the people to repeat the observance of that solemn ordinance, and the minister and session cordially concurring in this desire, after due deliberation, fixed Sabbath last for its celebration. This having become generally known, an immense concourse of Christians was attracted to the place. Towards the end of the week, a great number of persons from all parts of the country had taken up their residence in the town to be present on the occasion, and such was the willingness with which the people accommodated them, that we have not heard of any who were disappointed. On Thursday a fast-day was kept, and the great body of the people abstaining from their ordinary employments, and repairing to the house of God, where there were three services, conducted by Mr. Brown, of Edinburgh; Dr. Malou, of Geneva; and Mr. Macneighbour, of Paisley. On Friday evening there was a sermon by Mr. Middleton, of Strathmilly; and on Saturday a large congregation assembled in a field adjoining the town, and was addressed in a most scriptural and judicious manner from the text, "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," by Mr. Burns, of Dundee. In the evening Mr. Sommerville, of Andersonstown, preached in the church. On Sabbath there could not be fewer assembled than twelve or fifteen thousand persons, and seldom has such a solemn and interesting scene been witnessed. The church bell rang at nine o'clock, and the service commenced both in the church and at the tent shortly before ten. The church was densely crowded, and the number present at the tent has been estimated variously at from ten to fifteen thousand. Our own impression is that it did not much exceed ten thousand. The action sermon was preached by Mr. Burns, the excellent and judicious minister of the parish, from the text, "I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger; he that believeth on me shall never thirst." The fathers were afterwards fanned by Mr. Brown, and were then served successively by Mr. Burns; Mr. Martin, of Balgairie; Mr. Dempster, of Denny; Mr. Brown; Mr. Sommerville; Mr. Duncan, of Kirkcaldy; Mr. Rose, of Glasgow; and Dr. Dewar, of Aberdeen. About thirteen hundred persons communicated, and, in order to avoid the undue prostration of the services, the whole of the lower area of the church was occupied by the communicants. Mr. Burns stated at the close that upwards of eighty new communicants had been admitted, their ages varying from thirteen to seventy, and he never before had so much pleasure in conversing with persons desiring admission to the ordinance. Mr. Rose delivered the concluding sermon, which commenced, without any interval at about seven o'clock. In the tent, and from a stair adjoining the church, sermons were preached during the day by Dr. Dewar, Mr. Burns, Jun., Mr. Rose, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Dempster; and, in the evening, Mr. Burns, Jun., preached to an audience of several thousands by moon-light. Next to the imposing number assembled at the tent, nothing struck us more, in the appearance of the audience, than the large proportion of men in the crowd; there must have been two or three for every female. The solemnity and order of the various services were remarkable, and we have heard different persons say they never enjoyed so delightful a communion. The sermons were plain, scriptural, and searching, without any thing having an undue tendency to excite. On Monday, as on the fast-day, there were three services, conducted during the day by Dr. Dewar and Mr. Burns, Jun., in the tent, and in the evening by Mr. Brown in the church, after which a very solemn meeting for prayer was held, as there had been the previous evening, which continued to a late hour. We understand the sacrament was dispensed at the same time in the Relief Church. We earnestly hope this large concourse of ministers and Christians will be blessed as the means of spreading the revivals in other parts of the country.

The *Glasgow Chronicle*, in several particulars, confirm the foregoing account. It adds, however,—"Much excitement has prevailed, and scenes of a most deplorable nature have been exhibited. On one hand was to be seen the baptismal rite administered to great numbers, by immersion in the mill-dam, and

on another, women throwing themselves on the ground, and crying out for mercy. Nor was the language of the preachers calculated to calm the storm. One reverend gentleman told a portion of his audience that "he saw the devil looking out of their eyes," on which several women fell down insensible, and were taken off to the session-house. At another time the preacher, in speaking of Jacob's ladder as a type of the Saviour, called on his hearers to come to it, and to make use of it, but finding the impression he produced not so strong as he wished, he exclaimed that there was resistance at the fact, and they must come quickly; and smiling the action to the word, he sprang up in the pulpit as if to catch the end of the ladder by a high spar, ere it was snatched away from him. On this, as on previous occasions, the chief actors in the scene were the clergy and the women. The male minority of the hearers appeared to be chiefly unlookers.

In reference to the account given by the *Chronicle*, the *Scottish Guardian* says:—"We do not ourselves believe in the truth of the charges to which we have alluded, and we have met with many most intelligent and excellent persons who throughout the last service at Kilpatrick saw nothing but what was worthy of commendation, and heard no preaching, or even expressions of preaching, but what were sober, solid, and scriptural. This in such novel circumstances is not saying little."—*Scottish Guardian*.

**REVIVAL AT FINGERSHOTT.**—We some time ago made reference to the fact, that religious excitement, similar to that displayed in the parish of Kilpatrick, had, to a considerable degree, manifested itself in the adjoining parish of Fingershott, and that there, as well as in Anderson Church, religious worship was celebrated daily, and even occasionally carried on to an hour far beyond midnight. Since that intimation the religious fervour has rather increased than diminished. A temporary place of worship was a few weeks ago opened in a building connected with Mr. Nisbet's work, but it was utterly inadequate for the accommodation of the crowds who assembled; and Anderson Church, of which Mr. Sommerville is pastor, was, in addition, opened for the reception of the worshippers. Here no one ever preaches every night, and so great has been the attraction, that, though the church is a large one, sometimes as many people have been stationed without as within. The services are usually conducted by clergymen belonging to the city, and, generally speaking, they have been gone about with sobriety and moderation, though on occasional outbreaks, resembling those at Kilpatrick, have taken place among the audiences. There, as we are informed, has been much confusion during the sermons of one preacher, in particular whose denunciations of wrath have often been such as to rouse the ears of his audience to an extraordinary pitch. As an example of the style of preaching adopted by this clergyman, take the following:—"After speaking of the nature of the punishment which the wicked would experience in a future state, and describing the 'burning fire' in terms so horrid as to make their hair curl, his hearers almost stand on end, he, in the most confident manner, assured the audience that, if they did not accept the promised salvation that night, hundreds of them would never have the power to do so again,—hundreds of them would never see God in mercy, but in a terrible manner; he concluded to the honours of his place he had just been describing. No wonder after such a doctrine as this, that people should be overcome with terror! We are happy to state, however, that the preachers, generally, have confined themselves to a statement of the generally received Christian doctrine of salvation, without any accompaniment of extravagance or eccentricity. At present, little else is talked of in Glasgow but the "revivals," and great diversified views is expressed in regard to them. Individual cases of revivification or extravagance, however, are not in such a question to be looked upon as founded upon as arguments."—*Glasgow Argus*.

Last night the Rev. William Burns preached in the big Church, Paisley, to a crowded audience, consisting indifferently of both Churchmen and Dissenters. The sermon was the most serious and attractive description, and delivered with a degree of ability seldom surpassed. The impression on the mind of the great majority was, that they had never heard so able as so attractive a discourse. The blessing was pronounced at midnight, and up to that hour the passages, stairs, porch, and every corner of the building was crowded to excess. We understand that the desire to hear Mr. Burns is so great, that yesterday he had to preach for about an hour, when on his passage west in the great coal-train-bomb.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

**REVIVAL AT KILPATRICK.**—We do not find ourselves in condition to fulfil the promise made in our last, that we should give a particular account of the origin and progress of this war. The time has not yet arrived for giving such a narration, as the necessary comments and observations. At present, we can assure our readers, that the excitement is in no manner abated; that the daily, easy outpour of individuals falling into distress of mind, and others obtaining relief; that the churches continue to be crowded, notwithstanding the common evenings of the week meetings for prayer and mutual edification; and that the cases which formerly worship is not observed as the exception. Thus there is mingled in it a portion of human infirmity which at times

more the beauty of the work, and on which the searmer may lay hold in his attempts to discredit the whole; yet, after another month's observation, we continue in the belief formerly expressed, that the great preponderance of the work is genuine, and such that the Church of Christ will permanently rejoice for it.—*Christian Journal for October.*

**HOMERTON COLLEGE.**—The Rev. Daniel Gifford Bishop has resigned his office as classical tutor in this College. In consequence, we understand, of a change in his religious views. Mr. Bishop has for some time avowed his predilection for the Established Church.—*Pat.*

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—On the 19th ult. the Circuit Court of Judiciary at Inverness excheated the goods of Hugh Fraser, parish rector of Kinkhill, who had been found guilty of violating one of the statutes of the Church, by attempting to partake of the Lord's Supper when not in communion with the Church, and though warned by the minister of the illegality of the conduct.—*Ibid.*

**NORWICH.**—The congregation under the care of the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich, having had to part and enlarge their own chapel, have for the last two months been worshipping in the Dutch Church, which was kindly lent to them by the Court of Guardians. The church, which is a very fine building, was originally the conventual church of the Black Friars. Many years ago, it was occupied by a congregation of Dutch settlers; and it is now used as the chapel of the Court, in which a congregation prescribes every Lord's-day. During Mr. Alexander's occupation of it, he has preached in the morning and in the evening of each Sabbath, and the clergyman in the afternoon. On one of the Sundays, the sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Bishop of Norwich; so that the same pulpit, on the same day, was occupied twice by a dissenting minister, and once by the Bishop of the Diocese. We are not aware that any injury has been done to either party by this manifestation of Christian charity; and we are quite sure that the good bishop and the Independent minister, who cordially shook hands after the service, will reflect on it with pleasure and with gratitude.—*Ibid.*

**BRADFORD.**—MISSIONARY EDUCATION.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Rev. Joseph Waddington, late student in Ireland College, was ordained to the work of a Missionary in Barbadoe, South America.—*Ibid.*

#### EDUCATION.

**UNIVERSITY REFORM IN SCOTLAND.**—We are glad to find our own university (St. Andrew's) beginning to baffle itself, and to shake off the lethargy so fatal to its own constitution, as well as to the public interest.

And, first, as regards the improvement in the course of instruction. Hitherto we are glad to find the Senate acting, by the introduction of civil engineering, chemistry has been applied to the arts, the practical application of political economy, the philosophy of the senses, and the modern languages, as a part of the college curriculum. The first of these branches is so indispensable to the engineer and machinist, an art in demand for canals, railways, tunnels, bridges, harbours, deepening of rivers, &c., that its profession has within the last twelve years become one of the most lucrative and honourable. Taught by such accurate and experienced practitioners as Mr. Duncan, Anderson and Briggs, the course will be, as engineering requires, one of utility, and cannot fail to be an acquisition to the united college. The second department is one on which bleeding, drying, tanning, extracting metallurgy, and a thousand other arts so intimately depend, that it will recommend itself—and taught by one whose early life was spent in its practice, it comes doubly recommended to the student. The third course is now so necessary to the commerce of our country, the banker, the diplomatist, and trader, that we only wonder why it has not long ere now been introduced. The fourth, offered gratuitously by the learned principal, will have a salutary influence on the previous (metaphysical) education of the senior students, and must have a powerful tendency to direct their minds to deep and correct reflection. This fifth is one so thoroughly necessary to men of all ranks, trades, and professions, that no seminary would be complete without it. The works of the continental countries, equally learned and scientific with our own, are so requisite to the scholar and gentleman, that without a knowledge of the modern languages no man can lay claim to the title of either.

Secondly.—The abolition of the fees for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts will have a powerful influence in stimulating the student to such honourable distinctions. He will now see that it is a point of knowledge and industry, and not, as heretofore, essentially depending on pecuniary utility. There will be no excuse for his not obtaining the distinction, but one, and that one will not be much to his credit.

We are especially pleased with the third innovation—viz., the bringing back of the honorary gifts to their original limits of the curriculum. It is just, and honourable as just. Merit will now more frequently be rewarded, while the pretensions to wealthy friends, and other injudicious applications, will be pre-

vented. The Senate deserves unqualified thanks for this move, for, under the old regime, the abuse on this point was truly disgraceful.

Such are the changes already announced in this direction, and course of instruction, and we are assured that further improvements are about to be adopted. We do not allude to reciprocal courts or matters of mere academic discipline; these are all very well, and must come in their turn. In the judgments of administration, more than in the enactment, must lie the merit of the Senate, and we are happy to learn that the library, one of the most essential portions of the university, is about to undergo a broad and liberal reform. The introduction of a chair for natural history is likewise talked of.—*Edin. Herald.*

A NEW EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT is about to be founded in Liverpool, under the title of the "Liverpool Collegiate Institution." John Gladstone, Esq., has contributed £100 towards its funds. Lords Francis Egerton and Sandon have likewise placed their names amongst the donors, and consented to become Vice-Presidents. The bishop of the diocese has accepted the office of visitor.—*Liverpool Mail.*

**PUBLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.**—A Parliamentary Return just printed shows how large an amount of assistance has been rendered by the Irish National Board of Education to the instruction of the people since its establishment in 1831. It has aided in the building of no less than five hundred and thirty-five schools in seven years, at an expense of £1,819, for building, 5,855, for fitting up, 12,484, for salaries, and 3,771 for requisites. It has given assistance to 1,019 schools previously in operation, to the amount of 2,270, for building, 6,603 for fitting up, 51,011, for salaries, and 11,234, for requisites. The number of children on the roll in those schools up to September, 1838, was 105,820 males and 78,839 females—total 184,659. The sum disbursed in seven years in the promotion of education is £39,255. The schools built are pretty equally distributed through the different provinces—183 being in Ulster, 100 in Munster, 145 in Leinster, and 125 in Connaught—total 553. Of the schools before in existence, and aided by the Board, 308 were in Ulster, 230 in Munster, 129 in Leinster, and 99 in Connaught—total 1,116. Of these, 306 have ceased, from want of other, to be connected with the Commissioners of Education. It is impossible to consider the above facts ever so slightly, without perceiving that the Irish National Board of Education, which the Tories have so perseveringly maligning has been immensely beneficial in extending education in Ireland; and the Education of the people of the country cannot be advanced without, at the same time, advancing the moral and intellectual character of the people, diminishing all the dangers of Ireland, and strengthening the defence of law and order.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**LECTURES TO MERCHANTS.**—A series of public lectures has been commenced by ministers in connexion with the Christian Instruction Society, on the Evidence and Doctrines of Christianity, at Mather Academy Chapel. The first service was held on the 9th inst., when the Rev. Thomas Aherne preached, the subject being, "The Condition of the World at the Advent of Christ, and the expectation then prevalent of his appearance." On the 10th, the Rev. J. Aldis lectured on "The Nature and Extent of Faith in the Mission of the Son of God;" on both of which occasions the chapel was crowded, principally by persons of the description for whom the lectures were designed. The Rev. Dr. Bennett is advertised to preach on Thursday next, on "Historical Confirmation of Facts recorded in the New Testament." A weekly list of subjects has been announced, which will continue the services until the close of the year. We are happy to find the committee are also making arrangements for lectures in other parts of the town on "Socialism," and other interesting subjects. Lectures on the latter subject are now announced by the Committee of the City Mission.—*Pat.*

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY CHAIR, GLASGOW COLLEGE.**—This chair, now vacant by the death of Professor Milne, one of the most celebrated in our College, Dr. Francis Hutchinson, who is pronounced by Sir James Mackintosh, in his "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," to be the father of speculative philosophy in Scotland, and who, according to Lloyd's report, by his works and lectures, contributed to diffuse the spirit of analytical discussion in this country, has been again elected, of some of the most valuable writings of the eighteenth century, held the chair from 1730 to 1743. In 1742, upon the demise of Mr. Thomas Craigie, who held the professorship for six years, Adam Smith, the author of the "Wealth of Nations," was advanced from the Logic chair to that of Moral Philosophy. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Reid, the author of the celebrated inquiry into the human mind, and the Principles of the Human Sciences, who held the chair for eleven years. In 1795, Mr. Arthur was appointed professor, and is known as the author of a valuable collection of essays on the philosophy of nature and criticism. In 1797 he was succeeded by Mr. Gillespie, who held the chair for 43 years, and who has acquired a high reputation. The patronage of this chair is in the hands of the Senate, and the University, and the University of Glasgow.—*Glasgow Herald.*

**Education in Bedfordshire.**—The report of the chaplain respecting the prisoners of the county gaol at Bedford, in 1853, states "that their great leading characteristic was ignorance, bestial ignorance of the simplest truths." At Midsummer Quarter Session he reported, that "as to the condition, mentally and morally, of his unhappy charge, he regretted to say it could scarcely be more ignorant or degraded. It was his conviction that no pen could depict in colours sufficiently dark the usual and spiritual ignorance and debasement of the vastly greater number of those unhappy beings who pass through the prison."—*Put.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE DUKE OF BEDFORD AND DUELLING.**—A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* of the 12th inst., and an old one of this journal (J. F. D.) in a letter containing strong moral and historical arguments against the practice of duelling, makes the following allusion to this highly respected nobleman:—"Allow me to mention, as a contrast, an anecdote of a nobleman, whom I desire to speak of here solely as a man with no reference to political or family connexion. In the year 1823 a duel was fought between the Dukes of Buckingham and Bedford. The Duke of Bedford received a congratulatory address on his escape, from his own neighbourhood, but not containing any protest against the circumstance. Though not called upon, however, to explain, the Duke volunteered a confession of self-condemnation to the following effect:—"It is possible for a person in a rash hour to deviate from the principles which have actuated the whole of his life. Having done so, I much regret, and would certainly never repeat it." There is to me a higher spirit, and indubitably a better example to posterity in the apology than in justification."—*Northampton Mercury.*

**THE QUEEN'S GENEROSITY.**—A poor woman residing in Aberdeen, and originally belonging to the parish of Culzean, aged nearly 90, the widow of a soldier of the 92nd, one of whom was killed at Waterloo, and two of whom died on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, from fatigue and previous wounds, lately sent a petition to Her Majesty, stating her situation. In the course of ten days, a letter was sent from Lord Hill to the Commanding Officer of the Aberdeen barracks, enclosing the sum of 10*l.*, as a present from Her Majesty, for the temporary relief of this now helpless woman. —*Aberdeen Herald.*

**THE NEW HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.**—On Friday, pursuant to notice, the tenders for the third contract for the new House of Parliament, comprising the whole of the river front, and returns or wings of the building, were opened before the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Board of Works, when, after a spirited competition, as will be seen from the subjoined account of tenders put in by some of the most celebrated builders in the metropolis, the contract was decided in favour of Messrs. Griesell and Peto, the well-known builders of the York-road, Lambeth. Messrs. Griesell and Peto, 150, 74*l.*; Baker, 173, 74*l.*; Culniff, 174, 4*l.*; Winsland, 177, 80*l.*; Lee, 179, 30*l.*; Girdlehead, 181, 85*l.*; Piper, 183, 100*l.*; Hicks, 183, 80*l.*; and Bennett, 184, 63*l.* It is expected that three years will expire before the above contract will be finished, and that it will be ten years ere the structure will be entirely completed. —*Put.*

**GUNPOWDER AT CASTLES.**—Before the invention of gunpowder the number of castles, erected chiefly as places of security, was very great; but since, few have been built, and those have not been as places of defence. There were 1,100 castles built in England between the years 1140 and 1154.—*Wid.*

**LORD SPENCER AND MR. SELWYN.**—A word, the undersigned, having been appointed to decide the match proposed by Mr. Selwyn to show 100 Sussex beats, of his own breed, against 100 of any other breed in England, bred by the same person, and which were accepted by Earl Spencer, with 100 short burst, and having carefully inspected the respective herds on Mr. Selwyn's farm at Bekeley, in Sussex, on Earl Spencer's farm at Brampton, in Northamptonshire, and at Wiseton, in Nottinghamshire, we do hereby declare Earl Spencer to be the winner, and direct the stakes to be paid to his Lordship accordingly; at the same time we consider Mr. Selwyn's stock to possess great utility, and great uniformity of character.—Dated this 27th day of September 1854. (Signed) John Pulteney, William South.—*Windsor Express.*

**CALEDONIAN CANAL.**—The Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider and report on the state of the Caledonian Canal, and what steps ought to be taken with reference thereto, have published the result of their deliberations. The opinion of the committee is embodied in the following resolutions, which form part of the document:—1. That the insecure condition of the works on the Caledonian Canal, as detailed in the report of Mr. Walker, has been fully established by the evidence adduced before the committee. 2. That the state of the canal calls for the immediate attention of Parliament, not only with reference to the preservation of the works, but also as regards the security of life and property in portions of the districts through which the canal passes: 3. That this committee cannot recommend the abandoning or shutting up the canal, on account of the

large but unknown sum which must be expended to accomplish these objects, independent of the claims for compensation which may be expected to be preferred by those interested in its maintenance. 4. That the committee is of opinion that the unfinished state of some portions of the works of the canal, and the imperfect execution of other parts—the want of a sufficient depth of water—and the absence of steam tugs on the great Highland locks, have prevented the development of those benefits to commerce which might reasonably have been expected to result from its construction. 5. That this committee is of opinion that considerable benefit would arise to the commerce of several of the large and important northern sea ports, were the works of the canal placed in an efficient state of repair, its depth increased, and the assistance of steam tugs afforded, as recommended in the report of Mr. Walker. 6. That this committee, therefore, recommends that a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* should be placed at the disposal of the Government, to be expended in the repair and improvement of the canal, under the authority of an act of Parliament, which should be procured for this purpose. —*Put.*

**THE KING OF HOLLAND.**—The following statement respecting the contemplated marriage of the King of Holland is contained in the *Commerce Delg*:—"We know from an undoubted source that King William persists in his resolution, and that it is not a left-handed marriage he intends to consummate, a doubtful and legitimate union, attended with all the forms of royalty. His family, or rather two of his children, Prince Frederick and Princess Marianne, had, by earnest entreaties, on finding it impossible to overcome his Majesty's decision, obtained a promise that the Countess d'Orfremont should not be raised to the throne; but the King, having found that secret intrigues were carried on, within as well as without his States, against his new dynasty, decided to pay no attention to the silly tale (*bourgeoisie*) of his children, and the unseemly murmurs of his subjects. After a long explanation, however, with his son-in-law, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Princess Marianne, his eldest, Prince Frederick and his Princesses, they all announced to him that they and their families would withdraw from the league. To his Majesty coldly replied, that they were at liberty to do as they liked, and so he was left, and that he should have been glad to please them. The Prince of Orange presides as a viceroy, naturally, and consequently, is more than ever in the good graces of his father."

**AS IS THE FATHER, SO IS THE SON.**—Sheridan, having threatened his son Tom to cut him off with a shilling, received this reply:—"Where will you get it?"—*Put.*

**AN AGED GOOSE.**—A goose on a farm in Scotland, about ten years since, of the clearly ascertained age of eighty-one years, healthy and vigorous, was killed, whilst sitting over her eggs, by a sow; it was supposed the might have been still many years, and her fecundity appeared to be permanent. Other geese have been proved to reach the age of seventy years. It is a well authenticated fact, that, in 1824, there was a goose living in the possession of Mr. Henson, of Glenhau, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, which was then upwards of a century old. It had been throughout that term in the constant possession of Mr. Henson's forefathers and himself, and on quiring his farm, he would not suffer it to be sold with his other stock, but made a present of it to the incoming tenant, that the venerable fowl might terminate his career on the spot where his useful life had been spent such a length of days.—*The Poultry Yard.*

**IMPROVEMENT IN THE DAGUERTYPE.**—Amongst the numerous improvements proposed in the daguerotype is the following, by Mr. John, of Brussels, the *inventor* of the *Photography*:—"Paint in dead white the face of the patient; powder his hair, and fix the back of his head between two or three planks solidly attached to the back of an arm-chair and wound up with screws! The colour of the flesh, not reflecting sufficiently the rays of light, would require a powerful sun, whereas a whiteness of face will be re-produced as well as sharper figures by diffused light."—*Put.*

**PARIS, Oct. 1.**—The crisis in the United States has already produced an injurious effect upon the commerce of Lyons, where the workmen in the silk manufactures are likely to be thrown out of employment during the ensuing winter. Failures to the amount of about 15,000,000*fr.* have just been decided at Grenoble and Vienna, in the department of France.—*Wid.*

**ECONOMY IN CANDLES.**—If you are without a rush-light, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution, it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two, sometimes to the endangering the safety of the house. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick, and partly burnt candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a long time; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow lying down through the salt and consumed, in the way.—*The Economist.*

**BANISH AND BANISHMENT.**—"I guess," said the philosophical supercargo, Jonathan Durning, when he wrote home from Calcutta to his uncle the major, "that there really be two sorts of good government in the nature of things—banish, or

the like, as in China; and bamboo, or the like as in the old country. But we in the States use 'em both, and ours is the grandest government in the universe, bamboo for the niggers, and bamboo for ourselves."—*Pat.*

**DEATH OF HER MAJESTY'S FAVORITE MONKEY.**—Some short time since a present was made to her Majesty of a young, active, and very knowing monkey; and it was duly domiciled in a cage manufactured expressly for him, and placed in one of the apartments at Windsor Castle. Jocko, who understood nearly every thing that was said to him, was a very great favourite of her Majesty, and of many about the Court. Early last week symptoms of indisposition manifested themselves, and Jocko continuing to get worse, the attendance of Mr. Cross, of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, was commanded at the Castle. Mr. Cross arrived at Windsor on Saturday morning last, but too late to save the Royal favourite. He was then placed in a warm bath, and afterwards wrapped up in flannel, and in that state expired the same evening. The disease which carried off Jocko was consumption, a disorder which is the cause of death, to nine-tenths of the monkey tribe in this country.—*Edin.*

**HIDDERSDALE MARKET, October 1.**—There was a decided improvement in the market to-day, the demand for almost every description of woollen goods being unaltered. Superfine broads may, perhaps, be quoted as being still difficult to sell, but even in them there is an evident mark for the better. The fine weather has given an impulse, by inspiring confidence and, as stocks in the country are well known to be very small, a good autumn trade is expected. The woolsolers continued doing a fair business.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**ROCHDALE FLAX-MARKET, Monday, Sept. 29.**—There is yet a steady demand for flax; but the manufacturers complain of the prices being too low to remunerate them for their labour. In the woad-market there is little change, except broken and skin wooling is quoted a shade lower.—*Edin.*

**A LONG SPOON.**—M. Hovelant, ex-Member of the Council des Cinq-Cents, has written the history of Tournaï, his native town. A yet unimpeached literary annalist, he has extended it to the 114th printed page; M. Hovelant is advanced in age, but not in his good-humour, when it was feared that his "History of Tournai" would stop at its 114 volume; but this indefatigable chronicler has since found an obliging neighbor, who writes under his dictation, and the 114th volume of the "History of Tournai" will shortly be published.—*Pat.*

**CORN LAWS, FRANCE.**—Commercial restrictions and prohibitions are beginning to be viewed in their true light in France, not less than in England, and will soon be so viewed in all countries, where a public opinion exists to be addressed, and a free press to appeal to. There is no country, unless Russia, engaged in a more powerfully anti-commercial system than France, though it is less the fault of the present generation of Frenchmen than of the war policy, and the monstrous abortion entitled the Continental System. The *Courier Français* ascribes the late disturbances among the labourers of Lille and the rural population of the Sarthe to one common cause—the misery of the people, which, it says, proceeds, on the one hand, from the high price of bread, and on the other, from the suffering condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests. The misery of the working classes is real, and it is not by withholding circular letters to the Prefects that the evil can be remedied. The *Leipsig* accordingly recommends more efficient means, and first of all calls on the government to lower, by two or three francs, the limits of the tariff to which the importation of foreign wheat is liable; to reduce from 35 francs to 20 of the import duty on every load of home-grown wheat; to conclude commercial treaties with England and the German Customs Union; to level the fiscal barriers raised between France, Belgium and Spain; and untill deluges can thus be created for French industry, to employ the suffering population in opening new communications throughout the country. These are certainly more rational propositions than fighting for a Rhine-frontier.—*Globe.*

**EGYPT.**—The *Leipsig Gazette* contains a letter dated Alexandria, the 8th ult., which states that Al-Mehmet Ali still kept secure the defection of Ismail Pasha and of Aliet Ali (Pasha of Koudah), and continued to reply to the inquiries of the foreign consuls on the subject that he knew nothing respecting it. No doubt, however, appeared to rest on the affair. The schooner sent to Sanderson to convey the two traitors to Alexandria was expected every moment at the latter port on its return. The two fleets were in a deplorable state. The crews of the Egyptian fleet had not had any pay during a long period. Five money brought by the Turkish fleet was nearly exhausted. The penalty of the treasury was such that the purchases for the arsenal and dockyards were suspended, a circumstance severely felt by the manufacturers of Cairo.—*Pat.*

**THE ROYAL GEORGE.**—There is now visiting at Morley College, Blackheath, the only surviving officer of the *Royal George*, which is now exciting so much attention from the efforts which are being made for the destruction of the vessel. Mr. Webb, the gentleman alluded to, is upwards of 80 years of age,

but still in the enjoyment of perfect health and faculties. His escape from this ill-fated vessel was a singular one, as a very few minutes before the catastrophe which caused the destruction of so many hundred lives, he left the vessel for the shore, in command of a boat's crew. After the boat had made a few strokes from the vessel, a midshipman, who was one of the company, requested permission to return on board, which was acceded to, for the purpose of obtaining his dirk. The violence of the commander of the boat becoming exhausted in a sailing for the return of the midshipman, they were ordered to pull towards the shore. This was scarcely responded to before the vessel capsized; amongst the lives lost being that of the young officer who went on board from the boat, on account of the trifling breach of etiquette which he had committed in being destitute of his sword.—*Edin.*

**THE "PRESS" AT ELLINGTON.**—A stout baillie from Glasgow not being able to obtain a place at the Ellington tower, demanded from the abundant permission to enter the reporters' gallery, as the editor of the *Leuchter and Leuchter Journal*. The gentleman was lowered into the best seat on the ground with all the ceremony due to a functionary connected with so distinguished a periodical.—*Edin.*

**RAILWAY MILEAGE DUTIES.**—A table appended to the report of the railway committee shows the amount of mileage duty received from railways in England that have not compensated for the duties. From this table it appears that the London and Birmingham Company have paid from July 1, 1837, to January, 1838, the sum of 10,000, 12s. 4d.; the aggregate number of miles travelled during that period being 24,111,300. The Great Junction, from July 4, 1837, to Jan. 1838, 17,032, 10s. 10d.; number of miles, 32,762,384. The Liverpool and Manchester, from Jan. 1839, to Jan. 1839, 21,307, 2s. 8 1/2d.; number of miles, 41,092,300. The London and North-Western, from May, 1838, to January, 1839, 1,324, 10s. 8 1/2d.; number of miles, 2,027,928. And the Great Western, from June 4, 1838, to Jan. 1839, 2,224, 10s. 1d.; number of miles, 4,280,048.—*Railway Times.*

**THE IRON TRADE.**—In our quarterly notices of the prices of iron, and the general state of the iron-trade, we are always anxious to obtain the most correct information. The arrangements of the Staffordshire and Shropshire districts, at their preparatory meeting last week, determined, we understand, to maintain the prices as fixed the previous quarter-day. Most of the leading houses are, it is reported, in possession of extensive orders; whilst the merchants' stocks were scarcely ever known so low as at the present time. Railroad companies are still pouring in their orders for bars, engines, carriages, &c.; and, although many new works have recently been erected in this district, yet, from the state of the monetary affairs, they have been, as yet, and will for some time to come, be rendered unproductive. Under all circumstances the trade may be considered on the whole in a very prosperous condition, as all who have the good fortune to be connected with the make of iron very readily acknowledge.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

**BOOKSELLERS,** especially of bookellers and printers, have recently become so frequent in Paris, that upwards of eight hundred emporiums and press-rooms are thrown out of existence.—*Pat.*

**CHARITABLY LATE.**—John E. Leeson, Esq., has, in the most handsome and disinterested manner, divided the large fortune left to him by his father, the late Sir E. K. Leeson, Bart., equally with his elder brother, Sir H. K. Leeson, Bart. The present baronet married, contrary to the desire of his father, a daughter of Mr. Hammett, a partner in the house of Leeson and Co., bankers. The old baronet never forgave this act of insubordination in his eldest son, and, consequently, left nearly all his property to Sir E. K. Leeson, Esq., with the exception, he has divided the property with his elder brother.—*Cambridge Index.*

**CITY PAYMENT IMPROVEMENTS.**—The carriage way in the Poultry and Cheapside has already been repaired on an improved principle, the mud and loose earth which had accumulated under the old pitching having been removed, and a layer of macadamizing strewn on the surface, on which the new stones have been laid. King William-street, Cornhill, and Park-lane, are undergoing a similar process; and a great improvement has also been effected by leveling the roadway at the point of the great thoroughfare at the Mansion House.—*Pat.*

**STRANGE OCCURRENCE.**—Sometime ago, a sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi had received, in his official character, a large sum of money, say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under a pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take care of it. Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance entered the house, and asked permission to sleep the night. In doing so, he entered a stranger during her husband's absence, the sheriff's wife denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and she sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon retired





**23rd Regiment Native Infantry.**  
Lieutenant Arthur Chas. Bailey to be Cap-  
tain of a Company, 1st Bn., in succession to  
Kathu Frederick Bayly Wardrop, late 1st Bn. 24th N. I. deceased.  
Lieutenant Robert Henry Smith, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry,  
promoted to the rank of Captain, by brevet, from the 7th December  
1859.

Major General Alexander Duncan, Colonel of the 23rd Regiment Native  
Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Kinnor, on Furlough, on account of  
his private affairs.

Captain William Charles Hicks, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry,  
is permitted to proceed to Kinnor, on Furlough, on account of his  
private affairs.

Inspector Edward Townsend, of the Department of Public Works, has  
returned to his duty, on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank  
or seniority in the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival  
at Fort William, 20th November 1859.

Surgeon William Dyer, of the Medical Department, is permitted to  
return from the service of the East India Company, on the Furlough of his  
rank, from the 10th instant.

No. 309 of 1859.—The following List of Rank of Cadets of Cavalry and  
Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for the Bengal Presidency,  
are published for general information:

No. 4 of 1859.  
List of Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by  
which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Frederick Robert Tottenham, ..... sailed 11th August.  
William Maximilian George Macdonnell, ..... 15th September.

To rank from the date of his departure from England via Malin, viz.  
Anyand Powery Charles Elliot, ..... 24th September.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which he proceeded, viz.

Henry Robert Shaw, ..... sailed 31st July.  
To rank from the date of the transportation by the overland Mail of the  
paragraph announcing their appointments, and in the following order,  
viz.

Anthony Delamotte Potenger, (brevet), ..... via Malin, 6th July.  
Henry John Wilson, (brevet), ..... Ditto Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by  
which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Henry Earl Reed, ..... sailed 10th July.  
John St. George, ..... Ditto Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Charles Pineda de John Law, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
Henry Dinning, ..... Ditto Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which he proceeded, viz.

Robert Strong Tronson, ..... sailed 24th July.  
To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Ernest Russell Jenkins, ..... sailed 26th July.  
William Wright Anker, ..... Ditto Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, viz.

Richard Henri Henry, ..... Ditto Ditto.  
Thomas Whitaker Senger, ..... Ditto Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, viz.

Edmund Daney Byng, ..... sailed 21st July.  
James Young, ..... Ditto 10th August.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, viz.

John Arthur Mackenzie, ..... Ditto 19th Ditto.  
Hugh Mury Davidson, ..... Ditto 21st Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, viz.

John Milford, ..... Ditto 19th Sept.  
James Snow Davis, ..... Ditto 19th Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, viz.

John Lock Blevins, ..... sailed 21st July.  
To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, viz.

John Bickel, ..... sailed 21st Sept.  
(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL, Sec. Milly. Dept.

East India House; 2d October, 1859.  
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL, Sec.

No. 4 of 1859.  
List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

William Hamilton Dwyer Ross, ..... via Malin, 10th July.  
George Harper, ..... Ditto 21st Ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by  
which they proceeded, viz.

George John Macdonnell, ..... Ditto 21st August.

James Hay Raimy, ..... Ditto 21st August.  
Theodore Carter, M. D., ..... Ditto 12th Ditto.

Alexander Ross Morton, M. D., ..... Ditto 21st Ditto.  
(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL, Sec. Milly. Dept.

East India House; 2d October, 1859.  
(Signed) JAS. C. MELVILL, Sec.

East India House; London, 11th October, 1859.  
Wm. C. LUDT, Major, 1859, Sec. to the Govt. of India,  
Military Department.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.  
Camp near Calcutta, 22d November, 1859.

Captain Wm. Murray, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, Junior  
Assistant to the Commissioner of the Salt and Opium, has been appointed  
in the General Department, North Western Provinces, under date the  
21st instant, to be First Junior Assistant in succession to Mr. Meland.

Captain George Thompson, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, 5th  
Assistant Commissary General, has been placed on leave of absence for four months, from  
the 10th December next, on urgent private affairs.

Captain James Faxon, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, 1st Assistant to  
the Assistant to the Commissioner of the Salt and Opium, has been placed on leave of absence for six months, from 1st March  
1860, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory, to applying for permission to  
rejoin the service.

Lieutenant George Gordon, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry,  
Commanding the Escort of the Resident at Nepal, has obtained in the  
Political Department, under date the 21st instant, leave of absence for  
three months, on private affairs, from 10th December 1859 to 10th March next.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Christopher, attached to the Civil Station  
of Meerut, has been placed in the General Department, under date the 10th  
instant, at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces, at his own re-  
quest.

Camp Delhi, 20th November, 1859.  
Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brander, M. D., placed at the disposal of  
the Major General the Honorable General Sir H. P. D. Employment in the  
General Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 21st instant.

Captain Philip Corbally Anderson, of the 23rd Regiment Native In-  
fantry, has been confirmed in the Political Department, North Western Pro-  
vinces, under date the 21st instant, in the appointment of Commandant of  
the Police Guards at Delhi.

Captain Joseph Whitehead, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, was  
appointed in the Political Department, under date the 21st instant, a permanent  
Assistant to the General Superintendent of operations for the Sup-  
pression of Thuggee.

Lieutenant William Young, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, was  
appointed in the Secret Department, under date the 21st instant, an As-  
sistant to the Political Agent in Upper Canada.

Lieutenant James Clement, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and  
Assistant to the General Superintendent of operations for the Suppression  
of Thuggee, has obtained in the Political Department, under date the 21st  
instant, leave of absence, from the 1st proximo, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private af-  
fairs.

Major Eric Sutherland, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, late in  
his Majesty the Queen's Service, has been placed in the Political De-  
partment, under date the 21st instant, at the disposal of His Excellency  
the Commander-in-Chief.

J. STUART, Lt. Col. Surg. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept.,  
with the Right Hon. the Secy. Genl.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.  
Nov. 10. At Edinburg, by Mr. Henry Hay, Esq., Lieut. Robert Wal-  
ter, of the Horse Artillery, to Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of Major  
Charles Griffiths, 35th Regt. N. I.

Nov. 11. At Edinburg, by the Rev. James Johnston, Esq., Hugh P. Malet,  
Esq. of S. to Miss Turner.

Dec. 5. At Calcutta, at the Calcutta, John Boyle, Esq. to Louisa  
Emma, daughter of George Barton, Esq. of Coleridge.

DEATHS.  
Aug. 26. At Hockney, on board the *Souley Castle*, the Lady of A. C.  
Maclean, Esq. of a son.

Sept. 6. At Edinburgh, near Cape Town, the Lady of Thomas Reid  
Davidson, Esq. Royal Civil Service, of a son.

Nov. 8. At Alghur, the Lady of Lieut. W. Jarvis, 43d Regt. N. I.  
of a son.

Nov. 10. At Jaunpur, the Lady of Captain W. E. A. Elliott, 20th Regt.  
N. I. of a son.

Nov. 17. At Belgaum, the Lady of the Rev. James Morant, A. M. of a son.

Nov. 15. At Lucknow, the Lady of Lieut. G. Hamilton, 53d Regt.  
N. I. of a son.

Dec. 1. At Allahabad, the Lady of B. Taylor, Esq. C. A. of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Dacca, the Lady of A. Nasir, Esq. of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Lucknow, the Lady of Captain W. French, 30th Regt. N. I.  
of a son.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Von Linsow, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, the Lady of T. Tweedie, Esq. Junior, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Berhampore, the Lady of Wm. Strickland, Esq. of a son.

Nov. 6. At Tala, in Lower Bengal, of fever, Lieut. Geo. Meland, of  
the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, in the 23d year of his age.

Nov. 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Marian Chalmers, wife of Mr. John Chalmers,  
aged 54 years and 9 months.



Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARNOLD and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LARSEN and Co. and in *London*, by Messrs. W. R. Allen and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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Per post, if not in advance.

**STATE OF THE POLICE DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1839.**—We have now been enabled to go through the Report of the State of the Police, in the first half of 1839, transmitted by the Superintendent, Mr. F. C. Smith, to Government.

Great uncertainty must always attend any estimate that is formed of the efficiency of the Police, under our present system. There is in all countries an indisposition to submit to the inconvenience and loss which invariably attend the prosecution of an offender; but that indisposition is increased tenfold in this country, by the distance of the Courts and the delays of justice, and, more than all, by the oppressions exercised by the Darogahs or Native Officers of Police, when they engage in the investigation of any act of theft, robbery or murder. Where the greatness of the people is to conceal crimes, under which they have suffered, let greater misfortunes should befall them, it is impossible to form a correct idea of the influence which the Police has exerted in the prevention or punishment of crime. The present Report can, therefore, be good only as far as it goes; it reasons well upon the data which have been obtained; but the mind cannot resist the conviction, that the fourth of the crimes committed have not been told. Though this must be self-evident from the nature and operation of our Police establishments, yet the Report itself gives abundant confirmation of it. In thirty-two districts, comprising a population of from thirty to forty millions of people, in which the transportation of goods by water is ten, yes, twenty to one, as compared with the land carriage, is it to be credited that the number of river Dacoities in six months, as the Report states, has not exceeded TWO? To come to another illustration. In the district of the Twenty-four Pergannas, which comprises the country all round the Metropolis, in which crime is rife; in which not a day passes without thefts, burglaries and robberies; in which the insecurity of property is so appalling, that the Natives would fain, if they could, remove their valuables into the city—in this, perhaps, the worst district in the whole Presidency, owing to the vast mass of property it contains, and the inadequacy of the Police, it is reported that in six months there were just 65 thefts, 14 burglaries, and no river Dacoity!! The Police cannot be efficient when the vast majority of crimes are not so much as known. It is in vain that the Nizamut Adawlat establishes, as a test of the efficiency of the Police, that its heinous offences, the convictions shall be equal to the acquittals; it is in vain that Mr. Smith establishes a different test, by enquiring how many of the offences of former days have been traced up to the perpetrators, and punished. The true test of efficiency appears, in our humble judgment, to be the general security of property, and the general confidence of the people; and if we are to judge from the universal voice of the country, this test of success is yet wanting.

Mr. Smith inveighs, in bitter terms, against the Regulation of 1832, which forbids the public officers to take cognizance of thefts and burglaries, except at the requisition of the sufferers. On no fewer than twenty-five occasions, does he pour forth malcontents on this matter. It is scarcely possible to use stronger language than he has employed in denouncing it. The operation of it, in the six months under review, is exhibited by the fact, that of 6,224 cases of theft and burglary reported, only 2,171 have been required

into, at the desire of the parties; 584 through a disregard of the Regulation, by order of the Magistrate; while 3,469 have not been examined at all. This is certainly an impunity for crime; but does not the unwillfulness of the people to prosecute, prove incontrovertibly that there is some radical defect in our system? During this period, more than *eleven thousand* miscellaneous cases have been brought up to the Magistrate's Court, by the people themselves, notwithstanding the inconvenience both of travelling to a distance, and of being detained at the Court. Mr. Smith, at page 51 of the Report, states that the greatest objection the people entertain to complaints, is, in reality, "the leaving their homes, and the time they are to be absent from them and their business. A man who has to go fifty miles, knows that he can reach the Court in two or three days; if a hundred, in as many more; but he is forced to guess how long he will be detained there; it may be only two or three weeks, or as many months." This is one cause of the repugnance of the people to prosecution. A still stronger objection is strongly presented to the mind of every Native, in the extortion to which the Darogah subjects his whole village, by threatening that, if he transport the guilty, "that is, his wife and his children," to the presence of the three head-quarters, "that their lives will be forfeited." Mr. Smith says, that the usual case of fullness in case of a Dacoity is this: "A Dacoity is reported to the Darogah, who immediately proceeds to the spot, and arrests the offenders. He is bound, within forty-eight hours, to send the prisoners to the Magistrate." We say, to this statement, what every man in the country will say, NAI, NAI, NAI!! How does not arrest the accused? he goes to the village with his myriads; he calls upon every man of any property, and obliges him to pay down a certain sum, to exempt him from being sent up fifty or a hundred miles to the Magistrate. The forty-eight hours is spent in levying contributions on the innocent, not in bringing *off* the guilty. Since his hands have been tied up in reference to the thefts and burglaries, a Dacoity is to him a kind of God send. It is this the people dread. They care little for the night plunderer; but the proud, ambitious, official day robber whom they dread; he comes with power and might to plunder those whom the robbers have spared. Till our system is reformed, so as to render it unnecessary for the people to go forty, fifty or a hundred miles for justice; till they can obtain efficient relief from the oppressions and extortions of the Darogahs, it would be an act of barbarous cruelty, unworthy of any Christian Government, to repeal the Act of 1832, and to compel the unhappy Natives to prosecute thieves and burglars; and thus to bring down upon them the direful inquest of the Darogahs. We dare not, as men, as Christians, repeat this law, till we have reformed our Police; and this even Mr. Smith appears to allow, when he says, in page 42, "the Government must lose no time to reform the Police, and that it will be impracticable to repeal Reg. II. of 1832, with advantage to the country, which, I fear, cannot be the case under the system at present obtaining."

We refrain from entering farther into the details of this Report, because it is, in some measure, out of date, and because we had in a few days to obtain the Report for the succeeding six months, when we will enter more fully on the subject. But before we dismiss the present notice, we may be permitted to tell you one or two remarkable facts.

sections of the coast, with which the usual delinquent of a Report regarding crime, has, on this occasion, been relieved.

In page 34 of this Report, we find the Nizamut Adawlut has let sixteen known and notorious Dacoits loose on the community. Sir John Hobbes's solution for this Court is sufficiently known, and we must confess that we contemplate, with dread, the effect which may be produced on his mind by the perusal of so grievous a charge.

The Report mentions, with apparent approbation, the opinion given by Mr. Blaquiere to the Police Committee, that all Dacoits ought to be hanged, *because they would commit murders, if necessary*. To hang men not for what they have done, but for what they would do, if necessary, is certainly an improvement even on the law which made shop-lifting, death without benefit of clergy.

Cattle thefts are, it seems, very common in the district of Rangoon, and have become a regular traffic to supply the Calcutta market. The Report remarks on this circumstance: "I trust the crime will gradually diminish; but as long as beef is extensively used and sold in the Calcutta market"—which will always be the case—"so long will this trade flourish." If the trade referred to, be the illicit trade, it is an insupportable prophecy; if the honest trade, the remark is singular in a Justice Report.

It appears that Mr. J. H. Patton, while Magistrate of Beahboon, had ordered that all *Dogees*, or mail persons, and all *Tikoreas*, should sleep very near at the guard-house. The *Tikoreas* were described as men who depend upon casual employment for their bread. They are, doubtless, a portion of that roving population mentioned in one of the speeches of the British India Society, as reduced to vagrancy by British oppression. In consequence of this law, no fewer than thirty-four thousand, six hundred and twenty-eight persons are left unprotected every night. On this, the Superintendent humorously remarks: "Malhous would have been delighted at this novel check on the increase of the population." We perceive, however, that His Honour, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, has ordered the practice to cease and determine; the *Dogees*, and *Tikoreas* are restored to their families; and the necessity of adding a supplementary chapter to the next edition of *Malhous*, detaining Mr. Patton's new invented check on population, is happily obviated.

**SUTTEE AND SLAVERY.**—It is with peculiar pleasure that we are enabled to close the labours of the year, by recording your acts of benevolence on the part of Government, which men of all parties may cordially unite in appreciating. In the recent arrangement, by which the throne of Sattara has been conferred on an individual of more approved fidelity than the former Rajah, Sir James Carnac has bound the present occupant, by treaty, to abolish the rite of Suttie for ever throughout the State. This provision is rendered the more valuable, in as much as cases, have occurred, if we mistake not, since female immolation was abolished in our own territories, in which widows have been withdrawn from our reach, and taken into this independent state for the purpose of being sacrificed. Whether a similar engagement has been required of the Rajah of Gondipore, in whom the British Government has recently imposed new conditions, we know not; but we think it would well become our Government, as the paramount power in India, to make every condition of a new treaty with any Native Prince, to guard from him the obligation of perpetrating this most execrable crime from his dominions.

The other act to which we allude, is a treaty just concluded with four Maritime Arabian Chiefs, in which they covenant not to permit the slave trade to be carried on either in

their territories, or under the protection of their flag, and concede the right of searching all vessels belonging to their ports, within certain limits, to ascertain whether they contain slaves or not. By a steady perseverance in this benevolent line of conduct, it is to be hoped that as British influence is enlarged in the Arabian sea, now the high road between England and her Eastern possessions, the extensive slave trade which has been carried on for so many centuries, in the Red Sea, and through which the Arabians have inflicted the same miseries on the eastern shore of Africa, which European cupidity has inflicted on the Western, will be extinguished.

**THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**—The more a person can lose of his unfavourable impressions respecting his fellow-men, the happier it is for himself. We are therefore, thankful to our Correspondent, "*A Member of the Education Committee*," for his kindness in diminishing ours. Not that his letter has very materially changed our opinion respecting the Education Committee: We could before have very willingly subscribed to his assertion, that "there are individuals on that Committee, whose attachment to Christianity is no less sincere than that of the Editors of the *Friend of India*." Indeed, though the obscurity of his expression may justify a different interpretation, our meaning in the sentence, "Whether that antipathy be a personal feeling in the individual members of that Committee, or only an official principle, is not for us to determine," was to disclaim any judgement on the personal character of the members of the Committee, in reference to religion. It is only their official character, as exhibited in their corporate capacity, that we are at liberty to speak of. Of the private feelings, at least of individuals in the Committee, we had no more doubt than our Correspondent himself. Even he, however, goes no farther than some individuals; and by his apparent diffidence respecting the whole, he seems almost ready to join in the exclamation, *Si vis omnes*! The protest, however, conveyed in his letter, against the imputation of antipathy to religion, is not only becoming, and honourable to himself, but augurs well for the entire Committee: and we shall think the better of them for it.

Our Correspondent calls for facts in proof of our general allegations, respecting the antipathy of the Education Committee to religion, and says he does not comprehend what we allude to, and has no recollection of any orders of the Committee, by which their students have been warned against Christianity, or prohibited from listening to its advocates. We had certainly no conception, that it could be necessary to furnish any person moderately acquainted with the doings of the Committee, much less our Correspondent, with a distinct specification of such facts as he calls for. However, we may remind him of the time, when Dr. Duff began his able and effective lectures on the evidences of Christianity, and leave it to his own speculation or research to determine, whether the Education Committee did not then pass rules for the restraint of the Professors of the Hindoo College, in the matter of religious instruction. It may be said, that a part of party arose on that occasion against the Native, which might excuse, if it did not justify, the intervention of the Committee; or, at any rate, that it is a good and forgotten thing, and the obnoxious rules have died a natural death, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to revive the reproach of them. That was our own kind of history; when we happened to see the *Hindu* which have been written up within these few months by the Committee, of the *Hindu*, or Mohammedan, or Christian, or Jew, or Pagan, or Infidel, to run thus: "Lecturers and Teachers are prohibited from

giving private instructions to scholars not belonging to the school, or from encouraging the attendance of pupils at private lectures." Were it not for past recollections, this might look harmless enough. But knowing, as all must do, the origin of the perhaps yet more stringent prohibitions enacted for the Hindoo College, we drew from it the conclusion, that the Committee were still determined to prescribe to their pupils respecting the occupation of their leisure hours, and to discourage, if not forbid, their attendance upon Christian lectures. It is true the rule only prescribes neutrality, on the part of the Lecturers and Teachers, in respect of private lectures. But when the formal rule goes so far, it is easy to understand how much farther the practical application may be carried. For instance, we have heard, that when the new Church was opened, of which Krishna Mohun Banerjee is the Minister, the students of the Hindoo College were expressly forbidden to attend, on pain of expulsion from the College. Most probably there is neither any standing rule of the College, nor was there any specific resolution of the Committee, to sanction such an order. It was nothing more, we imagine, than an example of the understood duty of Lecturers and Teachers in not "encouraging the attendance of pupils at private lectures," and our Correspondent may have been perfectly ignorant of its existence. Neither can we certainly vouch for the fact of such an order having been issued; we know it only by report; but if our Correspondent will inquire of Mr. Hare, who knows more of the College administration, we believe, than any other gentleman, he will learn the truth; and we shall be glad to know the result of his inquiries. Truly happy shall we be to find, that the impression we received respecting the Committee's antipathy to religion, from the report of such an interference, is not justified by fact.

In these same Rules for Muhammad Mohsin's College, we found another enactment still more objectionable. The 80th Rule gives this sweeping direction to the Lecturers: "They will be careful to avoid any reference whatever to religion in giving their Lectures." We can scarcely imagine a very thing more insulting both to God and man than such a rule. Here are men engaged in the work of forming the minds of the choicest youth of a vast nation, and they lay it down as a first principle, that the very being of the God that made them is to be kept out of their thoughts, and the fact of the Gospel dispensation of divine mercy is, as it were, to be denied, by an absolute silence respecting it. Our youth are to be taught a Natural Philosophy without a First Cause—a Moral Philosophy, without a Supreme and Holy Will; and Human History mutilated of the greatest event the world has seen, and regardless of the mightiest influence by which our race has been affected. "They will be careful to avoid any reference whatever to religion." Is this to be taken literally as it stands? Or can our Correspondent inform us of any bye-law by which its observance is reconciled with common sense? We might say, with real fact: for certain we are, that general instruction has not, and never could have been given either in the Hindoo College or elsewhere, without *any reference whatever to religion*. The rule looks more like an eloquent attempt to discountenance religion, than an intelligible preventive of proselytism to Christianity. How could antipathy to religion be more distinctly expressed?

We beg not to be mistaken. We are *not* so much as ever in expressing, that Government Schools ought not to be appropriated to the inculcation of Christianity. But we object *not* so strongly to their being made schools of Atheism, as we do; in which neither God nor Christ must be named—where the introduction of such names must be held to

be a violation of propriety and good sense. The Education Committee cannot realize their conception of the absolute exclusion of religion. They had better honestly acknowledge its impracticability; and then consider in what sense religion is not to be incorporated with their system of instruction, and form a new set of rules accordingly. At present, they declare by their rules, that religion, natural and revealed, true and false, is absolutely excluded from their Seminaries. At the same time, every one knows that in the nature of things, it cannot be so. And the general impression is, that it is only respect for Christianity that is excluded, whilst to contempt for it there is no particular objection. Hence the Committee have a reputation for antipathy to religion, which, as our Correspondent shews, is unjust, at least, in respect of individual members, and distressing to their feelings. Let them leave loose, general expressions about the exclusion of religion, and adopt a definite line of conduct respecting it. Their course of instruction ought certainly to include as ample a system as possible of Natural Religion, without direct reference or application either to Christianity or Hindooism; and the facts of the gospel should be allowed, without reserve or apprehension, to occupy their natural place in the circle of human knowledge, as much as the rise of Mahomedanism, or ~~any other~~ other event of the kind. These are small demands; but they are important; and we trust the Committee will soon redeem their character, by yielding compliance with them. They now say, in their rules respecting religion, what in fact they cannot mean; and they have little right to complain of a sense being attributed to their language, which is not according to their mind. When they speak in English, no one will have it in his power to misrepresent them.

THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY, THE RESUMPTION, AND OUR CONTEMPORARIES.—Our remarks, in reply to the speeches made at the Landholders' meeting, have elicited some observations from the *Harbours*, which we briefly notice. He says: "Unfortunately, the *Friend of India* has defended the Resumption proceedings as they were—he has gone too far; he has proved himself in the matter a greater Papist than the Pope himself." The simile has not gained under the hand of our Contemporary. The original, "more royalist than the King," is, we think, better than the *refinement* of the *Harbours*. But to this point. The *Harbours* is totally and fundamentally wrong in this statement. He has entirely forgotten all we have written on the subject. *He* has time to refer to our pages, and he will forgive us for suggesting so dull a task at Christmas—he will find that the plan which Government has now adopted, is just that which we have all along recommended. We do not pretend to be the only thing which we have written, has weighed with the public authorities, as the writings of the Landholders' Society are reported to have done; but we notice it as an adventitious coincidence, which refutes the argument of our Contemporary, that the relaxation now given, corresponds with our own printed and disinterested advice. On the one hand, we have always advocated an unswerving resumption of all rotten tenures because we were unable to see the justice of allowing the retrocess of ~~the State~~ to be forever crippled, by the fraud and collusion of ~~the State~~. Although the Government of India may, at present, be a personification of all that is wicked in moralised absurdity in politics; yet ~~the Government~~ always has been the one. Under the absolute influence of the British India and the Landholders' Society, it is to be hoped that a great reform will be accomplished in the administration of this empire; and that at no distant period it will enjoy a mild and benign Government, of which the prevention of all ~~the~~ *the*

all time to come, will be reckoned among the least of its virtues: It is for that anxious season, that we are anxious to provide the sinews of benevolence. We wish to secure for the future rulers of India, in that golden age which already dawns upon us, the fifty, sixty, or a hundred lakhs of Rupees of annual revenue, now usurped by the lakshidars which will be found so indispensable in working out the regeneration of India. On the other hand, we have always advocated the utmost possible leniency in assessment. We have earnestly entreated the Landholders' Society to step forward and promote a compromise between the claims of the State, and the convenience of individuals. We have, time after time, proposed that the assessment should be gradually laid out, so that its full weight should fall on the third or fourth generation, and press lightly and gently on the present holders. How, then, have we been "more royal than the King?"

The *Herkara* proceeds to say: "The *Friend of India* talks a good deal about the emancipation of the Press, but the fact is, that if the Press had not been on the eve of emancipating itself, it would not and could not have been emancipated by the Government." There was a time when the *Herkara* wrote in a different strain. When the Press was emancipated forty years ago, our Contemporary gave a loose to all the rancorous feelings of his soul in following accents, to which the coldness of his present sentiments forms a painful contrast. In September 1833, it was thus that he wrote:

"What a change has come over us! We could not contemplate the festive scene and kindle the purpose for which we were assembled without feelings of confusion almost oppressive from their excess, at this evidence of the glorious triumph of light over darkness as it was happily designated by one of the guests—to think that we were assembled in that Town Hall, which until of late had never echoed a liberal political sentiment, where some twelve years since a banished Editor was not permitted to give a farewell breakfast to a few friends in one of the Committee rooms—to think that we were there assembled at a grand entertainment to celebrate the liberty of the press, in which civilians and military men of high talent and long standing in the service participated and fearlessly responded to the enthusiasm of those around them—to hear a relation of the Governor-General present assure us, that although our noble intended Ruler could not of course join in celebrating his own measure, he would otherwise have rejoiced to have been present, and that he went along with us in the liberal sentiments which had been expressed, and in that ardent devotion to the cause of liberty which seemed to animate every one present—to hear those things might well excite in our minds retrospective of the past, and joyous hopes of the future which those only can appreciate who have been enabled to mark the contrast—the vast change from darkness to light—of which the festival of Tuesday night was one of the signal evidences. Bold indeed would that man have been who twelve years ago had dared to prophesy that at the end of that time we should see the freedom of the press celebrated by a grand entertainment in the Town Hall, with the band of the Governor-General in attendance! To some this last circumstance may seem a matter of slight importance; but to us it appears far otherwise, for the circumstance of a Ruler's lending his hand for such an occasion, is in our minds by no means one of the least striking evidences of the progress of liberal opinions."

We are sorry to perceive that our Contemporary's gratitude for this great boon has so greatly diminished. But this is, perhaps, the natural order of things. We are blessings which we have long enjoyed, we cease to be thankful. It is human nature.

**PROSECUTOR ON MORTGAGE INJUSTICE.**—We published a letter last week from a valued Correspondent, who has adopted the name of *Proctor*, in which he alludes to several acts of

injustice perpetrated under his own eye, for which our legislation affords no prompt remedy. It is easy to appreciate the benevolence which induced him to bring them forward to public notice, but to point out a plan by which such good feeling can be spared the pain of seeing them repeated, is by no means so easy as might, at first sight, be imagined. It is true, that in order travelling merchants, who have been plundered by the villany of those with whom they have been dealing, to the remedy of a civil action, with all its usual procrastination of enquiry, and vexation of appeal, would be little short of a mockery of their distress; but even in our own happy land, the jurisprudence of which is represented as the perfect abstract of reason and justice, such cases would fall to command that instantaneous redress which we no less than our Correspondent, could wish them. And under the more ancient institutions of this country, we very much question, whether any redress could have been obtained at all. We are reluctantly driven to the necessity of referring such men to profit by their experience, to mistrust the representations of those who describe this land as a moral paradise, and its inhabitants as angels of innocence, and to get warily in all their dealings. As far as we have been enabled to trace the working of Government, we think we can discover an anxious desire to abridge the process and the delays of justice, and to expedite the decision of suits. It is to this point that the course of judicial reform has converged since Lord William Bentinck put down the old, heavy, lumbering coach of the Courts of Appeal, in which justice took its circuit twice in the circle of the year. \* But the means and appliances which are within reach of the public authorities are so limited, that hope has always been ideal of performance, and even the most ardent admirer of Government must confess, that it is not able to supply a tenth of the judicial wants of the people. We have incidentally learnt that Government has now under consideration an Act for establishing Courts in the country for the recovery of small debts, similar in their constitution to our Courts of Request; but if we could suppose them already established, they would not have met the aggravated cases of swindling brought forward by our Correspondent. And to entrust the charge of this Civil Court to the Magistrate, would only be to lay on the "last straw which prostitutes the load," and to renege, in a most unlawful marriage, the offices of Judge and Magistrate, which proved the source of such extensive misery in days that are past. We would rather divert the Magistrate of every circumstance, that could prevent their devoting the whole of their time to the Police of the country. A Magistrate should not only have no occupation which he considers more pressing than his Magisterial duty, but no other avocation whatever. All the energy of his body, and every function of his mind should be devoted to the one object of catching thieves and murderers; and nothing but such a unity of purpose will free the country from them.

**LORD NORMANBY'S ADMINISTRATION.**—We published the letter of "A Reader" with some reluctance. Intended, as it is, to refute a remark we made, our Correspondent has some claim on our consideration; but nothing can be farther from our wish, than to be drawn into a general discussion of Irish politics, of all parties, the most irritating. We shall, therefore, limit this notice, to the single remark which has drawn down his animadversions on us. Lord Normanby was summoned in the House of Lords, by his opponents, the Tories, for the wicked meanness of his administration in Ireland; and his former bosom friend, the great and consistent Mr. Brougham, joined the hue and cry against him, and his system of Government. This opposition to an administration, which

had contributed, more than all others, to heal the wounds of centuries, appeared to us, as it did to many others, little short of a factions movement. The man who had profited Ireland appeared to deserve better of the Hereditary Legislators of the land. We looked to the result of his administration, and we found an ample reply to every charge of delinquency. Under all former administrations, Ireland had become a millstone about the neck of England, the source of perpetual weakness and alarm. To secure the peace of that unhappy country, England was obliged to keep up a standing army of 24,000 men. Lord Normandy has, for the first time, so changed the circumstances of that country, that one-third of those troops could be spared, without endangering its tranquillity. We did not consider, that even in being inglorious and suspicious a change, the end was to be considered as sanctifying the means; but we considered that the means by which such an improvement had been achieved, could not in themselves be so very objectionable. And what were there means? A little excess of clemency; a larger exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. The error in Government, if any has been committed, is, at least, on the safe side. And surely it was time to try the experiment of a different course from that which had hitherto been pursued. There can be no question, that Ireland has all along been ruled with a rod of iron; that the old principles, that it is better that ten guilty should escape, than that one innocent should suffer, has been reversed; and that we had adopted in her case the maxim, that it was better that ten innocents should suffer, than that one guilty should escape. And this excess of severity has constrained us to turn Ireland into a garrison. It was, therefore, wise, prudent and Christian, to try an opposite course. It has been tried, and has succeeded. Say that twenty, thirty, forty, or a hundred poor wretches, the victims equally of vice and starvation, have been liberated from jail, what is this evil when compared with the good which has been achieved, in the pacification of the country? But it was not the simple net of emancipating these jail birds that has produced this mighty effect on the warm sensibilities of the Emerald Isle. It was the general tone of conciliation, of which the compassion towards the prisoners was but an index, which touched the heart of Ireland, and made the presence of troops comparatively redundant.

As to the other part of our Correspondent's letter, we shall not be suspected of lax Protestantism when we say, that while any undue partiality to Catholics is not to be defended, their admission to those offices of State, in the land of their birth, to which by their standing in society, their education, and their moral feelings, they were fully entitled, does not appear to us so very atrocious. Our Correspondent forgets that we are committed to the opinion, that Hindus, whom he may possibly consider as less entitled to consideration than Catholics, ought to be extensively employed in the public administration of affairs in this country; and that the efforts of Government ought to be mainly directed to qualify them for these high posts. We cannot be guilty of the inconsistency of denying to Catholics rights, or privileges, if a Reader will, which we would concede to Pagans. We are as anxious as our Correspondent can be, that all Roman Catholics should embrace what we consider to be the truths of Protestantism; and that this conversion may be accelerated, we would begin by giving them a specimen of Protestant, not Orange, equity, justice and moderation. England has now laboured at the conversion of Ireland for three centuries by coercion, by the cart whip and the triangle, the gall and the gibbet, and the Catholics have increased from one million to seven. We can try the milder arts of persuasion; and we consider that those who have endeavoured to work out their tithe and tithes

fifty the principles of that measure, namely, Catholic Emancipation, which the country owes to Tory feelings, either of justice or apprehension, as the best friends not only of Ireland, but also of the Protestant cause; for it is impossible that Catholicism can grow more to a head under the efforts of mildness, than it has done under the coercive measures of Lord Normandy's predecessors. But whether the generous principles of the present administration of Ireland issues in the preponderance of Catholicism or Protestantism, it is certain that we owe something to Ireland, to efface the memory of our persecuting laws. If the reader would know what those laws were, let him peruse the unsexed synopsis of the merciful code, by which Ireland was governed during the last century, extracted from the *Edinburgh Review*.

"The sufferings of the Catholics have been a woody eland in the very streets, that it is almost needless to remind our readers, that during the reigns of George I. and George II. the Irish Roman Catholics were disabled from holding any civil or military office, from voting at elections, from admission into corporations, from practising law or physic. A younger brother, by turning Protestant, might deprive his elder brother of his birth-right: by the same process, he might force his father, under the name of a liberal provision, to yield up to him a part of his landed property; and if an eldest son, he might, in the same way, reduce his father's fee-simple to a life estate. A Papist was disabled from purchasing freehold lands—and even from holding any leases—and any person might take his Catholic neighbour's house by paying for it. If the child of a Catholic father turned Protestant, he was taken away from his father and put into the hands of a Protestant relative. No Papist could purchase a freehold, or lease, for more than thirty years—or inherit from an intestate Protestant—or from an intestate Catholic—nor dwell in Limerick or Galway—nor hold an advowson, nor buy an annuity for life, nor was given for discovering a papist Archbishop—Clergyman—and 100, for a Schoolmaster. No one was allowed to be trustee for Catholics; no Catholic was allowed to take more than two apprentices; no Papist to be executor, sheriff, or to serve on grand juries. Houses of Papists might be seized for the militia; for which militia Papists were to pay double, and to find Protestant substitutes. Papists were prohibited from being present at vestries, or from being high or petty constables; and, when road-side in towns, they were compelled to find Protestant watchmen. Barristers and solicitors marrying Catholics, were exposed to the penalties of Catholics. Persons plundered by privateers giving a war with any Papist prince, were reimbursed by a levy on the Catholic inhabitants where they lived. All Papist priests celebrating marriages contrary to 12 Geo. I. cap. 3., were to be hanged."

#### WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19.

—The Nawab of Jessolucere has announced his intention of going on pilgrimage to Brindavan and Stouring Chank, and the Governor General has issued the usual orders for his being saluted on his arrival at, and departure from, military encampments.

Yesterday evening's *Gazette* contains the Draft of two new Acts, the object of which is to extend the English law of Dower, and to amend the law of Inheritance. It also promulgates a new Act to provide, that the Decrees duly authenticated of the Judicial authorities of the 24 Portuguese shall be executed by the Magistrates in Calcutta. Perhaps this will remove one of the causes which led Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of Police, to record these remarkable words in his Report:—"It appears to me that the superciliousness of undignified superiority in power, knowledge, and ability manifested by the Supreme Court in such an offensive and insolent manner, against the Calcutta Magistrate, in its treatment towards the Hon'ble Magistrate, during its conduct, I should say, that the Calcutta Police Office is an antiquated, instead of a supercilious power, in this state of things ought not to exist and must be tolerated."

General Oglethorpe, broken down in constitution by repeated attacks of fever, will go, it is said, immediately to Europe. His loss will be long and deeply felt. He is one of the men on whom those who are in distress, and ready to drop, might always calculate for assistance. He has acquired, like a Prince, all our public institutions, but on the true evangelical principle of not allowing the left hand to know what the right hand does. Sir E. Williams is spoken of as his successor.

Sir John Keane's column reached the Attock, in all ages the ford of India, on the 26th, and it was to cross on a bridge of boats. Strange, passing strange, that the first time a British detachment crossed the Indus at the Attock, it should return from the West, in the track of Alexander the Great.

The Khyberians have been conciliated, it is said, by an offer of 30,000 Rupees a year from the English, and will not rob or plunder while it is paid. Dost Mahomed paid them irregularly—12,000 a year. If we had not inflicted on sound a punishment on them, before we began to treat, this compromise in Rob Bay's country, would have looked somewhat like paying black mail.

The *Algerines* is sent on from Bombay to Suez with despatches, said to be important, though whether about the Russian advance to Khiva, or Commissioner Lin's detention of the *Windsor*, or the Landholders' Society, we have not yet learnt. It is reported she will reach Suez a fortnight before the next Steam Packet.

In Assam every thing is said to be profoundly quiet.

The Governor-General was at Muzra on the 8th Instant, and was to reach Agra on the 17th.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. G. Uthay has sent in his resignation of office of Secretary to the Bengal Bank. We learn that the Directors are unanimously in his choice of Mr. Bracken, as his successor, but they are anxious to know whether, if the choice should fall on an Unconvenanted, Government will contribute to a small share of the salary.

A meeting of the Indigo Planters was held yesterday, to form a Society for the purpose of protecting their interests, as a separate and distinct body. Mr. Bagshaw is said to set forth the advantages of such a union in a luminous and appropriate address. According to good old Saxon custom, the meeting dined together in the evening.

Letters from the Punjab state, that affairs are going on from bad to worse. The Court has returned to Lahore, and His Majesty will now have an opportunity of stating his grievances to Sir John Keane, or some of the influential men who are returning from the conquest of Afghanistan. The return of part of the force through the Punjab lays at rest the rumour so generally repeated, that the Sikhs had refused a passage to the troops.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The 8th Foot is in orders to march from Harnnabang to Agra. The Cymerosians are also to move, but their destination is not yet known.

A handsome marble slab has been erected in Cabul over the remains of the late lamented Col. Herring, who was so brutally murdered at Hyder Khali. The inscription is in English and Persian.

Cosminth Dutt was tried in the Supreme Court, on the 19th, for having embezzled 4,290 Rs. from the Bank of Bengal, and was acquitted.

A public meeting has been held at Madras, for the purpose of forming a Permanent Committee, with the view of collecting information and correspondence, and co-operating with Government, in the measures about to be adopted for cleansing the drains in Black Town.

Rajah Karmick Singh has offered a reward of 200 Rs. for any person who will apprehend the villains who attacked Col. Wymer.

The Landholders' Association has published a paper, with their remarks on the proposed alterations in the sale law.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23.

The Right Rev. Father Joseph Anthony Knight, Bishop of Bethesda, at the Viar Apostolic of Agra, has departed for the 7th Instant. The request he made for permission to visit the tomb of his deceased abbot, at Bethesda.

The Right Rev. Father Joseph Anthony Knight, Bishop of Bethesda, at the Viar Apostolic of Agra, has departed for the 7th Instant.

at Agra from Bombay, to which place he went for the summer from Siam.

At the close of War, in the harbor of Bombay, the ships for orders from home by the next Mail were proposed to China. The Ordnance Department at Bombay, for some time past, exhibited a scene of unusual activity.

The *Indian Review* of the present month, has a very striking sketch of that liberal and unselfish Father in Christ, Rantonjee Cowasjee, Esq. It is accompanied by a brief Memoir, and also a notice of the early history of the Parsons of Bombay.

The Lord Bishop arrived at Benares on the 12th Instant, and preached twice.

A considerable body of Ministers, Missionaries, and laymen, have published a protest against the Oratorio, consisting of Handel's Messiah, to be given this evening in the Town Hall. The papers are filled with discussions on the subject, although they would not admit the protest itself in their columns, even as an advertisement.

The *Madagascar Steamer* is this morning announced from the Isle of France.

Kanwar Kristanath Roy, the second largest Zemindar in Bengal, has given a silver *Candelabra*, valued at 2,000 Rupees, to be run for at the ensuing race.

The valuable Indigo Factories belonging to the estate of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. Colvin and Co., were put up to auction on Saturday last, but obtained no bidders beyond the upset price.

The State Prisoners at Ghimzee have contrived to make their escape.

The *Vernon*, which has now been at sea ninety-three days, and some anxiety appears to be felt regarding her safety. The determination of going into the Cape was a fatal error of Captain Dwyer. He has thereby lost the sight of having made the shortest voyage on record to India.

Capt. Sir James Brunner, Knight, C. C. H. of the *Algerine* 26 guns, succeeds at interim to the command of H. M. Squadron, serving in the East Indies.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

Mr. M. Johnston, Collector of Calcutta, charged with Perjury, in the case of Mr. Jacobs, an insolvent, was yesterday tried in the Supreme Court, and acquitted.

The *Madagascar*, it appears, is come up to Calcutta, for sale, and is valued by the owners at 18,000 Pounds sterling.

A letter from the neighbourhood of Harnnabang states, that two wild elephants, of enormous size, had made their appearance, and done great injury to the country. The largest measured twenty-six feet, nine inches and a half, from the tip of the trunk to the tip of the tail. Capt. R. Hodge, commanding the Ramgur Battalions, proceeded against them with a large posse, and dug two large holes into which they were enticed, but not being sufficiently deep, one got out and assisted the other to escape with its trunk. It was then found necessary to bring the four pounders up, and to discharge grape at them. They repeatedly and boldly charged the guns, but the artillery men stood bravely to them, and they fell at length covered with wounds and glory. Nine four pound shots have been taken out of their bodies. They are supposed to have escaped from Hyderabad, as elephants of such unusual size are not found in the north.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25.

The Governor-General reached Ferozepore on the 14th Instant. His Lordship will, in all probability, make a short stay at Agra, and come on to Allahabad without delay, and there embark for Calcutta.

Mr. H. Borradaile, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has just come to Calcutta from the Cape, having been appointed a member of the Law Commission, will immediately take his seat at the Board.

Sir John Keane, with the returning army, was expected to reach Ferozepore by the 7th of January. The Sikhs are said to treat our officers with great insolence.

Dr. Nicholas J. Chantagoff who was residing at Gwalior, under the surveillance of the Police, under the idea that he was a spy of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, has just died at that station. The suspicion regarding him was confirmed by the fact of his having recently visited Russia. He had hitherto employed himself in disseminating medicine in the East.





die; never had any local experience of its physical and moral peculiarities, and, therefore, conceived himself much more admirably fitted for his task, than he is to be. Then our countrymen draw theories from England, it would be good if they understood England. It is not because in England we have a landed aristocracy, that our agriculture has improved, but because the laws of England afford to the cultivator protection against his Lord. It is here, Sir, that the shoe pinches. The perpetual settlement arranged matters very much to the satisfaction of the Zemindars, who had pretty much the same right to the estates presented to them, that you or I, or the Editor of the *Observer* has—but as respected the Ryots they were left pretty much in the position of the frogs who had a king given them. The Government since that time have done all that lay in their power to secure the Ryot from the rapacity of the Zemindar—the rest depends on the latter. "The fallen estates of those families, whose ancestors were magnates in the land, is proverbial." And is not this pretty much the case all over the world? Here various reasons have combined in every instance to this result. It has in India been frequently the effect of religious extravagance or family arrangements. "To his thinking, (the *Observer*) the Scram-pore Peshwadani presents about one of the latest attempts in cover a local cause that he ever witnessed." Now, which is the lame case? One that requires the most natural exaggeration to support it, or that which rests entirely on facts, and makes no appeal to the passions? Which is the best case? That which defends the rights of proprietors to hold estates obtained by the village locality, and would find itself left in possession, through such refinements, at the expense of the Government, and without any consideration for the enjoyment of such landed property to the state from which it was justly tricked?—or that which claims that the Government is entitled to something for the use of the land, and to prevent the like alienation in future? Which is the true Friend of India—who advocates the cause of the poor, or the cause of an oligarchy of Landholders? However paradoxical it may appear, the cause of the masses, that is, of the peasantry, and the manufacturers—and that of Government is the same—that is to say, the Government is most anxious to protect these classes from the rapacity and oppression of the landed aristocracy.

So far does my opinion of your strictures differ from the *Observer's*, that I deem them a triumphant reply to the objections. "But what are the Baboo (exclaims the *Observer*) to the great masses of the people throughout India?" Just your argument, Sir, and what surprises me is, that the *Observer* should not have perceived that you were all along advocating the cause of these masses, and that you deprecated the exaggerated odium cast on a Government that has exhibited the utmost solicitude to benefit the condition of the people at large. Let a just charge of oppression against the Government be proved, and I know that there would be a more prompt and fearless exposure of the wrong than *The Friend of India*. This I say in all sincerity; let me be an ardent admirer of the Government, or *The Friend of India*.

*The Observer's* reference to Rohilkhand is rather an unfortunate one. Consider how impoverished that country was before it was given to us; and to that wasted exhausted condition, reduced, not by the British Government, but by its masters, the Native Princes, who succeeded in grinding themselves, as well as the country, down. It may not present the most prosperous aspect in the world, even now; it is not an Acrelia; but it does, nevertheless, exhibit a very different state of things to what it did before the occupation of the country by the British.

This, Sir, is a letter written on the spur of the moment, amidst other calls on attention. I cannot myself therefore, as a fast or slow, by way of conclusion; and I leave the inference to your readers. With all his mistakes, the Editor of the *Observer* is, I believe, a just and a good man. He should, therefore, not be rash in attributing motives to others. "He certainly has given himself no little in saying that you 'doubt about the gallantry of the Government measure.'" This is certainly a very strong way of saying it. But is it not open ground for the doubting of all his words, and for what? Let him answer the question in future. I am, Sir, an Argonaut, as that which I have thus very cursorily noticed; but I am not for two.

The Resumption in the last year, 1845, (H.C.) were seven lakhs; the cases decided against the Government, seventy-three lakhs; the appeals against the Resumptions were not one per cent.

The Rance of Burdwan has the largest and best portion of the hereditary landed property in her possession for her life—the Jaimins is 32 lakhs; and the whole profits of the ancestral estate, at least 16 lakhs.

The sale of the properties of the Rajahs of Dinapore, Nuddea, &c., arose from their own imprudences. Their estates were purchased by their own results. For particular instances of this, it is not, perhaps, necessary at present to trouble you.

The Rajah of Burdwan's estates were sold and purchased by his mother; and in fact, until the enactment of Regulation VIII. of 1810, which was made on purpose to keep his property in his hands, the Rajah's estate was never safe; not because he was imprudent, or his estate was over-assured, but because the under Talookdars and Farmers never would pay their rents without compulsion.

22d Dec. 1839.

GAMMA.

#### To the Editors of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—In your last Number, viz., that of the 12th Instant, there is an Editorial statement, headed in Capital, "Antipathy of the Education Committee to Religion." Surely this is a very injurious imputation upon some of the members of that Committee? Any some of the members; since you are, I presume, aware, that there are Native gentlemen on the Committee. Perhaps you may have heard of an aide of a Colonel in the Royal Service, who, having no notion of any class of soldiers giving in to any nonsense regarding Dietetics, issued an order, that a Sepoy Regiment of his Brigade should carry good wholesome rations of P.F. on the line of march, through a country where provan was not expected to be very abundant, and the means of carriage were scarce. You may imagine the sensation produced by the promulgation of this huckum! The rations, however, were given out for distribution; but it is one thing to offer a man a piece of beef, and another for him to accept it. You may lead a horse to the water, &c. I do thank you, Sir! Neehen maugha! I was the universal exclamation from the Sepoys. His Excellency hearing of the row, reprimanded the officer for his lack of what is considered the best part of valour by some philosophers, and strictly forbade his saying *accipio hoc*, after that fashion, to Sepoys again. Now, my dear Sir, would you infer from this, that His Excellency hated Beef? or would such be a legitimate inference from the premises?

The Committee of Public Instruction have a serious duty entrusted to them by the Government, which is, to manage the blessings of Education on as many of the Native youth of India, as can be comprehended within the potentiality of a certain annual sum of the public money. Thus deriving their powers directly from the State, the Committee, guided the object entrusted to them, represent the Government; and yet many well-meaning persons would have this body to adopt a course which every man in his senses, who knows the country, and its anomalies well, (none more so than yourself,) would pronounce a very inexpedient and dangerous course for the Government to adopt. Our duty, Sir, is to teach the Natives useful elementary knowledge. To proselytise there is left in a class peculiarly fitted for, and called to, the sacred task. Through their Administration, by Divine Grace, many men, and undoubtedly will be brought to the fold of the Supreme Shepherd.

For the Education Committee to attempt indoctrination of the Natives, would be utterly inconsistent with their office. They could neither in honour nor honesty advance a step in such a course. If they did, they would be improperly compromising the Government, and betraying the trust reposed in their good faith by Native parents and guardians. All this I state, not with reference to any remarks of yours, but to observations that have come to my knowledge from other quarters; since you, with your usual good sense, (which is but another word for a just perception of things,) have frankly stated the principle, "that in Government Schools instruction in the Christian religion would be out of place." You know very well, Sir, that the Natives of India

are strongly attached to their own systems. It is true that whole masses of them are very ignorant and superstitious, and equally so, that superstition and ignorance are the fruitful source of much moral evil and dire cruelty. It would be to dilate a trifle to dwell on the fact, that Education not only has a tendency to mitigate these, but even to confer great temporal blessings on the recipients. It is not the province of the Education Committee to go beyond this; and I can scarcely imagine that those who impugn the proceedings of our Committee, because they do not indocitrinate Christianity in our schools, are prepared to assert that a Native is a worse subject or man, because he is taught English Grammar, Reading and Writing, Geography and Elementary Mathematics, &c. I should suppose that by such a training, the mind of the alumnus is weeded of much that rendered him a less amiable and valuable member of society. After being educated, he is surely, in a civil and political sense, a more efficient and useful being? Or, at any rate, more capable of being made so. Is he not by such preparation rendered more amenable to religious impressions, properly conveyed? If so, it is for those whose peculiar vocation it is, to administer such to him. We cannot do it; and it is absolutely necessary that the Natives should be thoroughly acquainted of there being no collision between the Committee, and other parties, to temper with their religion. Were such a suspicion once to obtain the slightest credence, I believe that we might at once shut up all our schools.

So far, Sir, with respect to certain opinions I have heard stated—now to one or two positions of your *edit*. You state that the Committee have "volunteered, on many occasions," their interferences to prevent the young men under their instruction giving any attention to the Gospel." Farther on you state, "that the Committee have thought it their duty to prescribe to the pupils of their Seminaries *where they shall go, or not go, during the hours which should be at their own disposal.* What-  
ever be the motive, they have come to *teach their students against Christianity, and even to prohibit their listening to its advocates, as an offence against College discipline.*" Now, I have simply to ask *where, and when* have the Committee done this? I do not really comprehend what you allude to, and have no recollection of any such order. The favour, then, that I am now in solicited is, that you would have the goodness distinctly to state the instances in which the Committee have interfered in the manner stated. Allow me to add, that your closing observation is not such as I should have anticipated from your honour or good feeling. You are pleased to say—"All this betoken, we think, an antipathy to religion, which is unseemly and injurious. Whether that antipathy be a personal feeling in the individual members of that Committee, or only an official principle, is not for us to determine. We shall be glad to adopt the more charitable conclusion." Here you *first assume* that there is an antipathy on the part of Christian Members of the Committee to the Christian Religion, and you hint that it is a personal feeling! This may be charitable, Sir, but it is scarcely generous. There are individuals on that Committee, whose attachment to Christianity is, I believe, no less sincere than that of the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
A MEMBER OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.  
Calcutta, Dec. 17, 1838.

To the Editors of the *Friend of India*.

SIR, It is with considerable surprise and pain, that I have seen in your paper, which is generally conducted upon sound and religious principles, a statement, that the fact of the Queen's Ministers being able to withdraw troops from Ireland, is a decisive answer to the mass of evidence taken by the Lords' Committee, regarding the Irish administration of Lord Normanby; but I feel confident that you will not support the proposition, either in morals or politics, that the end justifies the means; and that it matters not how wrong, or how inconsistent with moral principle, the means resorted to may be, so that the end be produced, is good.

The Italics in the cited passages are mine. A. M. of the E. C.

Yet this is the direct tendency of the inference *you* have drawn, though, doubtless, without any intention of advocating such a principle. The Lords have not condemned *every* part of Lord Normanby's administration, but they have asserted the fact, that His Lordship exceeded the prerogative of the Crown, in the pardon of criminals, capriciously and injudiciously; and they have, therefore, interposed, in order to prevent Lord Normanby's conduct from being converted into a precedent. That His Lordship's conduct was irregular and injudicious in this instance, seems to be generally allowed, for the Ministerial papers, and Lord Melbourne himself, do not justify those particular proceedings, but ground their defence of Lord Normanby on the principle, that his administration should not be judged by isolated facts, but from its general scope and tendency. As a Protestant Christian, I cannot allow the justice of these arguments. An act which is wrong in itself, can never be made right by its after consequences; and although a capricious abuse of the powers entrusted to His Lordship may have constituted the affections of a people, such as the Irish, towards him, it does not at all follow that such conduct was right, or that the release of convicted criminals was justifiable.

If criminals are to be released, merely that a Lord Lieutenant may gain popularity in his tour through the country, then all law is a farce, and those prisoners who are still confined, while others are set at liberty, are the victims of oppression, and not of their own crimes.

In the case of Lord Normanby it is clearly made out, that he liberated prisoners, not because he had any previous knowledge of their case, but because he happened to pass through the neighbourhood where they were confined. You have heretofore brought to the notice of the public, in your paper, the rapid progress which Roman Catholicism is making in the United Kingdom; and as sincere Protestants, I conclude that you regret it, and yet it is a well known fact, that the people power and influence of Her Majesty's Government, (more especially in Ireland,) have been employed in the support of that Church, and that all has been done, which lay within the power of Ministers, for the extension and encouragement of that faith.

I have seen it stated in your paper, that the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, (Lord Fortescue,) is acting with strict impartiality to all parties; and if such be the case, I rejoice to hear it; but at all events, it is directly contrary to the system of policy pursued by Lord Normanby and his Colleagues; for while Lord Brougham, Sir R. Peel, and other statesmen, have occasionally exercised their patronage for the benefit of worthy men of all parties, Her Majesty's present Ministers have adopted a systematic course of partiality, and have promoted none, but their own followers, and in Ireland, more especially Catholics. Nor have they been contented with the simple abuse of patronage. They have so oppressed and ill-treated the Protestants of Ireland, that many high-principled Magistrates, and other functionaries, have been compelled to resign their situations, in order to avoid insult and persecution.

Although numberless instances could be cited of the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers to the Protestants of Ireland, I will content myself with one; and then ask whether any mass of right feeling or principle can justify such proceedings.

The Rev. Mr. Delaney, an Evangelical preacher of great power, was on a visit to Archbishop Magee, in the south of Ireland, when he gave it out publicly, that it was his intention to preach a Sermon on the errors of Popery, in the Archbishop's Church, on the next Sunday. The Catholics declared, that they would not permit it; and Capt. Duff, the Police Magistrate of the District, having endeavored in vain to dissuade Mr. Delaney from doing what he conceived to be his duty, viz., preaching the Gospel in a Protestant Church, actually placed him under arrest, in his friend's house, and detained him *seventeen* hours, all the time when he had proposed to preach, had *scarcely elapsed*. Dr. Magee immediately reported the circumstances to Lord Normanby, who, instead of once punishing this outrageous violation of all law and justice, actually referred the case to the law officers of the Crown, in order that he might be informed whether it could be supported or not; and it was only when he found that





There are numerous other important institutions in the state under the most flourishing circumstances, and to which the state has manifested the most liberal munificence. There are two of the academies which annually receive about 10,000 dollars each in tuition fees.

Twenty-one thousand dollars is annually appropriated by the state to our colleges, besides occasional gifts and endowments. There are 1,028 students attached to these colleges, and the amount of capital investments in the institutions is about 1,800,000 dollars, with an income of 81,000 dollars per annum.

The capital of the Literature Fund, for Academies and Colleges, amounts to 866,092 dollars, and the annual appropriations for those institutions exceed 35,000 dollars.

By the solution of an appropriation of the United States Deposit Fund (which is 4,014,330 dollars) to our common School and Literature Fund, our means of usefulness in this important branch of the state policy has been greatly increased; and the annual income from this fund for this purpose amounts to 260,000 dollars. Of this, 110,000 dollars is appropriated for the payment of common School teachers; 28,000 dollars to academies, 15,000 dollars to colleges, and 65,000 dollars for school libraries.

But the most gratifying facts connected with the subject are those in relation to our common schools, which are indeed "the pillars of our fair temple of liberty." The 10,338 school districts include 814 towns, 48 organized counties, and 9 cities with 57 wards. Some of these towns have nearly 40 school districts, with 15,000 scholars in each, and some counties have 300 such districts, and pay annually to their teachers 18,000 dollars. The amount paid in all to common school teachers last year was 813,000 dollars. The whole number of school children residing in each district, on an average, is fifty-five, fifty-four of which attended school during the past year, leaving on an average of one child to each district, or 10,334 in a population of two and a half millions of people who did not attend such schools. It will appear, from this, and from the facts announced in the article referred to, that notwithstanding the superiority of Russia, according to common fame, as to matters of education, the number of children in the state not attending schools, is only six out of 100, whereas in Prussia it is as 97 to 100. — *New York Evangelist, Aug. 24.*

#### HORSES.

**HORSES.**—In the *Messenger* of Oxford, there is a man's skull with six horns on it; also two horns taken from a man's forehead; and a horn five inches and a half long, taken from the head of Mrs. Davis, of Chesham, — *Pat.*

**ATTACHMENT OF FISHES.**—I once had occasion to observe the friendship which can exist even between fish. I was accustomed to keep some gold fish in a large glass globe. I do not think I should be so now; for whatever care I might take of them, still it was a state of imprisonment to which I was dooming them. It so happened, that, from some cause, the nature of which I do not recollect, my stock was diminished to two. I gave away one of them; the other from that moment refused to eat; he lay motionless at the bottom of the water, and, as I thought, was evidently pining away. It struck me that he was mourning the loss of his companion. I shall never forget the evident joy and strange antics to which he abandoned himself when his companion was restored to him. — *North Dorset Journal.*

**ESPONTANEOUS GAS AT COATBRIDGE.**—This singular phenomenon, which excited so much attention at Coatbridge in the early part of last week, and which was then conjectured to contain all the properties of genuine gas, has now been fairly tested by the introduction of pipes into the different apartments of Mr. James Tennant's house. Crowds of people from all parts of the country have been visiting this curious phenomenon, and been delighted with the brilliancy and purity of the light thus produced, without any assignable cause. For long it has been enquired, or what supply it could regularly afford for lighting; but, while pipes, are subjects for speculation at present; but there is a very appearance of a plentiful source for more extensive purposes, and the inhabitants of Coatbridge would do well to avail themselves of it, seeing there is no immediate prospect of gas from any other quarter. — *Glasgow Constitution.*

#### MARRIAGE RITES.

**THE DUKES OF SUMMER** arrived at Derby on Wednesday afternoon, by the Birmingham and Derby Junction & Great, where he took post-horses, and went on to Newcastle Abbey, the seat of Col. William. Although rather lame, his Royal Highness appeared in extreme spirits and spirits. Col. William has spent nearly 300,000 on the restoration of the abbey. — *Pat.*

**THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE** is to be finished, and fit for the reception of the Members in 1890. The contracts having been completed, the building will be commenced with little further delay. — *Idem.*

**BLACKHEATH-BRIDGES.**—The first granite stone, weighing eight tons, of the last bridge, is being raised at Blackheath.

laid on the last instant; as they indicate works, and the discovery was caused by the observation of the "lighthouse" to be terminated. On Wednesday the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by Lord William Thynne and Mr. Walter, the latter, descended the long steep ladder into the colliery; to the depth of many feet under the bed of the river, and thirty feet under high water, and appeared to derive pleasure from an examination of the strata and quality of the old and new work, and the means adopted for securing the foundations and the new leading the piers and arches with granite. — *Pat.*

**GOOD NEWS.**—We understand that all the cotton mills at Ashton, Hyde, Salford, Newton, Macclesfield, &c., have resumed the working full time. It is calculated that the forty-five firms in question will pay 10,000 in additional wages this week — a circumstance that cannot fail to be otherwise than most heartily welcomed by the many thousand hands employed in the labyrinths of industry. — *Preston Paper.*

**MOVING HOMES.**—An aged lady went down to York by railway the other day, and could scarcely believe her eyes when she found herself so suddenly transported under the walls of the ancient city. When asked what she had seen on her route, she answered, "All that I had time to see was a *haggle of flying past!*" — *Hull Paper.*

**THE HON. HENRY WILLIAM PETRE**, second son of Lord Petre, will embark in a few days for his honeymoon at New Zealand, where his noble father has purchased an extensive tract of land for him. Mr. Petre is only in his 16th year. Mr. Francis Moleworth, brother and heir presumptive to Sir William Moleworth, also goes out with Mr. Petre. — *Pat.*

**THE FRENCH ARMY.**—Between the years 1791 and 1835 inclusive, the expense of men drafted for the maintenance of the French army was 13,302,000. Under the existing monetary law from 1791 to 1792, 1,570,000 men were supplied; from the 5th of March, 1793, to the 22d August, 1793, there were 5,002,000; under the Directory, from 1793 to 1799, 860,000; under the Empire from the 5th August, 1804, to 1814, 3,863,000; under the Restoration, from 1815 to the 26th July, 1830, 722,000; lastly, under the younger branch of the Bourbons from the 11th December, 1830, to 1838 inclusive, 840,000. From these statements the average yearly supply of men would appear to have been 291,817. — *Idem.*

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN FRANCE.**—One hundred and ninety-five towns are provided with public libraries, containing altogether 2,500,000 volumes. At Paris there are five great public libraries, containing 1,578,000 volumes. — *Idem.*

**THIS DANGEROUSNESS.**—A curious application of this discovery, it is said by the *Faunt Belle*, is to be made at the opening of the railroad to Courtail. If the weather be favourable, the camera obscura is to be placed on an eminence commanding the Royal Pavilion, the locomotive engine, the train of waggons, and the major part of the cortege, and is to be brought into action exactly at the time of the delivery of the inauguration speech. "A discharge of cannon is to be the signal," the paper adds, "for a general immobility, which is to last the very minutes necessary for obtaining a good representation of all the personages present. The plate is afterwards to be enclosed in lead, and deposited under the first stone of the foundation of the station at Courtail." — *Idem.*

**MARCHING BY STEAM.**—BERLIN, Sept. 25. — We had to-day a very interesting sight—the arrival of a whole army by the iron railroad. The King has had the Infantry of the Guard brought at his expense by the railway, in order to save three hundred of the march back to Berlin, after the great fatigue they have undergone in the late review and manoeuvres. About 8,000 men came in ten trains. At the head of each regiment was a band of music. The directors of the railway received round sums of 1,000 dollars. In truth we had not a great idea of the importance of this mode of communication till we saw a large body of armed men so speedily conveyed, as by enchantment, from one place to another. — *Idem.*

**ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.**—According to the official accounts of the births and deaths in the Russian empire, it appears that in the course of last year a great increase in the population of the empire was attained. The number of births was 2,333,923; deaths, 1,468,753; increase of the population, 865,170. Among the deaths there were 100,000 from 100 to 105 years, 535; 100 to 115, 125; 115 to 125, 100; 125 to 135, 2; of 145 years, 2; from 150 to 155, 100,000; 155 to 165 years, 1. The provinces on which the most numerous (Gubernia and Gubernias) are not included in the statistics. The report of the Russian government, the population of the Russian empire in 1830 was 50 millions. — *Idem.*

**THE CANADIAN.**—The action of the climate upon the agricultural population is more favorable in Canada than in any other part of the world. The same wheat is raised in the same quantity in the short summer of Canada as in the long summer of Europe. The same wheat is raised in the same quantity in the short summer of Canada as in the long summer of Europe. The same wheat is raised in the same quantity in the short summer of Canada as in the long summer of Europe. — *Idem.*















